SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCXLII.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL NO. 17.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1886-87.

CALCUTTA:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

[Confidential.]

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FOREWORD

The Directorate of Archives Government of Baluchistan was established in the year 1984. It's Archivist Mr. Habib Ahmad Khan, did some ground work in the field of classification and cataloguing of Government records.

It, nevertheless, did not achieve the goal in the sense in which similar organizations have attained in other provinces of the country.

The Directorate General of Archives has since undertaken the reprinting of rare official books on Baluchistan. It has already published and distributed a set of twelve volumes of the District Gazetteers of Baluchistan. We are now presenting a set of ten volumes of Annual Administration Reports of Baluchistan Agency (1886–1900).

Because of interest taken by Mr. S.R. Poonegar, the Chief Secretary Government of Baluchistan, Mr. Atta Mohammad Jaffar, the Additional Chief Secretary, Mr. Nasir-ud-Din Ahmad, Secretary S&GAD, Mr. Atta Shad, Secretary Information and Culture, Mr. Mohammad Yousaf Niazi, Additional Secretary Finance, the post of Director General of Archives was created and an additional charge of the post was entrusted to me on May 2nd, 1988.

I am glad that these rare volumes will be of some use for the researchers and scholars interested in the history of this province

Quetta September, 1988.

A. Aziz Luni
Director General
of Archives
Government of Baluchistan.

No. 114 F.C.

FROM

COLONEL SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN, R.E., K.C.S.I.,
Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Dated Camp Sibi, the 9th December 1887.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the official year 1886-87.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) O. ST. JOHN, *Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. in Baluchistan.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1886-87.

OFFICERS WHO HELD CHARGE OF THE AGENCY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

2. Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., held charge of the post of Agent to the Governor-General from the 1st to the 21st April 1886, when he went on nineteen (19) months' furlough, after making over charge of his office to Captain MacIvŏr, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General. On the 13th May 1886, Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, R.E., K.C.S.I., Resident in Kashmir, arrived in Karachi and took over charge by telegraph from Captain MacIvor. Sir Oliver St. John remained in charge throughout the rest of the year under review.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

3. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, visited the Agency in March 1887, accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Duchess. Their Royal Highnesses and suite, with the head-quarters staff of the Bombay Army, reached Quetta on the 16th *viâ* the Bolan. On the 19th they travelled by rail to Killa Abdullah attended by the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, and the next day rode up the Khojak Pass. On the 21st Her Royal Highness and suite returned to Quetta, His Royal Highness and staff going on to Harnai, whence they marched to Loralai Cantonment and back. On the 27th, Her Royal Highness the Duchess, accompanied by Sir Oliver John, left Quetta, and met His Royal Highness (who had met His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India that morning) at Chappar, when Her Royal Highness was pleased to open the great railway bridge and permit it to be called by her name "the Louise Margaret Bridge." Their Royal Highnesses then left for Karachi.

The beginning of the year 1886-87 found His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts marching with Sir Robert Sandeman from Boṛi to Quetta which they reached on the 6th April. The Commander-in-Chief left Quetta for India by the Bolan on the 11th of April.

As above related His Excellency paid a second visit to the Baluchistan Agency in March 1887. After meeting His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at Harnai on the 27th, the Commander-in-Chief accompanied by Sir Oliver St. John and the head-quarters and personal staff, went on to Quetta, where he remained till the end of the year, subsequently visiting Ziarat and Loralai, and returning to India *viâ* Harnai.

Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S.I., Foreign Secretary, visited Quetta in March, and rode out to inspect Pishin and the Khojak Pass. He returned to India on the 17th of the same month.

The completion of the railway to Quetta brought it, for the first time within the range of the travels of distinguished tourists in India. On Christmas day the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Rosebery, and Mr. D. Fergusson, M.P., arrived in Sibi, went up the Bolan to Quetta the next day, and returned *viá* Harnai on the 29th.

At the end of January Their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Manchester arrived in Sibi, and after seeing the horse-fair went up the Bolan to Quetta, where they spent a day and returned to Sibi.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

4. On the 6th April Sir Robert Sandeman returned to Quetta from his tour with the Commander-in-Chief, and on the 21st left for England.

Sir Oliver St. John, who arrived in Quetta on the 18th May, marched *viá* Ziarat to Loralai in June, returning by the same route to Quetta which he reached on the 5th July. On the 12th he marched for Kalat with an escort of one hundred and fifty (150) bayonets Bombay Infantry, two mountain guns, Royal Artillery, and fifty sabres of the 2nd Sind Horse, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Southey, 3rd Baluch Regiment, and accompanied by Captain Temple, Political Agent, Kalat; Captain MacIvor, First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent; and Surgeon-Major Fullerton, Residency Surgeon. Arriving on the 19th at Kalat, where he held a Darbar on the 24th, he marched on the 26th to Khozdar to meet the Jhallawan Sardars. On the 17th August he went on to Wad, where he halted a few days and returned *viá* Nal to Kalat on the 6th September, proceeding to Quetta *viá* Mastung on the 8th, and arriving on the 11th. The escort suffered severely from fever on this march of over five hundred (500) miles at the most unhealthy season of the year. Details regarding its object will be found later on.

On the 29th September Sir Oliver St. John again left Quetta for Loralai, the new cantonment in the Bori valley, where he arrived on the 8th October, returning to Quetta *viá* Harnai on the 12th. On the 14th he started for Simla, whence he returned to Quetta on the 2nd November.

On the 1st December the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General marched to Loralai, where he arrived on the 10th. On the 12th he left for Sibi, and reached it by rail from Harnai on the 14th. On the 20th he started for Calcutta, from which he returned on the 21st January. With the exception of two short visits to Quetta, the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General halted at Sibi till the 10th March, when he returned to Quetta, where he remained till the end of the year.

CLIMATE AND WEATHER.

5. The year 1886-87 may be described, from the point of view of climate, as an average or intermediate one. The rainfall was moderate during the preceding winter, proportionately less in the summer, and unusually small in the winter of 1886-87. There was no epidemic disease, and though fever was prevalent to a considerable extent during the autumn months it was not of a severe or dangerous type. As usual there was much fever and dysentery in the railway camps, but less than in former years. Altogether the year 1886-87 was a period of transition from the extreme unhealthiness of 1885-86 to the extraordinary salubrity of the present year, in which up to the present the British troops in Quetta have rarely had 5 per cent. in hospital. The moderate rainfall of the winter of 1885-86, and the very small one of the last winter, seem to establish a direct connection between the annual rainfall and the healthiness of the country; but it appears probable that when the

atmospheric moisture is precipitated in the form of snow, it will be found to have less effect on the climate than when it takes the form of spring rains which load the soil with water, as in 1885.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

6. The number and composition of troops garrisoning the Baluchistan frontier remained unchanged during the year, but a new cantonment was formed at Loralai, in the Bori valley, and as many as possible of the troops stationed in that part of the country were concentrated there. These consist of a regiment of Bengal cavalry, a Native mountain Battery, and a regiment of Bombay infantry. It was originally intended to place the second regiment of British infantry, stationed in the Agency since 1885, in the Bori valley, but the difficulty and expense of building barracks at Loralai decided Government to quarter it in Quetta.

The frontier road survey between the Bori valley and the Punjab frontier required protection by troops, and the Loralai garrison being too weak to furnish it, a detachment of cavalry and infantry from the regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, quartered in Rajanpore and Dera Ghazi Khan, was moved to Rakhni.

In anticipation of a sickly season in Quetta as many British troops as possible from Quetta were sent to Ziarat in June, and the 47th Regiment, which had passed the winter of 1885-86 in the Harnai and Sinjawi valleys, was also moved there. The experiment was very costly and not altogether successful. The health of the men was hardly so good as might have been expected, the difficulties of supply were great, and the site of the infantry camp from its confined and rocky nature proved very ill fitted for any considerable number of troops.

The 47th (Loyal North Lancaster) Regiment was relieved in the cold weather by the 29th (Worcester) Regiment; the 30th Bombay Native Infantry (3rd Baluchis) moved to Quetta from Pishin fort, where it was replaced by the 19th Bombay Infantry; the 14th and 17th Bombay Infantry returned to India on relief by the 24th and 30th at Quetta; the 20th Bombay Infantry at Loralai was relieved by the 10th; the 14th Bengal Cavalry at the same place by the 3rd; and the Poona Mountain Battery by the 2nd Punjab Mountain Battery.

EXTENT OF THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

7. The enclosed rough map will give a better idea of the extent and division of the Agency than any description. It may be divided into five political sections—

(1) Kalati-Baluchistan or that part of Baluchistan administered by or under the suzerainty of the Khan of Kalat, coloured brown in the map.

(2) Quetta and the Bolan, part of the dominions of the Khan but administered on his behalf by the British Government, coloured orange.

(3) The so-called "Assigned Districts" of Afghanistan, which were separated from the dominions of the Amir of Kabul during or immediately after the war of 1878-80, coloured red.

(4) The Afghan tribes between the Amir's territory and India; and

(5) The Baluch tribes known as Marris and Bugtis.

The whole covers an area of about 130,000 square miles or less, for the frontiers of Kalat to the north-west, where they march with the Amir's

territories, are as yet undefined and are probably too extended in that direction. The entire Agency is divided into four sub-agencies, each in charge of a Political Agent. The officer in charge of Kalat conducts relations with His Highness the Khan, with the Sardars of the Sarawan and Jhallawan divisions of the Brahui confederation, and with the Baluch tribes on the north and west. The Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan has charge of all the country known as Mekran, as far it lies beyond Persian territory, that is of the region between the hills bounding the Kej valley on the north and the sea, of the domains of the Jam of Las Beyla and of the Mingals of Wad and all the tribes along the Sind border, as well as of the lands of the Khan of Kalat watered by Sind canals in the neighbourhood of Jacobabad. The Political Agent of Thal-Chotiali controls relations with the independent Baluch tribes, known as Marris and Bugtis, and with the Kahiri and Domki tribes inhabiting that part of the Khan's territory in their immediate neighbourhood. He also manages the Afghan tribes further north, where they are not controlled by the Punjab Government, and conducts relations with the Punjab District Officers. His main duty is, however, the administration of the assigned districts of Sibi, Harnai, and Thal Chotiali, to which during the year under review was added the valley of Bori previously independent. The Political Agent of Quetta-Pishin has little political work outside his own border, which is bounded by the Agencies already named or by the territories of the Amir. He has charge of the two districts of Quetta and Pishin, and since February 1887 of the Bolan also, to which has been lately added the town of Rindli and the railway line up to the Nari river.

ITS EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

8. The Baluchistan Agency has four Governments as neighbours, the two British Provinces of the Punjab and Sind, and the States of Persia and Afghanistan. With the two first no new cause of dispute has arisen, though the boundary question between Sind and Kalat still remained unsettled at the end of the year. In 1886 a complaint was preferred by the Shah's Ministers, through Her Majesty's representative at the Court of Teheran, of a serious raid with loss of life on Persian territory by the Rinds of Mand, a small district adjoining the Persian frontier, and still practically independent of the Khan of Kalat. Colonel Reynolds, the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan, went to Gwadur in March 1886, and after some trouble settled the dispute satisfactorily, the principal offender, a certain Yar Muhammad, being already a prisoner. The claims of the Persian Government were found to be far in excess of the value of the property carried off. Some of this was restored with the prisoners captured; but pecuniary compensation was refused as it seemed most probable that the complaint was made in the hope of obtaining money from the British Government on behalf of the Rinds, a payment of that nature having been made the previous year to the Arabs of Gwadur. There was nothing unusual in the raid, and the parties on both sides were relations. Such occurrences are naturally frequent on a border like that which divides Baluchistan between Persia and India, where the character of the people and the sparseness of the population prevent regular government.

Two regrettable incidents occurred on the Afghan frontier. In May 1886 the Governor of Farrah sent an armed party to dispossess Ali Muhammad Khan, Chief of the Sanjarani Baluchis of Chageh, which had always been held to be beyond the borders of Afghan territory. Ali Muhammad took refuge at Nushki, and thence came on to Kalat to lay his complaint before His Highness the Khan and the Agent to the Governor-General, who was there at the time. After careful examination of Ali Muhammad's title the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General wrote to Sardar Muhammad Yusuf Khan,

Governor of Farrah, asking for an explanation. In reply the Sardar declared that Chageh had formed part of the old Durani kingdom, and that the right to it had not lapsed because it had not been asserted since the accession of the Muhammadzais to power. Nothing further was done in the matter, and Muhammad Ali Khan remains at Nushki on the receipt of a small allowance from this Agency.

In July 1886 a party of Afghan horse, headed by the Governor of Maruf, crossed the frontier into British territory in Pishin and took prisoners to Kandahar seven men (British subjects) accused of harbouring two Afghan subjects of whom the party was in pursuit. The Governor of Kandahar, in reply to a letter from the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, replied that he had sent the men to Kabul by the Amir's order.

THE GHILZAI RISING.

9. The most serious attempt to subvert the Amir's authority that has been made in Afghanistan since 1881 began this year. For the past three years the Kabul Government had been increasing taxation in the Ghilzai country lying on and east of the Kandahar-Kabul road, and the Ghilzai tribes were consequently in a very discontented state. During the summer of 1886 a new regiment had been raised among the Durani tribes of Kandahar, and in October was on the march from that city to Kabul to receive its arms. The Andari Ghilzais, who inhabit the country south of Ghazni, and who, being on the main road, are peculiarly helpless to resist taxation, seem to have interpreted the raising of this corps of their hereditary enemies as likely to lead to further oppression. They consequently gathered together under the leadership of Abdul Karim Jan, son of the notorious Mullah Mushk-i-Alam, and a chief named Amir Khan, surrounded the regiment when halted between Mukur and Ghazni on the 12th October, and after summoning it to surrender took the entire battalion prisoners in spite of the resistance of a few of the men. Their uniforms, such arms as they had, their tents, baggage animals, the regimental chest containing thirty thousand rupees (30,000), in fact everything belonging to the Government, were taken from them, but no private property was touched, and the soldiers were then allowed to return to their homes. The insurgents immediately moved on Ghazni which they blockaded. News of the revolt spread like wildfire over the country, but being premature or unpremeditated, the other Ghilzai tribes refrained from rising openly, though they sent contingents to join the rebels. Great consternation prevailed at Kandahar, the communications of which with Kabul were, of course, interrupted. An express was sent to the Governor of Farrah to beg him to send a Durani regiment quartered there to Kandahar at once, it being feared that the Southern Ghilzais might rise and attack the city which was almost defenceless, and garrisoned only by a handful of troops. Communication with Quetta was closed for the time and caravans on the road plundered.

Directly the fugitives from the Durani regiment reached Kabul bringing the news of their disaster, the Amir acted with commendable promptitude, and despatched General Ghulam Haidar Khan, Charkhi, with an adequate force to relieve Ghazni and conciliate or punish the rebels. After raising the blockade of Ghazni without an engagement, the insurgents falling back before him, General Ghulam Haidar followed, attacked, and dispersed them on the 30th October, when the tribesmen returned to their homes, the leaders taking refuge in Tirwah, a mountainous tract on the borders of the Kakar country. General Ghulam Haidar, of course, reported having killed an immense number of rebels in a fight which lasted many hours ; but the facts seem to be that after inducing the main body to disperse, under an oath on the Koran that their wrongs

would be redressed and the obnoxious taxes remitted, he attacked and massacred a small body of a hundred or so belonging to an outlying clan while on the way to join the others.

Quiet was soon restored, and by the end of November the country was tranquil. Had the Amir been well advised he would by a few judicious concessions have put an end to the discontent of the Ghilzais, from whose clans the greater part, and that the most valuable of his infantry is drawn. Unfortunately he decided to take severe measures, and not only the actual rebels but the Hotak tribe, who had shown signs of rising, were severely punished by fine and confiscation. Southern Afghanistan looked on quietly, but it was well known that the four Southern Ghilzai tribes, the Andaris, Tarakis, Tokhis, and Hotaks were only waiting for the snow to melt so as to enable them to take their families to the mountains to make another effort to regain their freedom. The winter was a mild one, and at the end of March the threatened rising took place at Ataghar, a mountain tract, south-east of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, and due north of Quetta, in which the rebels collected considerable quantities of food and ammunition. The story of the progress and close of the revolt belongs, however, to the history of the present year,* and is therefore out of place in this report.

* 1887-88.

The rest of Southern Afghanistan remained tranquil throughout the year, though the attitude of the people towards their ruler was hardly satisfactory. The Governor of the Kandahar Province during the year 1886-87 was Sardar Nur Muhammad Khan of the Peshawari branch of the reigning family. He seems to do fairly well according to his lights, but is in great fear of the Amir, so much so that he hardly dares to answer letters from the Agent to the Governor-General, and is said to be afraid to communicate with his son, an Assistant Commissioner at Peshawar. Kazi Saad-ud-din Khan, a Helmand Barakzai, was appointed Governor of Herat in the winter of 1886. The Kaziship of Kandahar is hereditary in his family; but he was turned out of the place by the Amir Shir Ali Khan, in favour of a cousin, and is in consequence a strong partizan of the present Amir. When the British army occupied Kandahar in 1879 he was re-appointed Kazi, but was again dismissed by the Amir Yakub Ali Khan, and ordered to Kabul, where he remained till the accession of Sardar Abdur Rahman Khan. In April 1881 he was appointed one of the Commission which took over Kandahar from the British, and after losing a battle against Ayub in July and abandoning Kandahar managed to retain his master's favour by professing strong anti-English opinions, having previously posed as our friend. In 1885 he was deputed as Afghan representative with the Boundary Commission, and on return to Kabul was appointed Governor of Herat. He is a thorough Afghan, and few of the race can be more worthy of distrust.

INDEPENDENT AFGHAN TRIBES.

10. The Kakars and other independent tribes have been generally quiet throughout the year, though quarrelling between the rival sections of the Zhob people has gone on at intervals.

KALAT AFFAIRS.

11. As already shown in paragraph 7, the political charge of the territory known as the dominions of the Khan of Kalat is divided between the Political Agent in Kalat and the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan, formerly called Political Agent, Jacobabad. Captain Temple held charge of the former

office during the year under review, and Colonel Reynolds of the latter. Reports by both these officers will be found in Appendices A and B. As the peculiar nature of the relations of the British Government to the Khan of Kalat and his country do not seem to be generally understood, a few words on the subject may not be amiss in this report. It has long been known that His Highness and his immediate predecessors have never been anything at all resembling absolute sovereigns of the ordinary oriental type, such as the Amirs of Bokhara or Afghanistan. Their position was considered by some authorities to be that of a feudal monarch, whose vassals held their lands under a military tenure after the pattern of the England or France of the middle ages. Others have declared that the Khan's office was more akin to that of the old German Emperors, the head of a confederation of petty sovereigns, *primus inter pares.* Perhaps it was not necessary to go so far off or so far back for a parallel, for the power and functions of the Khan of Kalat do not seem to have differed materially from those of the Chiefs of Rajputana, Jodhpur for instance, whose Thakurs are even now well nigh as independent as Brahui Sardars. The actual facts were, that the Khan had no right to money contributions from the Sardars, though they were bound to follow him to battle against a foreign foe: that he derived his income from crown lands, from customs dues, to a share of which the local tribes were in places entitled, and to a very small extent from land revenue shared with local chiefs. Over the lives and property of the tribesmen outside what may be called the crown domains he had no power. The chiefs settled disputes in their own tribes, and those between men of different tribes were adjudicated by *jirgah*, and on very important occasions by jirgahs of all the chiefs, the Khan being president. Such a state of affairs naturally led to continual fighting, put an end to by Sir Robert Sandeman's Missions in 1876-77. From that time the Agent to the Governor-General has practically taken the place of the Khan as head of the Baluch or Brahui confederation. His Highness is still the nominal head, the Sarawan and Jhallawan Chiefs still sit on his right hand and his left in Darbar as of old, and till he is invested by the Khan with the *khilat* of succession a Sardar is not legitimised as the representative of his tribe. But in the essential questions of the nomination of Sardars, the summoning of jirgahs for the settlement of inter-tribal disputes, and the general preservation of peace in the country, the Agent to the Governor-General is recognised all over Baluchistan as having taken the place of the Khan, and his mandate naturally commands a great deal more respect and obedience than did ever that of His Highness. His power is, however, very unequal in different parts of the country. In those occupied by the Sarawan tribes it is supreme. The Quetta Cantonment, with its garrison of five thousand men, is close at hand, means of communication are easy, and most of the principal chiefs are in receipt of money payments from the British Government either as pensions, compensation for customs dues, or for service in the levies. Moreover, they look to the Agent to the Governor-General for protection against the Khan, ten years of peace, and the subvention he receives from Government would make whose power overwhelming were he in a position to exert it. Over the Jhallawan tribes of the Brahui confederacy the Agent to the Governor-General has less hold. Their country is far off, not easily accessible, and with the exception of the Jhallawan Sardar, who has a monthly stipend of three hundred Rupees (R300), they receive no direct benefit from our presence in Baluchistan, and have no pensions or service the stoppage of which would form a ready means of control. Over the Baluch tribes of the Persian border the Khan himself exercises some slight authority through his Naibs at Kej and Panjgur, but it is very limited in extent, and it has not been considered

advisable to encourage him to increase it. Over the Baluchis of the Helmand desert he has never had any power; and though the Chief of Kharan, who is the recognised head of the clans in that part of the country, prefers allegiance to the British Government to nominal dependency on Afghanistan, and permits himself to be considered a member of the Baluch confederation, he does so in spirit as a feudatory of England not of Kalat.

The above explanation appeared necessary to the proper comprehension of the episode of the flight, rebellion, and final capture and imprisonment of Jam Ali Khan, eldest son of the Jam of Lus Bela. The beginning of the year found Jam Ali Khan residing in Sibi, under a surveillance somewhat lax, inasmuch as he had been treated for years with the greatest kindness and consideration by Sir Robert Sandeman and there appeared no reason to distrust him. Informing the Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Sibi that he was going to Quetta to visit the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General he made off with his second son, a boy of twelve, and a few followers to Wad, the capital of the Mingal Baluchis, one hundred and fifty miles south of Kalat, the chief of which tribe, Shakar Khan, was his cousin and betrothed to his daughter. Here he proclaimed war against his father, the Jam, and sent emissaries to the various Jhallawan Chiefs promising them rewards in money or land if they would join him. The Jam is not popular in Baluchistan, and had the Agent to the Governor-General remained neutral Jam Ali might soon have had a sufficient force at his disposal to depose his father. Letters warning the tribes against Jam Ali were at once sent out; the Jam was directed not to provoke a contest by invading Wad as he proposed; and the Khan's offer to seize Jam Ali was declined as likely to rally all Baluchistan round the latter's standard. In July the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General with his escort marched to Kalat, where Gauhar Khan, the Chief of the Jhallawan tribes, had been summoned. He undertook to bring Jam Ali to Sir Oliver St. John's camp if the latter would come to Baghwana, one hundred miles from Kalat, and fifty from Wad. This he did after obtaining a safe conduct for Jam Ali, but with him brought the entire Jhallawan confederacy with a large armed force to support Jam Ali's claims against his father. After three days' discussion, in which Jam Ali refused all reasonable terms, and by so doing detached all the chiefs but his cousin of Wad from his cause, he was permitted to depart, which he did in a defiant manner escorted by the Mingal tribesmen, a thousand or so in number, fortunately without going so far as to provoke a collision. Steps were at once taken to raise the forces of the Jhallawan confederacy against the rebels, and the Jam was directed to march on Wad from the south while the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General with his escort, and the chiefs accompanying him, moved on it from the north. Jam Ali and Shakar Khan at first made preparations for defence, but losing heart as soon as they heard that Sir Oliver St. John with his escort was on the road, fled with a few followers to the northern desert and threw themselves on the hospitality of Sardar Naoroz Khan of Kharan. After spending a week at Wad, where he met the Jam, the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General returned to Kalat meeting Sardar Naoroz Khan on the road. With much difficulty the latter consented to surrender his guest; a party of Baluch levies was sent to Kharan and brought Jam Ali prisoner to Quetta. Thus terminated very satisfactorily an episode which might easily have resulted in a collision, for the first time since our assumption of paramount authority in the country, between Her Majesty's troops and the people of Baluchistan. This was fortunately averted and the resistless power of the British Government brought home to the tribes in the most forcible manner by the surrender of Jam Ali by the Chief of Kharan after he had invoked his hospitality, the

most sacred duty of a Baluch. After his arrest Jam Ali attempted by means of forged documents to throw part of the blame of his flight on Sardar Asad Khan, but the forgeries were easily proved, and he was sentenced by the Government of India to two years' imprisonment in a fortress, which he is still undergoing.

Sahib Khan, Chief of the Chuta tribe on the southern border of Sind, has been a notorious disturber of the peace for many years. He aided Jam Ali in his flight, joined him at Wad, and accompanied him in his retreat from Baghwana with Shakar Khan, Mingal. Later on he created disturbances on the Sind frontier, and was accordingly arrested and imprisoned in Quetta. He has since been made over to the Jam of Lus Bela, his suzerain, and remains with him at Lus under surveillance.

Gauhar Khan, Zehri, Sardar of the Jhallawan tribes, has persistently misused his power for selfish purposes, and has kept the Jhallawan country in perpetual turmoil. Even the Khan of Kalat complained of him. It was intended to arrest him during his annual visit to the Kachi plains, Zehri being difficult of access, but he was closely besieged by his enemies during the winter and was unable to come down. With this exception Kalat affairs were in a very satisfactory condition at the close of the year.

Note.—Gauhar Khan has since surrendered himself to the Agent to the Governor-General and is now at Quetta.

It may be noted with reference to the Jam Ali incident that his father made a formal application to the Viceroy through the Agent to the Governor-General for the recognition of his son by another wife as his heir to the exclusion of Jam Ali and his sons. The request was evaded.

INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.

12. Details regarding the administration of the two Political Agencies of Quetta-Pishin and Thal-Chotiali are given in the reports (Appendices C and D) by the officers in charge. A few points of general interest only call for special notice here.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The system of "batai," the abolition of which has since been ordered, renders the completion of the land revenue accounts a very tedious work. Those of Pishin, indeed, are still imperfect, and it is therefore impracticable at present to analyse the revenue returns of the Assigned Districts so completely as last year.

The total income from all sources in Pishin was approximately Rs. 70,874.

As regards the Thal-Chotiali districts full details regarding the revenues will be found in the Political Agent's report. The land revenue slightly exceeded the estimate of Rs. 1,25,000, but this was due to the produce of the "kharif" crops of Bori. But for the collection of revenue from that valley Mr. Bruce's very modest estimate would not have been reached. The wheat crops of the spring were deficient in quantity and inferior in quality, and but for unusually good autumn crops the deficiency would have been greater.

Excise in Thal-Chotiali also fell short of the estimate. Stamps, on the other hand, showed a large increase.

Altogether the total receipts of the district for the year amounted to Rs. 2,61,234. Adding this to the figures given for Pishin, it will be seen that the total revenue of the Assigned Districts for 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 3,32,108.

It was hoped when the last report was compiled that accurate accounts of the expenditure of the Agency would be available for the year under review. This hope has only been partially realised, but proper registers are now kept,

and in future it will be practicable to give a complete account of the expenditure of the Agency.

Captain MacIvor has given interesting details regarding expenditure in paragraph 12 of the report, and were similar data available for Pishin a better account of the revenue and expenditure of the assigned districts might have been compiled. But up to the present Pishin has had nothing charged to it but its revenue establishment and contingencies, part of the expense of the rest of its administration being borne by the revenues of Quetta, and part charged with other items as Imperial. A scheme has recently been submitted to Government for dividing the cost of the Quetta-Pishin administration between the two. It further remains to settle what portion of the expenditure of the entire agency is *imperial* and what is *local.* Until this is done it is not possible to show how far the assigned districts pay the cost of their administration.

Turning to Quetta we touch firmer ground, thanks to the peculiar position which allows it to have a budget of its own.

The total receipts of 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 1,31,342, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,05,602. The latter including an expenditure of Rs. 24,790 on new public works, it follows that the income of Quetta exceeded its ordinary expenditure by Rs. 50,530. This very satisfactory result, due to the growing importance of Quetta as a frontier town, justifies the imposition on its revenues of a larger share of the burden of administration than it has hitherto borne, and recommendations on this head have since been made.

Taking the financial condition of the Baluchistan Agency as a whole, the main facts seem to be that the land revenue is practically stationary and that no further increase can be expected save from the inclusion within its limits of new districts, such as Bori and Khetran, and to a certain extent from irrigation schemes, that the proceeds of indirect taxation under the impulse of improved communications have rapidly increased of late, and have not yet reached high water: that expenditure on administration has now arrived at its maximum, and that even if it cannot be seriously diminished, any more elaborate machinery that may be required can be met out of savings under other heads.

THE BOLAN PASS.

Up to the time of the commencement of the railway from Rindli upwards (April 1885) the charge of the Bolan Pass formed a not very onerous part of the duties of the Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali. But with tens of thousands of workmen along the line, many of them most disorderly ruffians, and bazaars springing up everywhere, special arrangements soon became necessary. For a time the Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, took charge of the Pass, but found it too heavy an addition to his own work, and returned it to his colleague of Thal-Chotiali, who shortly afterwards handed it over to the Political Agent of Kalat, in whose charge it was at the beginning of the year under review. Kalat affairs necessitating his going on tour, Mr. Plowden, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, then attached to the Thal-Chotiali district, was placed in charge of the Bolan, which he again made over to Captain Temple on the latter's return. The inconvenience of this arrangement being patent, application was made to the Government of India for the services of an additional European officer, but this could not be complied with; and about the close of the year the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General made the following temporary arrangements, which have worked well and have since received formal sanction. The Bolan has been attached to Quetta, like which it still forms

part of the Khan's dominions. A Native Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, with the staff noted on the margin, administers the Pass under the Political Agent, the police of the Pass, including of course the railway, being under the control of Mr. Plowden, who was permanently attached to Quetta-Pishin as Superintendent of the Police throughout that Agency. It was made a *sine quâ non* that the Native Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for the Bolan should be a Muhammadan and acquainted with English, and, there being no officer in the Agency eligible for the appointment, and possessing those qualifications, the Government of India has been asked to nominate one.

	R	
1 Clerk on . . .	70	per mensem.
1 Mohurrir on . . .	30	"
3 Peons on . . .	10	" each.

POLICE.

The question of the reorganization of the Police throughout the Agency has occupied the serious attention of the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General during the year, and proposals were submitted to Government, but the subject was still under discussion at its close. No department of the administration is in so faulty and disorganized a state. This is mainly due to the fragmentary way in which it has been pieced together at different times, the aggregate of items which compose it having been originally asked for and sanctioned as occasion arose under various titles and rates of pay. In particular the two police forces of Quetta-Pishin and Thal-Chotiali are as different in every way as if they belonged to distinct provinces instead of to the only two divisions of one of the smallest administrative units of the British Indian Empire. In 1886, the existing police and levies were re-sanctioned as they stood or nearly so, but no attempt was made to give the former any regular organization or coherence. The construction of the railway brought this unsatisfactory state of affairs into prominent notice, and the necessity for improvement was recognised. The temporary deputation of a European officer to superintend the police did little to mend matters, for his duties were not defined, and the control of the police, in all matters of pay, uniform, promotion, and discipline, remained in the hands of the Political Agents. In May 1887 a scheme was submitted amalgamating the district and railway police, increasing the latter to the requirements of an open line, and providing a European District Superintendent and a European Inspector for each political agency, but it has not yet received the assent of Government. As stated in an earlier paragraph, Mr. Plowden has been permanently attached to the Quetta-Pishin Agency, and has taken charge from the Political Agent of all details connected with its pay, discipline, and interior economy. The Thal-Chotiali police still remains unreformed.

LEVIES.

The native levies have formed another topic of much correspondence during the year, that question also being forced into notice by the progress of the railway, by which the postal department naturally desired to send the mails, so as to relieve themselves of the burden of paying Baluch or Afghan sowars for the purpose. After some demur on the part of the local officers, who feared that the dismissed sowars might revenge themselves on the railway, the position was accepted as regards the Bolan, and the men discharged as fast as the line was opened. But on the Harnai line Mr. Bruce, the Political Agent, pointed out that the men nominally enlisted for postal service actually performed the duties of road police, and could not be discharged without emperilling the peace of the country. A long discussion ensued which has ended in the submission of a complete scheme for re-organization still before Govern-

ment. By the original scheme sanctioned by Government in 1884, levies costing rather more than five lakhs per annum were entertained throughout the Agency under the four heads of Political Levies, Political or tribal service, Postal, and Telegraph. All had specific duties assigned to them on paper, but it was found that actually many chiefs and men received money for duties which had never been defined, and for others they had never been called on to perform. In short the nominal system had been to find men for specific duties, the real one to fit duties, real or nominal, to men whom it was considered advisable to employ. The reconciliation of the nominal and the real state of things as regards the levies necessitated a long correspondence which was still going on at the close of the year 1886-67. In the meantime considerable reductions were carried out, and on the 1st April 1887 the payments to the levies had been diminished by nearly one-fifth. New levies however, costing Rs. 1,150 per mensem, were entertained for the Bori valley, and a postal line costing Rs. 510 for connecting it with the railway at Harnai.

THE BORI VALLEY.

This important addition to the administrative charge of the Agency had been in contemplation for some time before it was finally sanctioned. Bori is a long narrow valley lying nearly east and west between longitude 67°40′ and 69°50′ and between latitude 30°10′ and 30°50′. Its average breadth, including the hills on each side, is about 20 miles. The altitude falls from 8,000 feet at the north-west corner to about 4,000 where the valley drains through the Anambar Gap. The people are Afghans of the Kakar tribe, nearly allied with those of Zhob, but, unlike them, almost entirely agricultural in their habits. Their country is closely but not very well cultivated, the principal produce being wheat. Revenue establishment, costing Rs. 500 per mensem, was sanctioned for Bori, and instructions were issued to make a light summary assessment on the land in kind. It was too late to do this on the spring crop, but the autumn crop produced Rs. 6,318. Regular criminal and civil jurisdiction is not attempted as yet outside the cantonment of Loralai. It was estimated that the land revenue would produce about Rs. 60,000 per annum.

The assumption of the administration of the adjacent Khetran country was not finally sanctioned till late in 1887, and does not therefore come within the scope of the present report.

PUBLIC WORKS.

13. The great event of the year has been the completion of the railway to Quetta. This was effected (*viâ* the Bolan) on the 26th July 1886, about 15 months after the commencement of the line from Rindli by Colonel Lindsay. It was rapidly pushed on beyond Quetta over the level plateau to the mouth of the Gurkai Pass, where it enabled the heavy works in the hills between the Pishin and Harnai valleys to be attacked at both ends. The two extremities finally met in March 1887 at the Chappar bridge, which, as already mentioned, was opened by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught on the 26th and Quetta found itself united with India by a double line of rail. Progress was also made beyond the Bostan junction towards Killa Abdulla and Gulistan Karez.

A general account of the Public Works in the Agency will be found in Appendix K.

FORESTS.

14. A set of regulations was sanctioned and published for the forest conservancy in Baluchistan and the Assigned Districts, but no progress was made

in actual reservation mainly owing to the inability of the Forest Officer to define, without the aid of a regular survey, the tracts which he wished to conserve. His report has been separately submitted.

TELEGRAPHS.

15. The only new line of telegraph opened during the year, apart from the railway lines, was that from Harnai to Loralai, completed in December 1886. Statistics of the working of the telegraph in the Agency are given in Appendix L.

MEDICAL.

16. A report on the Dispensaries in the Agency for 1886 has been separately submitted. It does not seem to require comment here beyond the mention that the water-supplies of Quetta and Sibi have engaged the attention of the Administration, and that the question of the former was discussed with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief during his tour in 1887, and an agreement come to that a common scheme for supplying both cantonment and town with water should be submitted to Government. The drainage of the civil lines has also been taken in hand with satisfactory results.

SURVEY OPERATIONS.

17. The progress of mapping the frontier was, as last year, considerably hampered by the urgent demands on the officers of the Survey by the Military Department. Two parties were employed—No. 15 Party under Captain Longe, R.E.,* continued the general survey of the country on the half inch to the mile scale, from longitude 69° East to the Punjab and Sind frontiers on the east, and up to about 30°20′ north latitude. This area includes parts of the Marri and Bugti hills, and the Luni and Khetrani country. The Bori valley was also surveyed on the same scale.

* Captain Longe, R.E., four European Surveyors, five Native Surveyors.

Triangulation was extended southwards from Kalat, between longitude 66° and the Sind frontier down to 27° North latitude, preparatory to next season's detail survey.

No. 16 Party under Captain Wahab, R.E.,† was mainly employed on large scale surveys for the Military Department. An area of 26 square miles, extending from the western side of the Ghazaband Pass to the Murgi Pass on the east, was surveyed on the scale of 6 inches to one mile, and about 720 square miles were surveyed on the scale of 2 inches to the mile, including the eastern half of Pishin, the Surkhab and Kakar Lora valleys up to Nigand and Zargum Karez respectively, and the Quetta-Kach road between the Sarakhula Pass and Kach. The survey on the same scale of the Khwaja Umran range, made last year, was continued southwards to include the Wuchdara branch of the Gwazha Pass. The general survey on the half inch scale was continued westwards to longitude 66° between the Gwazha Pass and the latitude of Nushki. The various detachments, consisting each of one surveyor and six or eight khalassies, were as usual accompanied by tribal escorts whose behaviour was on the whole excellent. Supplies were obtained locally without difficulty, and on no occasion was any hostility or ill-feeling shown towards the surveyors.

† Captain Wahab, R.E., five European Surveyors, six Native Surveyors.

The field season lasted from the end of October 1886 to the middle of May 1887, when both parties (with the exception of a small detachment left at Quetta) returned to recess quarters at Mussoorie.

It is a matter for regret that the survey parties are obliged to spend half the year at Mussoorie for want of accommodation in Quetta, where they could pass the recess and reduce their work.

COMMERCE.

18. The administration report for last year included statistics of the imports and exports by rail into the Agency. None have been furnished by the railway authorities this year, and the slender information available regarding trade with Kandahar is all that can be given.

During the year under review 19,074 camel-loads and 8,814 donkey-loads of goods passed Chaman from Kandahar, and 5,640 camel-loads and 5,813 donkey-loads to Kandahar. Calculating, as in the last report, a camel-load at 5 mans and a donkey-load at 2, the imports from Kandahar stand at 1,12,998 mans, and the exports to Kandahar at 39,826. The figures last year were 1,15,394 and 19,134 mans, so that the exports have nearly doubled in weight, while the imports have slightly decreased.

Commerce between Afghanistan and Quetta is much hampered by the vexatious restrictions imposed on it by the Amir. In addition to three separate duties levied by three separate sets of officials in Kandahar, every load of merchandize exported is liable to be stopped and re-weighed at Takht-i-Pul, 25 miles on this side of the city. The duties are themselves heavy, and the export of any article may be arbitrarily forbidden at an hour's notice. The following is the approximate scale of export duties :—

	Per Indian maund.		
	R	a.	p.
Wool and cotton	3	14	0
Madder	1	7	0
Almonds	1	9	0
Cummin seeds	1	10	0
Pistachio nuts	1	4	0
Dried fruits	1	5	0
Fresh fruit	1	0	0
Rice and pulse	1	2	0
Wheat, barley, and maize	1	6	0
Ghee	6	6	0
Sheep and goats, each	0	14	0

In the case of the last three the duty is practically prohibitive, and Kandahar, which might feed Quetta, is prevented from doing so by the ignorant selfishness of its ruler.

EDUCATION.

There is still but little to report under this head, education in Baluchistan being chiefly remarkable for its almost total absence. There are two Anglo-Vernacular schools in the Agency, one at Quetta and the other at Sibi, of which details will be found in the reports of the respective Political Agents.

It is satisfactory to notice that they are progressing, though slowly, but it must not be forgotten that education was only born here some four years ago, and that, up to the present, it has received no aid from the State.

As mentioned in my last report, the circumstances of Baluchistan do not favour the cause of education. The inhabitants of the country, whether Pathan, Baluch, or Brahui, are still ignorant of the value of education, and so far from welcoming the boon of what is practically free instruction for their children,

expect rather that they should receive some pecuniary reward for sending them to school at all.

Efforts are being made to meet their expectations by small scholarships or prizes to those boys of the country whose attendance has been comparatively regular, and it is hoped that by an increase in the number and amount of such prizes a larger number of these children may, in course of time, be attracted.

A proposal was made towards the end of the year under report to connect the Quetta school with the Punjab University by making Quetta a centre for the Middle School examination, but the Senate of that University insisted that at least twenty candidates should present themselves for the examination, and at this number is not yet forthcoming the proposal has been temporarily abandoned.

CRIME.

A case of manslaughter which occurred in the assigned districts brought before the Government of India the question of jurisdiction over European British subjects in that part of the Agency. It appeared that the assigned districts were in the peculiar position of being British territory without any defined Courts of justice for European British subjects. This unsatisfactory state of affairs has continued till recently; fortunately the numerous Europeans employed on the Sind-Pishin Railway line have not committed any act so serious as to force the Agent to the Governor-General to inflict an illegal punishment, though more than one minor criminal offence has been necessarily overlooked.

Five capital crimes were tried in the Court of the Agent to the Governor-General during the year, two committed by British subjects, and three by natives of the country. Both the former were condemned to death, but in one case the sentence was commuted by the Viceroy to transportation for life. Of the natives one was hanged under the "Murderous Outrages Act," one was acquitted, and the other, an old woman, sentenced to transportation for life.

Seven murders took place during the year in which the culprits were not detected. Careful statistics of crime throughout the Agency are at present wanting, but will be furnished in the next administration report.

A return submitted by the Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali (*see Appendix D.*) is interesting as showing the extremely small proportion of natives of the country who commit crime in comparison with the natives of India who are of course in a minority.

SIBI HORSE-FAIR.

21. The first of these fairs was held in January 1885, when a sum of Rs. 2,000, contributed from local funds in the Agency, was disbursed in prizes. This fair was an experiment intended to open out the large market for horses afforded by Baluchistan. It was attended by Mr. Grainger, then officiating as Superintendent of Horse-breeding Operations in Bombay, and pronounced by him to be a great success.

The second fair was held in February 1886, and to the expenses of this fair the Sibi and Quetta Municipalities contributed respectively Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 700.

Five hundred and ninety-four horses competed for prizes in the various classes, and the total amount disbursed on this account was Rs. 1,465. Sixty-seven remounts were purchased for military purposes, but their prices were not recorded.

The Government of Bombay, in their Resolution No. 4794, dated 6th July 1886, in the Revenue Department, declared the results of this second horse show to be very satisfactory, and observed that the show promised to become in future a good market for remounts.

In consequence of the continued success of this fair, the Government of India was asked to sanction an annual money grant towards its expenses in future, and though no grant could be made for the year under review a provisional sanction to the allotment of Rs. 1,000 has been given for the fair of 1888.

The fair of 1887 began on the 19th January last, and continued till the 25th of the same month.

Brigadier-General Luck, C.B., Commanding in Sind, was President of the Judging Committee, and Mr. Hallen, General Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations in India, one of the members.

The total number of horses brought to the show was computed to be 1,400, of which no less than 1,022 competed for prizes, as against 594 in the previous year.

The expenses of the fair were met by the same contributions from local funds as before, *viz.*, Rs. 2,000 from the Sibi and Rs. 700 from the Quetta Municipality. The total of sales effected at this show was over 40, the Punjab Remount Committee purchasing 15 horses at an average price of Rs. 199, and the Bombay Cavalry 19 at an average price of Rs. 177. One donkey stallion was purchased by the General Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, for stud purposes at Rs. 110.

Notwithstanding that the prizes at the present and previous shows were expressly arranged with a view to encourage the exhibition of geldings, very few appeared this year. This is mainly accounted for by there having been no Government salutri available for castration operations in the year preceding the show, but a competent salutri has since been entertained, and it is hoped that next year there will be a considerable number of geldings for show and sale.

The breeders appear to have no objection to the castration of their colts, and now that a large number of Government stallions are available at various places in the Agency, it is very desirable to prevent haphazard breeding. With this in view it is in contemplation to offer as many as twenty-five prizes, amounting to Rs. 410, at the next show for geldings from 1 to 4 years of age.

There is no longer any doubt that Baluchistan affords a large and good field for horse-breeding and with a larger influx of good Government stallions the Agency will certainly produce a number of horses admirably suited for native cavalry requirements.

The number of Government stallions in the Agency is now as follows:—

English Thoroughbreds	8
English Norfolk Trotters	2
Arabs	9
Donkeys	4

THE JUBILEE.

22. Her Majesty's Jubilee was observed throughout the Agency on the 16th February. At Sibi the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General held a Darbar, at which a number of chiefs were present, and at Quetta a Darbar was presided over by the Political Agent. At both a number of prisoners were released. His Highness the Khan celebrated the occasion at his winter capital of Bagh, where he founded a school in commemoration of the day. The towns of Sibi, Quetta, and Bagh were illuminated at night.

VOLUNTEERS.

23. The average strength of the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles during the year 1886-87 was 103. As stated in the report for the previous year, the advent of the railway gave a stimulus to volunteering at Quetta, and in the summer of the year under review, with the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General, a company of volunteers, 58 strong and composed entirely of men employed on the Bolan State Railway, was formed at Hirok under the command of Captain T. W. Bartlett. The new company did hardly any drill, but about 15 men were present with the company at Quetta at the annual inspection by the General Officer Commanding the district on the 30th October 1887. A rifle range and targets for the company at Hirok were not provided till January 1887, and consequently the men were not eligible for the capitation grant, not having gone through the annual course of musketry. Drills were held regularly at Quetta, but the attendance throughout the season was exceedingly discouraging owing chiefly to the absence of large numbers of men on duty at out-stations. Indeed, owing to the migratory character of the several railway establishments in Baluchistan it was hardly possible for the corps to attain to any considerable degree of efficiency or take its part in the brigade parades of the Quetta garrison. The General Officer, however, was pleased to express his satisfaction at the improvement made in the ordinary company movements, though he much regretted the smallness of the number present at the annual inspection.

Major J. C. Fullerton retained the command of the corps throughout the year.

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APPENDIX A.

No. 477, dated Camp Quetta, 22nd April 1887.

From—Captain H. M. Temple, Political Agent, Kalat,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I have the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Kalat Agency for the year 1886-87.

Charge of the Agency.

2. The charge of the Agency was held throughout the year by Captain H. M. Temple.

Sind-Kalat boundary dispute.

3. When the year commenced the Political Agent was still engaged on the Sind-Kalat boundary case, mention of which was made in paragraph 18 of the Administration Report of this Agency for the year 1885-86. Colonel Plowden, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, was appointed to report on the case, but he took furlough to Europe on medical certificate before sending in the report on his investigations, and the disputed boundary was still unsettled when the year closed.

Charge of the Bolan handed over to the Political Agent, Kalat.

4. On the 15th April 1886 the Political Agent arrived at Quetta, where, as directed by Sir Robert Sandeman, he took over charge of the Bolan from the Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin; and on the 27th April he proceeded down the Bolan.

Establishments, &c., in the Bolan.

5. When the Political Agent, Kalat, took over charge of the Bolan there were the following establishments in the pass:—

(*a*) The Postal service consisting of—

Posts.	Inspector.	Jamadar.	Dafadar.	Sowars.
Rindli	1	1	1	20
Kundilani	...	...	1	20
Kirta	...	...	1	18
Bibinani	...	...	1	18
Abigum	...	...	1	20
Sir-i-Bolan	...	1	1	20
Dasht	...	...	1	20
Sir-i-ab	...	...	1	18

(*b*) The Bolan establishment consisting of—

	Pay, Rs.	a.	p.
Sardar Mulla Muhammad	500	0	0
„ Yar Muhammad	100	0	0
Satakzais	80	0	0
Mingals	205	0	0
Mazarani and Aliani Marris	185	0	0
Kuchaks	90	0	0
One Munshi	26	0	0
Yar Muhammad	500	0	0
Satakzais	250	0	0
Sardar Assad Khan	183	5	4
Ditto Ditto new service	100	0	0
Ditto Ditto two sowars	50	0	0

(*c*) The Levies consisting of—

Posts.	Jamadars.	Sowars.	Footmen.	Monthly pay of post. Rs.	a.	p.
Rindli	1	7	...	225	0	0
Pirchowki	1	...	10	125	0	0
Kundilani	1	...	10	125	0	0
Drajbet	1	...	10	130	0	0
South Kirta	1	8	10	330	0	0
Bibinani	1	8	10	330	0	0
Abigum	2	...	10	150	0	0
Mach	3	8	15	440	0	0
Dozan	1	...	10	130	0	0
Dasht	2	8	10	360	0	0
New Karez	1	...	10	130	0	0

(*d*) The Conservancy establishment consisting of—

Posts.	Jamadars.	Sweepers.
Rindli	1	28
Kundilani	1	11
Kirta	1	10
Bibinani	1	12
Mach	1	14
Hirok	...	13
Dozan	1	14
Dasht	1	8
Sir-i-ab	1	15

(*e*) The Police consisting of—

	Sanctioned Strength.					
	Thanadars.	Sowars.	Munshis.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Foot Constables.
Bolan District Police	2	4	2	...	...	...
" Pass "	1	...	...	3	9	45
Indus Valley Ry. Police	...	...	...	1	5	30
Bolan Railway "	...	...	...	2	5	48
Total	3	4	2	6	19	123

(*f*) The Chaukidars consisting of—

Posts.	No.
Bibinani	1
Mach	4
Dozan	1
Hirok	2
Dasht	1

As regards the tribes the chief cases for investigation were those in which traders while travelling up and down the pass were robbed of property and made claims against the tribes in receipt of service, for compensation on account of losses they had sustained. There were also a large number of criminal cases, as thousands of labourers were employed on railway works, road works, water works, and buildings. There are bazars at Dasht, the Kotal, Dozan, Hirok, Mach, Bibinani, Kirta, and Kindilani,* and a considerable number of civil suits brought by shopkeepers and others had to be heard. The chaukidars were entertained to assist the police in the prevention of crime and the maintenance of order. The Political Agent's special attention was given to the subject of conservancy in the Bolan. Owing to the length of roadway to be kept clean, and the immense number of small ravines and convenient places where it is easy to hide from view, the conservancy of the Bolan was a matter which presented many difficulties. During the Brahui annual migrations up and down the pass a considerable number of dead animals are always found lying on the tracks followed by the tribes, and their removal is not an easy matter as the ground is usually so hard that burying the carcasses is impossible.

* The Rindli bazar was not included in the Bolan when the Political Agent, Kalat, had charge of the pass.

Charge of the Bolan handed over to Mr. Plowden.

6. On the 30th May 1886, owing chiefly to the disturbed state of the Jhallawan country, the charge of the Bolan was made over to Mr. R. C. Plowden, Assistant District Superintendent, Police, and the Political Agent proceeded to Mastung.

Escape of Jam Ali and tour south of Kalat.

7. While at Mastung news was received of the escape of Jam Ali, the son of the Jam of Lus Beyla, from Sibi to Wad. The Political Agent proceeded to Kalat on receiving an increase to his escort, and after remaining there for a short time returned to Quetta to meet the Agent to the Governor-General who started on tour on the 12th July. On the 26th July a Darbar was held at Kalat and the Governor-General's Agent distributed presents to *His Highness the Khan*,† his son, and others. While at Kalat Gauhar Khan, the Jhallawan Sardar, was sent to bring Jam Ali, who

† This is an error. Nothing was given to the Khan. (Sd.) O. St. J.

came to Baghwana, whence he was permitted to take his departure. Jam Ali went to Kharan. The Agent to the Governor-General then proceeded to Wad, where the Jam of Lus Beyla came to visit him. On the 25th August the return tour was commenced. At Nal Nowroz Khan, Chief of Kharan, came to visit the Agent to the Governor-General, and arrangements were made under which Jam Ali subsequently came to Quetta with Aliyar Khan. On the 11th September 1886, Darwaza was reached and the tour was closed. Mr. Plowden, who had had charge of the Bolan, was then transferred to the Thal-Chotiali district, and the Political Agent remained in the Bolan until January 1887.

Jurisdiction in the Bolan.

8. In exercise of his powers under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and the Police Act V of 1861, the Governor-General in Council extended the provisions of section 34 of the latter Act to the bazars in the Bolan, in Notification No. 1876-E. of 13th August 1886.

The Thanadar at Mach.

9. The Thanadar at Mach was dismissed by order of the Agent to the Governor-General in connection with the escape from custody of William Abbott, accused of forgery and criminal breach of trust. This person had been arrested at the request of the Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin, at Dera Ismail Khan, and was sent under a police guard to Rindli. William Abbott reached Darwaza in safety, whence he effected his escape. Besides the Thanadar a Levy sowar and a policeman were punished for carelessness in permitting the escape of the accused. Abdul Wahab, the Thanadar, was succeeded by Hira Singh, who held the post when I handed over charge of the Bolan.

Kundilani Railway accident.

10. On the 17th September 1886, a serious railway accident occurred on the Bolan Railway, near the Kundilani Railway station, in which two natives were killed and four were injured. The Political Agent held an inquiry into the accident at which the Manager of the North-Western Railway, and several officers of the line were present, and gave evidence as to technical points. The enquiry showed that no one was personally to blame for the accident, and that it occurred in consequence of an excessive change in the superelevation of the outer curve of the line, causing the derailment of several wagons at the spot where the accident took place.

Payments of levies in the Bolan Pass.

11. In Order No. 3627 of 6th October 1886, the Agent to the Governor-General directed that the levies in the Bolan, who had formerly been under Major Mosley, the Superintendent of Levies, should be placed under the Political Agent, Kalat, by whom their pay was drawn and distributed accordingly. A vernacular writer and two chaprasis were at the same time made over to the Political Agent. The sums drawn on this account were as follows :—

	Rs.
Rindli	225
Pir Chowki	125
Kundilani	125
Drajbet	130
South Kirta	330
Bibinani	330
Abigum	150
Mach	440
Dozan	130
Dasht	360
New Karez	130
Lala Prem Das Munshi	39
Two chaprasis	27
TOTAL	2,541

These levies were handed over with the Bolan to the Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin, in February 1887.

Carriage of the post in the Bolan.

12. The post was fairly well carried by the sowars in the Bolan. There were occasional complaints as to the breaking of the seals affixed to the bags containing the post. The breakages were due to the sowars having to pass up and down the road when the Bolan was crowded with bullock carts and the camels, &c., of the Brahuis, when on the way to and from Kachhi at the commencement and end of the hot weather.

Reduction in the Bolan postal establishment.

13. As the Bolan Railway was during the latter part of the year in good working order and equal to the task of carrying the mails up the pass, on the 23rd October 1886, the mail bags

were carried to Hirokh by rail, and thence conveyed by sowars to Quetta. The postal establishment which under this arrangement became unnecessary were—

Posts.	Jemadar.	Daffadar.	Sowars.	Cost.
Rindli . . .	1	1	20	565
Kundilani . . .	...	1	20	525
Kirta . . .	...	1	18	475
Bibinani . . .	...	1	18	475
Abigum . . .	...	1	20	525
TOTAL .	1	5	96	2,565

As it was the first time that the services of a considerable number of local employés who had been engaged for a lengthened period had been dispensed with, the men discharged were granted a gratuity of two months' pay. The total saving thus effected was Rs. 2,565 per mensem.

Quarrels between Gauhar Khan and his neighbours.

14. During the commencement of the year under report, quarrels which had long been intermittently going on between Gauhar Khan and his neighbours again reached a serious state—the Sirdar was surrounded in the fort at Zahri by the Sasulis, Lothanis, Jataks, &c., and some fighting took place. A temporary settlement of the disputes then going on was arrived at by Yusaf Khan, the Muhammad Hassani Sardar, and during the tour of the Agent to the Governor-General south of Kalat, several of the disputants were travelling with him. Before the close of the year the quarrels again broke out and were going on when the year closed.

Limits of the Agency.

15. In memorandum No. 413, dated 1st February 1887, the Agent to the Governor-General defined the limits of each of the Political Agencies, the result of which was that the Mangal country was transferred from the Political Agent, Kalat, to the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan, while the Sarawan country, most of Kachhi, together with Kharan, were included in the Kalat Political Agency.

Transfer of the Bolan.

16. When defining the limits of the Agency, the Agent to the Governor-General decided that the Bolan should be handed over to the Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin, and the charge of the Bolan Pass was accordingly transferred to that officer on the 4th February 1887.

Carriage of the post between Quetta and Kalat.

17. There were no complaints made as to the carriage of the post to and from Kalat during the year. Ordinarily the post to Kalat runs three times a week, but from the 16th July to the 9th September the post was carried daily by Jamadar Abdul Karim and the sowars under him, as the Agent to the Governor-General was during that period on tour in the direction of Kalat. In consideration of the extra work done Abdul Karim was given a "khillat" of Rs. 50.

Survey operations.

18. During November 1886 survey operations were commenced in the direction of Kozdar, Nal, Urnach, Bhagwana, Gandava, and Sohrab, under the direction of Lieutenant Longe, R.E., and arrangements were made for the supply of camels, tribal guards, &c., for two officers of the Survey Department, Messrs. Barckley and Kitchen. The latter finished the work allotted to him before the close of the year, but Mr. Barckley was still surveying in the Jhallawan country on the 31st March 1887.

Claim of Sardar Muhammad Khan Shahwani to a share of the Bolan dues.

19. A claim against the Khan of Kalat was made by Sardar Muhammad Khan Shahwani to a share of the transit dues formerly levied in the Bolan Pass, and in support of his claim the Sardar produced four documents. The right to levy dues in the Bolan Pass was purchased by the British Government for Rs. 43,000, out of which Rs. 30,000 are paid to His Highness the Khan, Rs. 10,000 to Sardar Yar Muhammad Kurd, and Rs. 3,000 to Sardar Assad Khan. The Khan refused to pay the Sardar anything out of the sum he received. On enquiry it appeared that when the distribution of the sum of Rs. 43,000 was decided upon, the Sardar had long been dispossessed of the share of the dues which he had once received, that he was powerless to afford

protection in the pass, and that his claim had consequently not been recognised. A report was made to the Agent to the Governor-General accordingly.

The Shahwani succession case.

20. At the close of January and during the early portion of February 1887, a jirga sat at Sibi to adjudicate upon tribal cases, and a disputed succession case among the Shahwanis was laid before it. About four years previously Mubarik Khan Hasilkhanzai died intestate. He had no male heir closely related to himself, and a dispute arose among several claimants as to his property, the most important part of which consisted of land known as the Khai estate near Rindli. Previous attempts to settle the case had proved abortive owing to the different opinions expressed by the members of the Sarawan tribes, as to the rights of the claimants. In the jirga were six Sardars who were not included among the Sarawan and after a prolonged discussion an unanimous opinion was eventually arrived at. There were four claimants to the deceased's property—(1) Ahmad Khan Shahwani; (2) Sahib Khatun, widow of the deceased; (3) Nihal Khatun, daughter of the deceased; and (4) the Khan of Kalat. The jirga, after considering several precedents and taking evidence, &c., came to the conclusion that Ahmad Khan was the heir of all the property, movable and immovable, but that certain allowances should be made to the widows and married daughter of the deceased. The conclusion of the jirga was confirmed by the Agent to the Governor-General, and as it subsequently appeared probable that the peace would be disturbed two hostages were taken, who were after a short time liberated on security given by Sardar Sarbuland Khan Barozai.

The Khaloi case.

21. Another important case settled by the jirga was with respect to a fight which had taken place between the Bahawal Khan and Alam Khan sections of the Khaloi tribe, a sub-division of the Rinds. Sixteen men of the Bahawal Khan section and eleven men of the Alam Khan section had been killed. It was settled that the Alam Khan section should pay Rs. 5,000 to the Bahawal Khan section, together with a fine of Rs. 500.

The Rind Lehri dispute.

22. At the Sibi jirga an important case between the Rinds and Lehris was brought to a close by the payment of Rs. 4,000 to the Shadiani Lehris by the Rinds. This case had, in 1885, culminated in a fight, and hostages had been given by both sides until the case was terminated.

Dispute between the Mingals and Pathans.

23. The case in which Saidal, a Mekhiani Pathan, was killed near Harnai by Taimur Mingal was also settled at the Sibi jirga. The case began in a quarrel as to grazing land, which ended in the murder of one Yaru, in revenge for whose death Saidal was killed. A fine was inflicted on the Mingals.

The Sarpara land dispute.

24. Among the cases settled at the jirga which assembled at Sibi during February and March 1887 was a dispute as to land between Iman Bakhsh and Taos Khan Sarpara. The case was eventually referred to the Kazi of Humayun, who gave a written decree, deciding the ownership of the lands in dispute.

The Deh Gulam estate.

25. Amongst the claims investigated during the year under report was that advanced by Sardar Muhammad Khan Shahwani against the Khan to an estate known as Deh Gulam, which had been granted to the Sardar's grandfather. It was subsequently confiscated, and again given by the present Khan to the Sardar, together with a sanad, but the Sardar was not satisfied with the land which he had obtained. The case is one for decision by jirga, and was not settled when the year closed.

Celebration of the Jubilee.

26. On the 16th February a Darbar was held at Bagh, at which the letters sent by the Government of India to the Khan, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress were presented. A suitable reply was sent by His Highness, who held a review in honor of the occasion and illuminated the city. Fireworks were also displayed at Bagh, and the Government buildings at Kalat were illuminated. A house was set apart as a school at Bagh, and several men sentenced by His Highness to punishment were permitted to return to their houses.

Death of Ahmad Khan Bangulzai.

27. On the 19th February 1887, Waderah Ahmad Bangulzai died. His successor is his eldest son Nur Muhammad Khan. Tribal work is transacted at present by Sohbat Khan during the minority of the heir.

Interview between the Khan's son and the Duke of Connaught.

28. On the 28th March 1887, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught stayed for a few hours at the railway station at Sibi, and accorded an interview to Nur Muhammad Khan, eldest son of His Highness the Khan of Kalat. The following Sardars were present :—

Sardar Assad Khan,

Sardar Muhammad Khan, Shahwani,

Sarbaland Khan, Barozai,

Muhammad Khan, Barozai,

Waderah Sardar Khan, Rind,

Fakir Muhammd Khan, the Khan's Mustaufi,

Azim Khan, Naib of Lehri.

APPENDIX B.

Memo., No. 382, dated Karachi, 16th April 1887.

From—COLONEL E. C. REYNOLDS, Political Agent, South-Eastern Baluchistan,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

Begs to submit herewith the Administration Report of the South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency for the year 1886-87.

POLITICAL.

In the report for 1885-86 the dispute regarding the Kaihiri Sardarship was a case still pending settlement. In September 1886, however, the Political Agent was directed by the Agent to the Governor-General to make the best arrangements possible, and he accordingly summoned the heads of the rival parties for the purpose of effecting a temporary settlement. The result was an agreement which the headmen wished to be permanent, and which was, therefore, submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General for ratification by himself and His Highness the Khan. The settlement was in the nature of a compromise between Mir Gohar Khan and Mahummad Baka, and hitherto appears to have worked well. By order of the Governor-General's Agent, No. 415, dated 1st February 1887, the charge of the Kaihiris has since been made over to the Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali.

DEFINITION OF THE LIMITS OF THE AGENCY.

The order making over charge of the Kaihiri tribes to the Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, has been above referred to, and it may be noted that in accordance therewith the limits of the South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency are as follows:—

Mekran from the coast to the crest of the range of hills, north of Mand and Kej, Las Bela, the country of the Mangals, the Nasirabat Niabat, including the Khan's lands along the Jacobabad border as far as Gorauri inclusive.

SARDAR JAM ALI'S CASE.

Sardar Jam Ali's flighi to Wad, his preparations to attack his father Jam Mir Khan of Las Bela, and his subsequent surrender by Sardar Nowroz Khan of Kharan, are matters which have come under the personal cognizance of the Agent to the Governor-General and have been reported by him to the Government of India. Any further report on the subject by this Agency would, therefore, be out of place. It will be sufficient to note that the Sardar was found to have forged letters purporting to be written by Sardar Assad Khan of Sarawan, and sealed with a counterfeit of his seal. He has been sentenced to imprisonment for two years. His eldest son is to remain under surveillance at Sibi and the second son will be sent to the chief school at Lahore. His family, who up to this time have resided at Las Bela, will be removed to Sibi as soon as arrangements for their accommodation are completed. For the maintenance of the Sardar and his family His Highness the Jam has consented to make a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000.

SAHIB KHAN CHUTTA.

In last year's report it was stated that this Sardar was connected with the flight of Sardar Jam Ali. He subsequently became one of Jam Ali's open adherents and was for some time with him at Wad. After this he was reported as having attacked the Dreji levy post, and accused of wounding three of the sepoys. The Government of India accordingly ordered his arrest, but he was not captured till October. Since that time he has been in custody and his case is still pending. On the 17th March the Political Agent met His Highness the Jam in camp beyond the Hab river, and after a discussion of Sahib Khan's case the following arrangement was proposed and submitted for sanction to the Governor-General's Agent—

(1) That Sahib Khan be not permitted to resume charge of the Chutta tribe or his position as Rasaldar of the frontier levies.

(2) That he be released from confinement and allowed to reside at Las Bela on his furnishing security to the amount of (Rs. 5,000) for good behaviour.

(3) That he receive as subsistence allowance the share of "Sung" which is his right as Chief, and the amount of tribute paid by each member of the Chutta tribe. This will be recovered for him by His Highness the Jam's Vakil.

(4) Sahib Khan's family also will reside with him at Bela.

(5) Should Sahib Khan's conduct hereafter, in the opinion of the Governor-General's Agent and His Highness the Jam, be such as to make a modification of this arrangement desirable, his case can be taken into consideration with the view of entering him to his former position.

ZARUR KIDRANI.

In August 1886 His Highness the Jam reported the escape from custody of Zarur Kidrani, a notoriously bad character, who had been arrested by His Highness for an attack on one of the levy thanas

He was supposed to have taken refuge with Sardar Gohar Khan Zehri, but this Sardar in the most contumacious manner refused to give him up, and told the Political Agent, Kalat, that so far from handing him over to the British Government he would give him shelter. Zarur is still at large. Sardar Shakar Khan Mingal, who was ordered to arrest him, has written expressing his inability to do so, but promises to give him no shelter.

FRONTIER LEVIES.

There is nothing special to report regarding the working of the frontier levies. The absence of incident is perhaps the best testimony to the very excellent working of the scheme. Saleh Muhammad, Sahib Khan's brother and successor, has kept his tribe in order and the cases of theft on the border have been few and trifling.

THE CASE OF YAR MUHAMMAD RIND.

Towards the end of June Mr. F. Ffinch submitted a report made by Mir Mowladad of Kasar Kand to the effect that an attack had been made on Firozabad, a village of Sarbaz, by a body of Rinds and Balidis. In a later communication Mir Mowladad stated that Yar Muhammad, leader of this raid, had come to Karachi. Yar Muhammad was said to be a Rind ; and Mr. F. Ffinch wrote that information had been received from the Political Resident, Bushire, that the Persian Government were stirring in the matter. Instructions were accordingly asked, and in obedience to order, Yar Muhammad was arrested and confined under a warrant received from the Government of India. In the meantime Mir Jehangir, the Native Assistant at Gwadar, was deputed to proceed to the Persian frontier, and to make personal enquiry into the matter and to warn Mir Mowladad against making reprisals. In September the Political Agent received intimation that he had been deputed by the Government of India to proceed to Gwadar for the purpose of making full enquiry into the raid and an official from Sarbaz also was to be in attendance to make formal charges against the Rinds. Colonel Reynolds left for Gwadar accordingly on the 30th October and carried out the instructions given him. Full report was made on the subject, and it is therefore needless to give a detailed account here. It may, however, be briefly noted that the account given by Mir Mowladad greatly exaggerated the affair which was the outcome of a family quarrel. Since writing the above orders have been passed by the Government of India, and it has been decided that it will not be necessary or expedient to pay the Persian Government even the moderate amount of compensation assessed by the Political Agent. Yar Muhammad will continue for the present to be a State prisoner at Karachi, but will be released after he has completed a year's imprisonment from the date of his arrest in July 1886. The rewards which were proposed for the Native Assistant Mir Jehangir Sardar Bhai Khan Gitchki, Naib Shahdad, and Wali Muhammad Guz Kandi Rind have been sanctioned. The Political Agent has accordingly issued instructions to the persons concerned to present themselves at Karachi, and on their arrival effect will be given to the orders of the Government of India.

REVENUES.

In the administration report for last year the outstanding balances of water rate due on the Khan's land were shown as amounting to Rs. 1,00,168-14 on the 31st March 1886. This balance has been disposed of as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Paid into treasury up to 31st March 1887	68,477	5	0
Written off as per order No. 934 of 2nd March 1887 from Agent to the Governor-General	14,314	10	0
Due by zemindars residing in Sind	3,931	7	0
Remission for the year under consideration	13,455	8	0
TOTAL .	1,00,168	14	0

The sum of Rs. 14,314-10 written off represents outstanding balances for previous years which it was found impossible to recover owing to the poverty of the zemindars by whom it was due. The remissions now under consideration are for the year 1885-86. The Rs. 3,931-7 due by zemindars residing in Sind cannot be collected by the Kalat authorities, and the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, has been asked to make the necessary recoveries. As regards the assessment for 1886-87 the sum of Rs. 21,060 has been realized and paid into the Government treasury, and orders have been issued to the Naib to have the entire assessment collected before the close of the revenue year. I had hoped to be able to submit proposals for a settlement of these lands, but there has been so much difficulty in arranging for so small a matter as the Tahsildar's pay, that it is hopeless to think of anything so expensive as a survey for the present.

The sum of Rs. 14,814-10 written off represents outstanding balances for previous years which it was found impossible to recover owing to the poverty of the zamindars by whom it was due. The remissions now under consideration are for the year 1885-86. The Rs. 3,951-7 due by zamindars residing in Sind cannot be collected by the Kalat authorities, and the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, has been asked to make the necessary recoveries. As regards the assessment for 1886-87 the sum of Rs. 21,020 has been realized and paid into the Government treasury, and orders have been issued to the Naib to have the entire assessment collected before the close of the revenue year. I had hoped to be able to submit proposals for a settlement of these lands, but there has been so much difficulty in arranging for so small a matter as the Tahsildar's pay, that it is hopeless to think of anything so expensive as a survey for the present.

APPENDIX C.

No. 3102, dated Pishin, the 5th August 1887.

From—A. MARTINDALE, Esq., C.S., Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin,
To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I have the honor to submit the general administration report upon the management of this Agency during the year 1886-87, for the information and orders of the Agent to the Governor-General.

2. This is the first time that a separate administration report has been submitted. Hitherto the practice has been to add to one or other of the revenue statements annually, submitted for the Quetta and the Pishin tehsil respectively, some remarks regarding the seasons, health, and affairs generally of the district during the year under review. In future the two revenue statements will, with the permission of the Agent to the Governor-General, be incorporated into one report (as has been done for the year 1886-87) to show at a glance the financial position of the entire Agency. The general report on the administration of the district might possibly be included in this revenue statement; but as in some respects that arrangement would be attended with inconvenience, it seems advisable to make the annual review of the district administration an entirely distinct report. It has already been noticed that, with the exception of the report submitted by Mr. Barnes on the 1st November 1886, No. 2014, which was only intended to supplement the remarks previously included in the revenue statements, this is the first time any attempt has been made to review separately the management of the several branches of the administration. This report will accordingly inevitably be defective both as regards material and arrangement. But these deficiencies will, as far as possible, be remedied in the current year's report which will, it is hoped, be more complete in every respect.

LIMITS OF AGENCY, DIVISIONS, ADMINISTRATION STAFF.

3. During the whole of the year under review, the Agency was in the immediate charge of Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., who has held the appointment of Political Agent since April 1883, with the exception of a short interval of four months from November 1885 to March 1886. An important addition was made to the district in the shape of the Bolan Pass, which was formerly included in the charge of the Political Agent, Kalat, but which, on the 1st March 1887, was transferred to the Quetta Agency, and placed temporarily in charge of Diwan Gunpat Rai, Personal Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, with head-quarters at Mach. Arrangements, which will be described in the next report, have since been made for placing a native assistant or tehsildar in residence at Mach, with general control, subject to the Political Agent, of the tribes and levies and affairs of the pass. The Agency will henceforward be composed of three divisions or tehsils. The first, proceeding in a north-westerly direction, consists of the Bolan Pass from Rindli to Dasht, inclusive, in charge of a native assistant with head-quarters at Mach. The second includes Quetta, and extends from Sariab to the village of Jalogir, near Kuchlak, on the railway. It is in charge of the Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Pundit Suraj Kaul Rai Bahadur, and the Cantonment Magistrate, Mr. W. A. Ingle. The former is assisted by a tehsildar, a naib tehsildar, and a Munsif, all with head-quarters at Quetta. The third forms the Pishin taluk, and extends in the same direction from Jalogir to Chaman, the frontier British outpost on the Kandahar side of the Kojak Pass on the Khwaja Amran range. It is in charge of a tehsildar (at present Kazi Jelal-ud-din), with head-quarters at the village of Pishin, which is also the head-quarters of the officer in charge of the Agency. The whole of this district from Rindli on the south-east to Gulistan and Killa Abdulla Khan on the north-west is now traversed by a railway, and it is anticipated that before long the short remaining section of 17 miles between the latter station and Chaman will be completed.

REVENUES AND CROPS.

4. The revenue receipts for the district during the year under review may, on the whole, be regarded as satisfactory. They will necessarily fluctuate from year to year according as the seasons are good or bad, and with the fluctuations of the floating population attracted to the district by the large railway and road works at present in progress, and cannot be regarded as

in any way steady. But they show a clear tendency to increase as the figures below for the receipts of the Quetta and Pishin tehsils (inclusive of Municipal and bazar income and exclusive of opening balances) demonstrate—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta*	93,625	1,01,225	1,31,342
Pishin†	92,578	62,267	70,874
TOTAL .	1,86,203	1,63,492	2,02,216

5. Owing to the system which has hitherto been adopted of treating the revenues of the Quetta division as a separate fund, it is difficult to compare the total amount locally realised within the limits of the Agency during the year and the total outlay from

(*a*) local revenues, and

(*b*) Imperial funds.

But that the Government of India have ruled that Quetta revenues must be treated to all intents and purposes exactly as any other part of the Imperial Revenues, and the Comptroller of India Treasuries has intimated that no distinction is made between them in his accounts, and it has been decided to throw upon local revenues a large share of the cost of the administration of the district, even to the absorption of the Quetta surplus, there seems no object in retaining the mere complicated system hitherto followed. In future it is proposed to show in a single statement, but separately arranged to preserve the existing distinction, the revenues for Quetta, Pishin, and Bolan, and it will then be possible for the Political Agent to show at a glance the entire amount realized and the entire amount expended in his district during the course of the year, excepting only the Imperial outlay upon military stations, military works (including railways and roads), and Imperial services such as postal, telegraph, &c. This point is further discussed in the report No. 3089, dated the 5th August 1887, submitted by this post upon the revenues and expenditure of the Agency during the past year 1886-87.

6. The crops and harvest are stated by the local officers to have been fair, though the rainfall was scanty in consequence of which the dry crops suffered. The zemindars are said to have realized high rates for their surplus grain, and the Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, reports that one result of this is that the price of land in the Quetta tahsil is increasing. This affects Government when compensation has to be paid. It is satisfactory to observe that almost the entire revenue demand was collected. The system followed was that known as *Batai*. Arrangements were made during the year for superseding this system in the Quetta tahsil by cash payments, a summary settlement for three years being conducted with the revenue-paying villages, and the Government of India have since the close of the year sanctioned the immediate commencement of the operations which will be initiated without delay. It is hoped that the settlement will be concluded before the end of the calendar year, and it will form the subject of special comment in the next administration report. If succesful, similar arrangements will be introduced into the Pishin tahsil. It is anticipated that a slight increase of revenue will be the result, while at the same time the hardship and inconvenience of the present system will be removed, and a reduction of the revenue establishment will be practicable.

7. *Health and sanitation.*—On the whole the year appears to have been healthy, and in this respect it compares very favourably with its predecessor. There was no outbreak of cholera, nor any epidemic of fever and dysentery such as that described in Mr. Barnes' report, dated the 30th August 1886, for the year 1885-86. Fever was as usual prevalent during the hottest months, but not of a severe type, and there was no remarkable mortality. The condition of the cattle was also good.

There are altogether three civil dispensaries in the Agency (apart from those maintained by the Military and Public Works Departments) all of which are in charge of and are regularly inspected by the Residency Surgeon at Quetta, who is also Sanitary Commissioner for the town and district of Quetta, and who has also charge of the military lock hospital which is situated in the civil lines. Returns for the dispensaries, such as the number of the in-patients and out-patients treated, the nature of diseases, the number of persons vaccinated, &c., are not available this year, but it is hoped that they will be procured next year in time for incorporation in the annual administration report.

* Including Bolan.

† Including Shararud.

8. *Judicial.*—The statement A, appended to this report, shows the civil and criminal cases disposed of by the eight Courts, which were working in the Agency, during the year as against seven Courts in the previous year. The new Court was that of the Bolan Magistrate, but this, as already noted, was only open for a single month. The total number of cases disposed of was 6,266 as compared with 3,785 in 1885-86. There was a considerable increase in the work of all the Courts except those of the Cantonment Magistrate, and the tahsildar of Quetta. Most of the litigation appears to have been initiated by merchants, contractors, and others who came to the district for purposes of trade or in connection with the railway and road works, but the people of the country are learning to have recourse to the Courts, and litigation may be expected to increase. In next year's report it is hoped that it will be possible to give figures showing the number of persons implicated in the proceedings, the number of cases settled *ex-parte* and contested, the value of the subject-matter of the suits, the duration of the cases, and other matters of interest which are required to make the report complete. On the whole the working of the Courts appears to have been satisfactory, and to have obtained the confidence of suitors. Many tribal cases were as usual decided by jirga. As these are often more important than the cases which come into Court, an attempt will be made to give next year their number and nature. It may be added that the difficulty in disposing of judicial work in this agency is immensely enhanced by the fact that the parties and witnesses are very frequently residents in India, which renders it no easy matter to secure their attendance, and prolongs the duration of the suits. A much-needed arrangement has just been effected to facilitate the service of processes issued by the British Courts upon the subjects of the Khan of Kalat resident in the Khan's territory, and *vice versâ*.

POLICE.

9. A very important change was effected in this branch of the administration by the addition to the district of an Assistant District Superintendent of Police. This was effected simultaneously with the addition of the Bolan Pass to the Political Agent's charge in March 1887, Mr. R. C. Plowden, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, who was at the time in charge of the Bolan Police, being placed in control of the entire Police force of the Agency. Including Railway Police the force numbers no less than 556 officers and men, costing in round numbers Rs. 1,05,000, a year, and this addition to the staff of the district has been a great relief to the Political Agent who formerly had to undertake the direct management of the force, as well as very beneficial to the force itself. The new arrangement was introduced so shortly before the close of the year under report that its working cannot be suitably reviewed here. It will, however, be noticed more fully in the report for the current year, and details will be added regarding the changes which have taken place in the force, the success or otherwise of its management and efforts in checking and detecting crime, the increase or decrease of serious or petty crime, the nature of offences, the value of stolen property lost and recovered, the number of Railway offences, and similar matters. It is sufficient here to add that Mr. Plowden is infusing energy and system into the management of the force and is arranging for its better distribution. A revised scheme for increasing its strength has been submitted to the Government of India and has been partly sanctioned. The ill-feeling which unfortunately exists between the subordinates of the Railway and Police Departments increases the difficulty of investigating certain classes of cases; but with the co-operation of the officers concerned there is every reason to hope that this friction will diminish if not entirely disappear.

TRIBAL LEVIES.

10. There were few important changes in the constitution and distribution of the bodies composing this force, which is in great measure responsible for the prevention and detection of crime in the district in parts where the ordinary Police would find it difficult, if not impossible, to penetrate. The levies formerly employed to guard the Uruski Pass, at a cost of Rs. 263 a month, were suspended in the month of December 1886, and have not yet been replaced, pending further consideration of the subject. The total strength of the levies employed in this Agency under the general control of the Political Agent is 660 officers and men, including the Achakzai levies who protect the passes in the Khwaja Amran range. The total cost is Rs. 1,83,904, which falls entirely upon Imperial Revenues. A statement showing their distribution and the distribution of the regular police force will accompany the next administration report, and if possible, it will include a list of the offences in the detection or investigation of which the levies have been instrumental.

11. The new jail which was in course of construction outside the town on the Kandahar road was completed during the year, and the following establishment was sanctioned for it:—

	Rs.
1 Jailor, on	50 per mensem.
1 Moharir, on	20 „
1 Compounder, on	15 „
1 Jamadar, on	15 „
1 Daffadar, on	12 „
1 Head Watchman, on	15 „
6 Watchmen at 10 each	60 „
1 Sweeper, on	13 „
Total .	200

The jail is under the charge of the Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, and it appears to have been well managed. It will accommodate altogether about 63 prisoners. The next report will contain statistics showing the average jail population, the health of the prisoners, the cost of their maintenance, their employment, and other cognate matters.

ACTS EXTENDED.

12. Before quitting this branch of the report it may be noted that the following Acts of parts of Acts were extended to the Agency or Cantonment during the year 1886-87:—

Section 34 Act V of 1861.

Act II of 1874 (the Administrator-General's Act).

Act III of 1877 (Indian Registration Act).

REGISTRATION.

13. The increase in registration was marked during the period under review as the figures for the year 1886-87 and for 1885-86 sufficiently prove. The Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, gives the following reasons for this increase:—

"*1st*.—The Hindustani traders know well the benefit of it;

"*2nd*.—The natives of this country having become acquainted with its benefit have now begun to value the system. In the former times the documents sealed by the Kazi were considered as valid, but now they have adopted the system of getting their documents registered by the Sub-Registrar"—Report No. 1672, dated 18th July 1887, paragraph 10.

The Registration Act was introduced into the Agency about the close of the year under report, and arrangements are being now made to ensure its successful working.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

14. There are no municipalities properly so-called in the Agency, though the Quetta Bazar has always been treated as though it were a formally constituted Municipality. Proposals have recently been submitted for demarcating its limits, introducing a Municipal Act and Byelaws, selecting Municipal Commissioners, &c. A separate Annual Report is submitted upon the Bazar receipts and expenditure, both for the Quetta and Pishin tahsils, so this branch of the subject requires no further notice here. I is sufficient to add that the Bazar funds are in a flourishing* condition, and appear to have been well managed. A list of the bazars in the three divisions of the Agency is appended.

	1885-86. *Rs. a. p.*	1886-87. *Rs. a. p.*
* Quetta .	58,081 4 3	92,866 6 2.
Pishin .	65,88 6 10	9,790 12 5.
TOTAL .	64,669 11 1	1,02,657 2 7

A. *Bolan*.—(1) Rindli Railway Station.

(2) Mach „ „

(3) Hirok „ „

(4) Kotal „ „

B. *Quetta*—Quetta Town.

C. *Pishin*—(1) Pishin Town.

(2) Bostan Railway Station.

(3) Gulistan „ „

(4) Killa Abdulla Railway Station.

(5) Saiad Hamid „ „

(6) Yaru Karez „ „

EXCISE AND STAMPS.

15. A. *Abkari.*—(Country liquor). There was a considerable increase in the receipts under this head in 1886-87, as compared with 1885-86, so far as the Quetta Division was concerned, as the figures quoted below show:—

	Abkari contract.	Licenses.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
1885-86	38,850 0 0	954 0 0
1886-87	42,000 0 0	1,567 0 0

But this was more than counterbalanced by the falling-off in Pishin owing to the limited competition which the sale of the farm produced. This was owing apparently to the decrease in the population owing to the completion of some of the railway and road works. Detailed statistics are not immediately available for 1886-87, but the next report will contain figures, to show the number of licenses issued for the sale of European liquors, the number and situation of the shops opened by the Abkari contractors for the sale of country liquor, &c. There is a separate annual sale for Quetta of the *muskrat* contract, which carries the right to sell opium, ganja, charas, and other intoxicating drugs. Passes are issued to the contractor to import these from India. The receipts for this contract for 1886-87, as compared with the previous year, are given below:—

1885-86.	1886-87.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
9,320 0 0	10,225 0 0

B. *Stamps.*—The Stamp Act was extended to the Agency in the year 1885, and the increase of revenue under this head during the year under report was larger than from any other source. The amount realized in the last two years from the sale of stamps is noted below:—

	Court-fee stamp.	All others.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
1885-86	12,893 4 0	4,809 12 0
1886-87	20,592 12 0	9,410 15 0

The stamps are in charge of the Treasury Officer, Quetta, and the clerk whose duty it is to attend to their sale receives a special allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem. This source of revenue is likely to show a further expansion for some time to come.

ROADS AND AVENUES.

16. During the year under report a scheme was framed for intersecting the district with broad macadamized military roads to facilitate the collection of troops and supplies at the stations within and adjacent to the Khwaja Amran Range, which forms the frontier of the Baluchistan Agency towards Kandahar. Estimates of upwards of 20 lakhs of rupees have been prepared for this purpose, and the work which was commenced in 1886-87 is being prosecuted with remarkable energy and rapidity, under the orders of the Department of Military Works. It is not easy to exaggerate the service which (quite apart from the primary object of their creation) the construction of these roads will perform in facilitating traffic and opening up the district. The most important of those which have as yet been commenced are—

(1) From Quetta to Chaman, *viâ* Kuchlak, Said Yaru, and Said Hamid.

(2) From Killa Abdulla to Gulistan.

(3) From Said Hamid to do.

(4) From Pishin to Killa Abdulla.

Every effort has been made to avoid loss or annoyance to the inhabitants of the district owing to the construction of these military roads. All cultivable land has been avoided where possible, and places held sacred or of special value by the villagers. In cases where this has not been practicable, compensation has been awarded, and a special staff for measuring the land so taken up and assessing the compensation payable upon it, has recently been appointed. Neither was the important subject of roads neglected by the Civil authorities during the year under report. About 6 miles of new roads were constructed out of the local and municipal revenues, and 7 miles of road were wholly or partially metalled.

The arrangements for planting trees and avenues, and for the maintenance of the nurseries, are under the charge more particularly of the Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, and this work was actively prosecuted during the year both in Quetta and Pishin.

Young trees were given to several of the local maliks and zemindars, and it is reported that a good deal of planting was and is being done by private individuals.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

17. There is little to report regarding this Branch which was under the control of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mr. J. H. Lace, during the whole year. The only reserves at present are—

(1) the Pistachio Reserve at Gwal, and

(2) the Tamarisk Reserve near Populzai in the Pishin Taluk.

The latter has been somewhat injured by the necessity of carrying one of the new military roads through. It is in contemplation to create two other reserves, one at Shebo near the new canal works, and the other on the banks of the Surkat Lara near Pishin, where there are tamarisks of good growth. The great difficulty the department has to contend with is the deficient water supply. But Mr. Lace has exerted himself to overcome this and similar drawbacks, and it is believed his nurseries are in a a flourishing condition. An endeavour will be made to include some further statistics under this head in next year's Report.

EDUCATION.

18. There is only one school in the Agency, and that is situated in Quetta and styled the Quetta Anglo-Vernacular School. It was founded in the year 1882 and is under the management of the Municipality, from the funds of which (except what is realized by fees) it is entirely supported. The total monthly expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 166-8, and the sum collected in the shape of fees was Rs. 195-3-3. At the beginning of the year the number of pupils was 50, and this was raised to 55 before the end of March 1887. Almost all the boys (girls are not admitted) belong to merchants, clerks, and others who have come from time to time from India. The natives of the country have as yet shown no disposition to patronize the school, and the average daily number of their children who attend remains steadily at sixteen. Possibly something might be done by offering scholarships or some other inducements to attract them.

19. In 1886-87 there were four teachers, two of whom taught English and two the Vernacular. Out of the 55 boys 30 were reading Persian and Urdu, and the remaining 25 were studying Persian and Urdu only. They were divided into eight classes, of which three were in the middle and five in the Primary Department. At the earnest request of the leading members of the Sindhi community, resident in Quetta, arrangements have been made this year to add a Sindhi class; and the promoters have practically proved their earnestness by guaranteeing a minimum attendance of 24 boys, promising a monthly payment of Rs. 7-12 in fees, securing the services of a Sindhi teacher, and contributing a moiety of his salary for the current year. It is hoped that this class will not only prove a valuable addition to the school, but will also remove a source of great inconvenience to the resident Sindhis, who have been obliged hitherto to send their sons to India to be educated.

20. A great drawback to the progress of education in the Agency is that it is not included in any British Indian educational circle, and is not therefore inspected, while the school is not able to supply the minimum number of candidates (20) required in order to enable the Punjab University to constitute it an examination centre. Both these defects have been recently under consideration, and the Agent to the Governor-General has been in communication regarding the latter with the University Syndicate, who have promised to see if the objection as regards numbers (if it cannot be locally removed) cannot be waived. The result of this correspondence will be recorded in the Administration Report for the current year.

21. During the year under review there was (apart from the regimental classes) no general school within cantonment limits; but this year the Reverend Mr. Salinger, a Roman Catholic Priest, is endeavouring to organize a school irrespective of creed for the children of Europeans. He has already succeeded in raising some portion of the required funds, and has engaged a school-mistress. There are, it is believed, no private native schools in the Agency.

SURVEY.

22. The Survey Department continued the operations (noticed in the eighth paragraph of Mr. Barnes' Report of the 1st November 1886 already cited) throughout the year, chiefly in the direction of the Khwaja Amran Range and Toba uplands, under the superintendence of Captain Wahab, R.E. Their employés were also employed in the neighbourhood of Kuchlak and Takatoo, and it is believed that satisfactory progress was made.

PUBLIC WORKS.

23. These have already been noticed in the Report of this date upon the revenues of the district. In addition, however, to the works there mentioned, the Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, reports that the new serai constructed at Sariab has been much used and thoroughly appreciated by travellers through the Bolan Pass, and that the extensive repairs of and addition to the Barnes and Chaman Karezes have already been justified by the tree-planting which they have rendered possible. Apart from the road and Railway works, however, which are separately reviewed, by far the most important operations in the district were those for the extension of irrigation in charge of Mr. R. G. Kennedy, specially appointed for the purpose by the Government of India. These works, which are three in number, namely, the Khushdil Khan Reservoir, the Shebo Canal, and the Killa Abdulla Khan Karez, all made considerable progress during 1886-87, and the two former at any rate are expected to prove of great benefit to the area and population within their scope. All these are within the limits of the Pishin tahsil. As regards the Quetta division, the most important work which received general sanction during the year, but which has not yet been commenced, is the scheme for carrying a supply of pure water from the stream in the Hanna Pass to the town and cantonment of Quetta. This work also is to be placed under the control of Mr. R. G. Kennedy, and it is hoped that next report may contain some account of the commencement of the operations, the details of which are still under discussion.

RAILWAYS.

24. The construction of the new Military Railways was carried on with great rapidity during the year 1886-87, but as this is a work of Imperial rather than local importance (though the district cannot fail to benefit largely thereby) no detailed notice of the progress made is demanded in this report. In the ninth paragraph of this review for 1885-86, to which reference has already more than once been made, Mr. Barnes noted that by the close of that year the earthwork of the Sind-Pishin and Bolan Railway had been completed from Darwaza *viâ* Quetta to Gurkai, and from Bostan, the junction of the two lines, to Saiad Hamid on the Lora towards Gulistan. Just at the close of the year 1886-87 the Bolan Railway was opened for regular traffic as far as Quetta. By the same date the whole of the earthwork on the Sind-Pishin line had been completed and trains were running between Sibi and Quetta *viâ* Mangi and the Louise Margaret Bridge (though the line had not been declared open for traffic) and the earthwork from the junction at Bostan to Gulistan and on to Killa Abdulla Khan at the foot of the Khojak Pass had been finished, and construction trains were running with some frequency to both places. When the year closed survey parties were examining the respective merits of the routes over the Gwaja and Khojak Passes, and it is understood that the result of their labours is now under the consideration of the Government of India. Both on departmental and military grounds the route over the Khojak appears to be preferred to the alternative line, but no decision has as yet been published. As was inevitable, accidents have occurred on some parts of the new lines, especially of the temporary narrow-gauge line laid down in the Bolan Pass between Hirok and Dasht, part of which has lately been carried away by the Bolan river to the interruption of the traffic and the dâk from India. These accidents and interruption cannot be expected to cease until the broad-gauge line is permanently carried throughout the entire length of the pass. Most of the land required for the Railways was measured and compensation estimated, and payments disbursed during the course of the year. The Railways have already had an effect in lowering prices to some extent, though not so far as to render it possible to discontinue the special allowances granted in some cases for the comparatively high cost of living above the passes. Bhusa and grain have more particularly been imported in large quantities, but the scarcity and high prices prevailing in the Punjab, from which these supplies chiefly came, have prevented any considerable fall in prices in this Agency.

MILITARY STATIONS AND MOVEMENTS.

25. The stations occupied by troops during the year under review were Quetta and Pishin alone, though detachments of native troops have since been posted at Gulistan and Killa Abdulla. During the hottest months a large number of British troops were sent from Quetta to Ziarat in the Thal-Chotiali Agency as a sanitarium, but the cost of the move and the difficulty of obtaining supplies render it unlikely that recourse will again be had to this distant plateau for the Quetta troops. It was intended to form a summer camp in the Khojak Pass this year, but the disturbed state of affairs in Afghanistan led to the abandonment of the plan. An excellent site for a sanitarium has been recently discovered near Sarakulla, where a

detachment of the 29th Regiment (Worcestershire) has been employed on road work. It is 7,100 feet high, has a good supply of water, and is only 11 miles from Quetta. It is now being examined in detail. The Arms Act has never been formally extended to this Agency. But licenses are issued for the possession and sale of fire-arms, gunpowder, &c., and natives of the district are not allowed to purchase without a separate license in each case. Some statistics under this head will be included in the next administration report.

26.—MISCELLANEOUS.

A. Horse-breeding Operations.
B. Political Detenus and Refugees.
C. Trans-Frontier Affairs and Border Tribes, *e. g.*, Achakzais.
D. Visitors.
E. Jubilee.
F. Missions.

A.—HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

A visit paid to this Agency by Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, the Director of these operations under the Government of India, in the month of December 1886, gave a stimulus to the exertions of the local authorities. Mr. Hallen was favourably impressed by the capabilities of the district for the operations in which he is interested, and his visit was followed by the arrival of no less than six stallions, English and Arab, and two donkey stallions which have been finally distributed between the Quetta and Pishin divisions, good stables being constructed for their accommodation at considerable cost. Mr. Hallen proposes to visit the Agency again in the course of next cold weather to systematize and direct the operations. It is hoped that the report for the current year may include some account of the results achieved. So far, at any rate, the people have not shown themselves backward to ultilize the advantages offered to them, and they have brought their mares, both branded and unbranded, in considerable numbers to be served by the stallions.

B.—POLITICAL DETENUS AND REFUGEES.

The only two *political detenus* in the Agency were Jam Ali, the son of the Jam of Las Bela, and Sahib Khan Chutta. They were both kept under surveillance in the Quetta Fort until the Military Works there in progress rendered their detention there impossible. The former was then sent to the fort at Gulistan, where he is still detained, and the latter to the quarters specially included in the new Quetta Jail for political detenus. The accommodation for both in these quarters was inadequate, and another reason for their separation was the fact that they were not on good terms with each other.

The principal *political refugees* living in the district were Sardar Mahammad Hussain Khan, residing at Khushdil Khan; ex-Sipah Salar Ghulam Haidar Khan, residing at Quetta; and Sardar Gul Muhammad with the other sons of the late Sardar Muhammad Alam Khan.

C—TRANS-FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

There appears to have been nothing requiring special comment under this head during the year until just at its close when the Ghilzai disturbances destroyed the peace of the country, and necessarily caused some disquietude on the British side of the frontier, more specially in this Agency. This rebellion, however, which has since assumed more formidable dimensions, and the results of which cannot yet be confidently foretold, will more properly receive notice in the review for the current year. It will suffice to add that the relations with the frontier tribes, and more especially the Achakzais, who are largely employed by the Government of India in guarding the Khwaja Amran Passes and on postal duty, appear to have been entirely satisfactory, and the several Khans and Sardars seem to have done their utmost to justify the confidence reposed in them by the Imperial Government.

D.—VISITORS.

During the cold weather the Agency was visited by many distinguished personages, public and private. Lord Roseberry accompanied the Political Agent as far as Chaman in December 1886, and in the following months the Duke and Duchess of Manchester paid Quetta a visit. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught honoured the Agency with their presence in March, and on this occasion the town and bazars of Quetta were brilliantly illuminated. In the same month His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, with his staff, and Mr. H. M. Durand, Foreign Secretary, visited the district, and were escorted by the Political Agent, Mr. H. S. B...

E.—JUBILEE.

The Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was celebrated with enthusiasm on the 17th February. The town of Quetta was illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks. The larger portion of the expenditure was met from the Municipal Funds, but the merchants and others of the district also subscribed liberally. On the day of the Jubilee a public Darbar was held by the Political Agent, which was very largely attended by the local maliks and persons of influence, and an address was presented which was forwarded to the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General. The maliks of Pishin also presented an address in Pushtu, which was duly transmitted to Calcutta.

F.—MISSIONS (ECCLESIASTICAL.)

The only mission at persent permanently established in the Agency is one belonging to the Church Mission Society. The Reverend Mr. Charles Merk of that Society visited Quetta in 1885, and remained there for about six months. In 1886 the Society deputed the Reverend Mr. Shirt and the Reverend Doctor Sutton, M. D., to carry on the work which Reverend Mr. Merk had started. Unfortunately Mr. Shirt died a few months after his arrival, but Doctor Sutton's efforts have prevented any interruption in the work of the mission. He has built a house and opened a free dispensary in the civil town. This dispensary has been liberally patronized, and Doctor Sutton now contemplates the erection of a large establishment in the shape of a hospital and dispensary combined. Much correspondence has lately passed regarding the selection of a suitable site for this institution, and an open space near the top of the Sandeman Road has been finally selected, subject to the settlement of certain details.

The Reverend Mr. Gilder of the Methodist Church also visited Quetta in the course of the year, as well as the Bishop of Lahore. Both of these gentlemen delivered temperance lectures in the school hall. There is at present no church in Quetta, service being held in the Darbar hall, but efforts are being made to collect the funds required for the erection of a suitable building.

27. In conclusion it only remains to add that the Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, and the Tahsildar in Pishin, and Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass appear to have done their utmost to make the administration of their respective charges as successful as possible, while the management by Mr. W. A. Ingle of the affairs of the treasury and cantonment maintained the reputation it had earned in seven previous years of successful administration.

Statement of cases decided by the Magistrates in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year 1886-87.

Names.	Civil Suits.		Execution of decree.	Criminal Cases.		Total.	
	Original.	Appeals.		Original.	Appeals.		
H. S. Barnes, Esq., C. S., Political Agent	111	1	...	124	52	288	
W. A. Ingle, Esq., Cantonment Magistrate	131	...	25	344	...	500	
R. B. Pandit Suraj Kaul, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner.	661	12	160	966	6	1,805	
Pandit Nandlal, Munsiff, Quetta	1,709	...	566	104	...	2,379	
Lala Tola Ram, Tahsildar, Quetta	45	...	7	64	...	116	
Lala Ram Narain, Tahsildar, Quetta	4	...	9	41	...	54	Four months.
Kazi Jelal-ud-din, Tahsildar, Pishin	714	...	54	263	...	1,031	
Dewan Ganpat Rai, Magistrate, Bolan	66	...	3	24	...	93	One month.
Total	3,441	13	824	1,930	58	6,266	

APPENDIX D.

No. 6257, dated Shahrig, 14th November 1887.

From—CAPTAIN I. MACIVOR, B.S.C., Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Agent to the Governor-General, the Administration Report of this Agency for the year 1886-87.

2. I regret the great delay in submitting the report which has been in a large measure due to sickness in my office establishment.

Administration Report of the Thal-Chotiali Agency for the year 1886-87.

1. *Personnel.*—Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E., held charge of the Agency during the year with the exception of three months, from 26th July to 25th October, during which time he was on privilege leave, and Captain Gaisford, Assistant Superintendent of Levies and *ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent, officiated. Mr. Bruce was promoted from 1st class Political Agent, sub. *pro tem.*, to Political Agent, 1st class, on the 1st April 1886, from which date his Baluchi allowance of Rs. 100 *per mensem* ceased. Captain Gaisford, while officiating, drew the pay of a Political Agent, 3rd class, *plus* Rs.180, fixed travelling allowance.

In Appendix E is given a list of the gazetted officers in the Agency during the year, with the respective pay and allowance of each.

Appendix F shows the movements of the Political Agent during the year.

REVENUES.

2. In Appendix G is given on the receipt side the budget estimate and the actual revenue received, and on the expenditure side the actual expenditure for the year, salaries of officers and establishments and travelling allowance being shown separately. No estimate of the expenditure of the Agency was framed by the Political Agent.

Appendix H further gives a comparative statement showing the receipts in kind and cash for the years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

(A) RECEIPTS.

(A) Receipts—LAND REVENUE.

3. It will be seen that the land revenue was estimated to yield Rs. 1,25,000 and that the actual receipts exceeded this amount by Rs. 3,860-9-2. As, however, the estimate was framed for the three tahsils, Sibi, Harnai, and Thal-Chotiali only, whereas kharif revenue to the extent of Rs. 6,317-11-9 was realized from the Bori tahsil, which was added to the Agency during the year, there was really a decrease on the estimate framed for the three tahsils of Rs. 2,457-2-7. As compared with the land revenue realised in 1885-86, there was a falling off of nearly Rs. 20,000 in the three tahsils.

4. *Rabi Harvest.*—A glance at Appendix D will show that this result was entirely due to the poor out-turn of the rabi harvest throughout the district. Unseasonable rains did great damage to the wheat crops, and it is understood that the surrounding districts, Pishin, Quetta, and Kachi, suffered in a similar manner. The wheat was not only less in quantity but was also inferior in quality and realized low prices. The decrease in quantity of wheat and price realized by it, as compared with the crop of the preceding year, were as follows in the three tahsils :—

Tahsils.	Decrease. In kind. Mds.	Srs.	Chs.	In cash. R	a.	p.
Sibi	2,423	39	0	20,132	9	3
Thal-Chotiali	2,457	39	0	4,243	2	0
Harnai	792	13	13	5,939	15	0
Total	5,674	11	13	30,315	10	3

The good price received for the wheat in the Thal-Chotiali tahsil is due to its having been first ground into flour and then sold to the Commissariat: the cost of working of the mills must therefore be set against it.

Barley is only grown to any extent in the Thal-Chotiali tahsil, and though the increase here as compared with the year 1885-86 was 1,205 maunds 20 seers in kind, the decrease was Rs. 4,068-15-4 in price realised.

5. *Kharif Harvest.*—Fortunately the kharif harvest proved a very good one in the Sibi and Thal-Chotiali tahsils and went some little distance towards compensating for the poor out-turn of the rabi crops. The increase of staple kharif crops in each tahsil and the price realized over the previous year's receipts were—

		Increase.						Decrease.		
		Mds.	*Srs.*	*Chs.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Sibi	Maize	5,370	5	0	10,910	12	0	......		
	Pulse	420	20	0	760	5	0	......		
Thal-Chotiali	Jowari	1,406	1	0	2,252	0	1	......		
	Rice	55	12	0	46	7	4	......		
Harnai	Shali	2,172	32	8	......			2,739	14	3

The apparent increase in kind in the Harnai tahsil is misleading. This is caused by "batai" having been taken throughout the tahsil and only "shali" (the rice in husk) being received. In previous years most of the villages were assessed on the "kankut" principle, and where this was done rice free from husk was assessed upon each village, two maunds of shali being calculated to produce one maund of rice.

6. The total result of the land revenue cannot be regarded as satisfactory, but this was entirely due to unavoidable causes. The forecast of Rs. 1,25,000 was owing to the additional light assessment in Bori slightly exceeded. It would appear to have been framed upon the actuals of 1884-85.

TAXES AND OTHER REVENUES.

7. *Excise.*—Abkari and sale of drugs were estimated to yield Rs. 80,000, but the actual receipts fell short of this amount by Rs. 3,840 due to the gradual disposal of coolies, contractors, &c., as the Sind-Pishin Railway works approached completion, for which calculation had not been made. As contrasted with the receipts for the previous year, there was an increase of Rs. 8,709-13-4. License fees for the sale of Europe liquor realised Rs. 850 less than the sum estimated for the same reason. There was an increase, however, of Rs. 2,230 over the receipts shown for the previous year.

8. *Stamps.*—The actual receipts on account of stamps show an increase over the estimate of Rs. 9,221-15. This was entirely due to the receipts on account of non-judicial stamps which do not appear to have been taken into account in the estimate. There was an increase over the estimate of Rs. 5,654-8 in court-fee stamps and a decrease of Rs. 3,741-10 and Rs. 3,500 in receipt stamps and process-service stamps respectively. As compared with the actuals of 1885-86, there was an increase of Rs. 13,176-7.

9. *Law and Justice.*—The estimate under this head was Rs. 8,000 whereas Rs. 13,274-8-9 were actually received, thus showing an increase of Rs. 5,274-8-9, and as contrasted with the previous year's receipts, Rs. 4,722-13-3. The increase was chiefly in the Sibi district. Fines in tribal cases amounting to Rs. 4,500 are included under this head.

10. The remaining heads of receipts call for no remark.

11. The total receipts of the district amounted to Rs. 2,61,234-4-2, of which Rs. 2,10,946-12-2 were credited into the Treasury during the year, the balance Rs. 50,287-8 on account of land revenue having been since recovered and similarly credited. As contrasted with the estimate and the actuals for the previous year, this shows an increase of Rs. 13,534-4-2 and Rs. 14,208-9-4 respectively. As already noticed, the Bori revenue and the receipts for non-judicial stamps

more than account for this increase. Considering, however, the very unfavourable nature of the year as regards cultivation, the result may be deemed fairly satisfactory.

(b) EXPENDITURE.

12. The actual drawings of the Agency from the Treasury, as shown in Appendix C amounted to Rs. 4,81,298-15-3.

In Appendix I is given a statement showing these drawings for each month of the year; subsequent drawings on account of expenses incurred during the year are added to these, and drawings on account of expenditure incurred during the preceding year 1885-86, but drawn during the year, are substracted. The result therefore shows the actual expense of the Agency under all heads for the year under report. This will be seen to amount to Rs. 4,78,610-0-4 or Rs. 2,688-14-11 less than the actual drawings as shown in Appendix C.

13. A comparison of this "total cost" with the revenue realised does not show the financial status of the district in a very favourable light. It is to be noted, however, that the district is a very extensive one, containing several hitherto lawless tribes who pay no revenue, and also that the expenditure shown contains many items of a purely Imperial nature or more fairly debitable against other departments, such for instance as the cost of the police on the Sind-Pishin State Railway, cost of postal service, Khattan service, dâk bungalows, &c. Certain of the levies also to a certain extent supply the place of Imperial troops who would have to be maintained were the former not in existence. If deductions are made from the cost shown on these considerations the comparison of receipts with expenditure would not be quite so unfavourable. The revenues also are increasing yearly more rapidly than the expenditure, and now that Bori and Barkhan have been added to the district there is every prospect of financial equilibrium being reached at an early date.

POLICE.

14. The number of police employed in the Agency varied during the year as there were a considerable number of railway treasure guards employed which were gradually reduced as the work in the different divisions of the line came to an end. In Appendix J the strength of the force is given at the beginning and end of the year.

Police returns were not kept up so the exact work of the police in the detection of crime cannot be given.

The relations of the police with the Railway officers were most unsatisfactory, the latter complaining that the police interfered unnecessarily with their contractors and workmen, while the police held that they were obstructed in their duties of preventing and detecting crime by the action of the Railway officers. Considerable friction naturally resulted and much misunderstanding. Adequate European supervision of the police would, it is believed, have remedied this state of affairs.

The police in the statement are given as sanctioned for the different places or duties, but they are treated as one force. This is found expedient as it is frequently necessary to give the constables a change of climate owing to ill health or other causes. The force is inadequate in strength to the duties they are called upon to perform, and it is found impossible to give leave or furlough unless without pay when substitutes are appointed in the places of those absent.

MAGISTERIAL.

15. The following statement shows the number of criminal cases dealt with by Magistrates in the several sub-districts and the Political Agent's Court. The returns for Sibi include appeals to the first-class Magistrate.

Sub-district.	Versus Natives of India.	Versus Natives of the Country.	Total.
Duki	14	6	20
Bori	44	5	49
Harnai	123	16	139
Sibi	401	100	501
Political Agent's Court	20	9	29
Ditto ditto appeal cases	61	15	76
Total	663	151	814

It will be seen that the great majority are against natives of India. The number of natives of the country thus dealt with was small, except in the Sibi sub-districts, where more regular administration of the country prevails.

CIVIL.

16. The following were the number of civil cases tried during the year in the several sub-districts and the Political Agent's Court. The returns for Sibi include appeals to the Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General:—

Sub-districts.	Between Natives of India only.	Between Natives of India and Natives of the Country.	Between Natives of the Country only.	Total.
Duki	10	1	11	22
Bori	57	7	6	70
Harnai	139	13	48	200
Sibi	691	54	70	815
Political Agent's Court	5	...	...	5
Ditto ditto appeal cases	12	...	...	12
Total	914	75	135	1124

The great majority of cases are between natives of India only, though the spirit of litigation would appear to be growing in the Sibi and Harnai sub-districts.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

17. The general health throughout the district has been good during the year, although the usual fever prevailed in the autumn months.

Dispensaries have been kept up at Sibi, Shahrig, and Duki, and a new one opened at Loralai. It is presumed the Residency Surgeon is submitting the necessary statistics regarding their working. The returns do not come to this office.

TACCAVI ADVANCES.

18. Taccavi advances to the extent of Rs. 2,200 have been made to cultivators during the year. The advances have been made in sums from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 for the purpose of opening out karezes, buying plough-bullocks, and bringing new land into cultivation. It was all given in the Thal district.

FAIRS.

19. The third annual Sibi Horse-fair was held on the 19th of January and following days. The total number of horses and mares brought to the show was about 1,400, out of which 1,020 were ticketed and competed for prizes as against 594 in the preceding year. Rs. 2,055, contributed from local sources, were distributed in prizes.

Fifteen horses were purchased by the Punjab Remount Committee at an average price of Rs. 199; and the Bombay Cavalry regiments secured 19 remounts at an average price of Rs. 177.

The success of this annual fair is now assured, and it no doubt affords a strong inducement to the inhabitants of this and surrounding districts to improve the breed of their naturally good horses.

HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

20. Mr. Hallen, General Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, was present at the Sibi Horse Fair, and subsequently made a short tour through the Kahiri, Domki, and Bugti country. As a result of his inspection the number of stallions in the district was largely increased and 15 horse stallions and two donkey stallions were allotted to the Thal-Chotiali Agency. The Thoroughbred English stallion "Apollo" unfortunately died in July 1886.

The total number of mares covered by Government stallions during the year was 482.

FORESTS.

21. No fresh forest tracts were made over to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan, for reservation during the year, although the question of reserving the Wam Tangi and

the Zearat forests was further discussed. The Political Agent, however, endeavoured to protect these forests as far as practicable, excluding sheep and goats from the former and preventing firing and indiscriminate cutting of timber and "ballas" in both. Royalty, amounting to Rs. 870, was levied by the Political Agent upon wood sold in the Sibi bazar and upon all wood used by the contractors on the railway line for burning bricks. The latter amounted to Rs. 8,288-1-5. These two amounts, aggregating Rs. 9,158-1-5, were paid into the Government Treasury during the year to the credit of the Forest Department. This amount is not included in the Revenue returns given in Appendices C and D., though this district might fairly claim this as a portion of its income.

COMMUNICATIONS.

22. On the Sind-Pishin State Railway line the rails were laid through to Quetta during the year. The line was opened for goods traffic up to Shahrig and material trains ran to Bostan and Quetta.

Work on the military pack road between Harnai and Loralai was vigorously pushed on, and, with the exception of the portion through the Delkunah rift, it was open to traffic throughout.

Work was also carried on at the Pishin and Dera Ghazi Khan ends of the main frontier military road and the survey of the intermediate portion through the Bori valley and between Anambar and Rakhni *viâ* Mekhtar and Kingri was completed during the year.

The road from the railway at Spintangi to the Thal-Chotiali plain over the Sembhar Pass was also completed during the year under report.

POLITICAL.

23. The chief political event of the year was the occupation of the Bori valley, a measure considered necessary on military grounds. The troops moved into the valley in May 1886 and Pathan Katar Loralai was selected as the site for the new cantonment. The requisite land and water was purchased for the sum of Rs. 35,302-10-7 and the work of building a fort and barracks was put in hand. A revenue establishment, costing Rs. 500 per mensem, was sanctioned and service was given to the Bori tribes amounting to Rs. 1,150 as shown in the margin.

	Rs.
Hamzazai clan	310
Bariwal	300
Ulmeukhel	240
Dumar	300
Total	1,150

The Bori valley contains a considerable quantity of arable land well supplied with perennial water from springs and karezes, and the land revenue of the tahsil, obtained by a light assessment, is confidently expected to exceed half a lakh of rupees *per annum.*

24. Rindli was made over to the Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin, during the year, and the Thal-Chotiali Political Agent's connection with that place, Mach, and the Bolan finally ceased.

25. *The conduct of the tribes.*—The conduct of the various tribes has been generally good throughout the year. The Marris and Bugtis, hitherto the chief law-breakers, have almost entirely abandoned all raiding and thieving on the Sind and Bolan side, and not a single complaint against them was received from the Sind authorities during the year. The Luni and Khetran country was still subject to their petty depredations and the usual raiding and counter-raiding took place between them and the Dera Ghazi Khan tribes, but to a less extent than heretofore.

In November 1886 the Political Agent, Mr. Bruce, met Mr. Dames, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, at Rakhni, and in January 1887 these officers again met at Sibi, and with the assistance of a jirga of Chiefs from both districts settled most of the outstanding cases between the tribes of the two districts. In Appendix G is given statements showing the settlements effected in these cases. In all 108 cases were dealt with, and the settlements carried out in all, except 36 which were of minor importance. These results were justly held to reflect great credit on the control exercised by Mr. Bruce over these predatory tribes.

26. Among the other tribes of the district there have been only two cases of any importance, but these were both somewhat serious.

One occurred between the Rinds and the Bunglanis, a tribe of the Upper Sind Frontier, and the other between the Mingals, a Baluch tribe, and the Mekhianis Pathans of Harnai. Both were the results of old blood feuds between the contending parties.

27. In the former a settlement had been arranged three years previously and heavy penalties decreed for the party first breaking the settlement. The Bunglanis were the first to re-open the feud, and in October assaulted and killed two Rinds, one Bunglani being killed in the affray, and the Bugtis, friends of the Rinds, subsequently killing another.

Several Bunglanis were at once seized and imprisoned to prevent further loss of life, the Bugti Chief holding himself responsible for the Rinds. With the concurrence of the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, the case was placed before a jirga at the Sibi Horse Fair, and a settlement arrived at to which both parties agreed. Subsequently, however, the Bunglanis endeavoured to evade the settlement, and the case is unfortunately still unsettled.

28. The Mingal-Mekhiani case occurred in the same month, October.

In 1885 a Mingal had been killed by the Mekhianis over some dispute about the mutual theft of cattle, and the case was pending settlement, the Kurd Chief holding himself responsible that the Mingals did not retaliate. Raho, however, father of the slain Mingal, deliberately went in October and laid wait for and slew Saidal, one of the chief Mekhiani Maliks in revenge for his son's death. Raho was handed over to the Political Agent by the Kurd Chief, and the case was brought up before the jirga at Sibi and settled by them, the Mekhianis agreeing to forego their claim for Saidal's murder on the understanding that the Mingals should not again come into their country.

SERIOUS CRIMES.

29. There were a few cases of serious crime during the year. On the Harnai Railway line four murders were committed. In one of these, both the murderer and his victim were European British subjects, a man named Clegg when intoxicated brutally murdering a Mr. Clay, an employé on the Sind-Pishin State Railway, at Nari. The culprit unfortunately escaped justice on account of technical legal grounds.

One of the remaining three cases was traced to the Pathan tribes of the country who were made to pay a heavy fine on failing to produce the culprit. The other two murders were committed by Peshawari Pathans who could not be traced.

In Sibi a contractor named Evans was stabbed in the Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General's Court by a sub-contractor, who had failed to win a suit against him. Mr. Evans died of the wound, and the murderer was brought to justice.

The only other murder which occurred during the year was that of a Pathan, a Ghilzai butcher, who was grazing his herds near Zandra and was found murdered. There were strong suspicions against a Peshawari Pathan, but no proof was forthcoming.

30. On the whole, considering the nature of the country and the large number of Peshawari, Mekrani and other coolies of doubtful character engaged in the district, the amount of crime cannot be said to have been great.

MUNICIPALITIES.

31. There is only one Municipality at present in the district, namely, Sibi, and the annual report has been submitted separately. The chief source of revenue is octroi, and care is taken that the tax does not affect through trade.

Now that Sibi is no longer a railway terminus, the town is expected to decline, and less income will be received. The financial state at present is good, but much remains to be done in the way of improving the sanitation, the state of the streets and roads, &c., and the present surplus of revenue will be fully required for these purposes.

EDUCATION.

32. At the beginning of the year there was only one school in this district, namely the Sibi school, but in August a branch primary school was opened at Kurk, a flourishing village in the Sibi tahsil. At the Sibi school there is a head-master and one assistant master, and it is proposed later on to appoint a moulvi. The course of instruction at present embraces English, Persian, and Urdu, with arithmetic, geography, and history, up to the Punjab middle-school standard. The average monthly number of pupils on the roll and average daily attendance during the year was 43 and 34 respectively. In the Kurk primary school the average daily attendance has been 12. The Agent to the Governor-General inspected the school and examined the higher classes in February 1887 and recorded his satisfaction with the progress exhibited. The majority of the pupils are Muhammadan, and it is satisfactory to note that the better class

of the natives of the country have commenced to send their boys to the school. There is every prospect of the school becoming increasingly useful, and the Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Sibi, Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., spares no pains to forward the cause of education in which he takes great interest.

GENERAL.

33. *The Queen-Empress's Jubilee.*—The year was notable for the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress, which took place on the 16th February 1887. The Agent to the Governor-General was at Sibi, where he held a large Darbar which was attended by the military officers then present in Sibi, by the Sarawan Sardars, and by the Sardars and chief inhabitants of the Sibi district and town. Sir Oliver St. John, in an eloquent Persian speech, explained to the Sardars and those present the auspicious occasion they had met to celebrate, the benefits that had occurred to the people of Hindustan, and to the inhabitants of this part of the country in particular, during Her Majesty's long reign, and the lively interest Her Majesty took in securing the prosperity and happiness of them and of all her subjects; and that he was confident they all appreciated these benefits and this interest and were all quite as loyally disposed to Her Majesty as any portion of the Empire. The band of the 6th Bombay Cavalry then played "God Save the Queen," and three cheers were given for Her Majesty. The Sardars then presented an address which was read by Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, and briefly acknowledged by the Agent to the Governor-General, who promised to forward it through the proper channel to Her Majesty.

After this 33 prisoners from the Sibi jail were brought forward and released, and the Darbar dispersed.

In the evening the Sibi town was brilliantly illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks. Much enthusiasm prevailed.

VISITS OF NOTABILITIES.

34. The year was further remarkable for the visits to these parts of several persons of note.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief completed his tour in these districts and returned to Karachi in April 1886.

In December 1886 Lord Rosebery, with Mr. Ferguson, M. P., visited Sibi, where he was received by the Political Agent and the First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General and a deputation of the chief inhabitants paid their respects to him. He afterwards in January came down the Harnai Railway line walking from the Brahman Kotal beyond Kach down to Dirgi through the Chapter Rift.

In January also His Grace the Duke of Manchester, the Duchess of Manchester, and Lady Alice Montague paid a short visit to Sibi, where they were the guests of the Agent to the Governor-General. They were present as the horse races after the Sibi Horse Fair, and attended a parade of the cavalry brigade.

Mr. Durand, Foreign Secretary, visited Sibi in March, and travelled down the Harnai Railway line after visiting Quetta.

In March also His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, and staff passed through Sibi on their way to Quetta. The Duchess of Connaught and Mrs. Hannay accompanied His Royal Highness. The Prince and staff afterwards visited Loralai, and on his return met the Duchess at Mangi, when the party proceeded to the Chapper on trollies and the Louise Margaret Bridge was christened by Her Royal Highness the Duchess and declared open.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief in India, again visited the district in March 1887, meeting His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at Harnai, and being present at the opening of the Bridge Louise Margaret.

CAMP OF EXERCISE.

35. In January and February a cavalry camp of exercise was held at Sibi under the command of Brigadier-General Luck, C. B. It consisted of the 5th, 6th, and 7th Bombay Cavalry Regiments (The Sind Horse).

APPENDIX E.

List of Gazetted Officers.

No.	Names with designation.		Pay.	Pushtu allowance.	Travelling allowance.	Total.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	R	R	*Rs. a. p.*	
1	Political Agent	R. I. Bruce, Esq., C.I.E.	1,500 0 0	......	180	1,680 0 0	On privilege leave to England, 26th July to 25th October.
2	Assistant Political Agent	Captain G. Gaisford, B.S.C.	624 1 6	100	150	874 1 6	On privilege leave, 5th June to 4th July.
3	Native Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Sibi.	Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E.	400 0 0	150 Local allowance.	90	640 0 0	On privilege leave for 1 month 12 days from 18th March. Harrichand officiated.
4	Native Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Bori.	Khan Bahadur Huknawaz Khan.	230 0 0	......	90	320 0 0	Privilege leave for three months, 16th February 1887. Allahdad Khan officiated.
5	Tehsildar, Thal-Chotiali	Khan Bahadur Allahdad Khan.	150 0 0	50 Special allowance. 45 Deputation allowance.	...	245 0 0	
6	Do. Bori	Lala Tolaram	180 0 0	......	...	180 0 0	Tolaram relieved on 22nd November Amer Sing, who was sub. *pro tem.* Tahsildar, consequent upon death of Diwani Chand at Bori.
7	Do. Sibi	Lala Harrichand	180 0 0	......	...	180 0 0	Appointed 14th May relieving Diwani Chand at Sibi.
8	Do. Harnai	Lala Udhodas	150 0 0	......	...	150 0 0	Appointed 4th February 1887, relieving Sherdil Khan transferred to Sind.
9	Munsiff, Sibi	Mr. Khubchand	125 0 0	25 Deputation allowance.	...	150 0 0	Do. Officiating do. do. Udhodas,

APPENDIX F.

Movement of the Political Agent during the year in the District.

Date.		Place visited.	Remarks.
April 1886.	1st.	Harnai.	
"	2nd.	Udha Ragha.	
"	3rd.	Kach.	
"	5th.	Quetta.	
"	11th.	Sibi.	
"	13th.	Quetta.	
"	21st.	Kach.	
"	23rd.	Chapper (Mangi).	
"	24th.	Shahrig.	
"	30th.	Khost.	
May 1886.	1st.	Chapper.	
"	2nd	Mud Gorge.	
"	4th.	Kach.	
"	7th.	Kahan.	
"	9th.	Ziarat.	
"	13th.	Wani.	
"	14th.	Sinjawi.	
"	15th.	Kot (Bori valley).	
"	16th.	Dalai.	
"	18th.	Pathan (Camparbasin).	
"	22nd.	New Cantonment.	
"	26th.	Pathan.	
"	27th.	Ziarat.	
"	30th.	Kach.	
"	31st.	Ziarat.	
June 1886.	6th.	Wani.	
"	7th.	Pathan.	
"	12th.	Regora.	
"	13th.	Ziarat.	
"	22nd.	Chouteer.	
"	23rd.	Regora.	
"	24th.	Pathan.	
"	25th.	Arbasin.	
"	27th.	Regora.	
"	28th.	Kajha.	
"	29th.	Ziarat.	
July 1886.	8th.	Shahrig.	
"	13th.	Harnai and back.	
"	15th.	Ziarat.	
"	20th.	Sibi.	
Mr. Bruce made over charge at Ziarat to Captain Gaisford.			
July 1886.	27th.	Wani.	
"	28th.	Sinjawi.	
"	29th.	Loralai.	
August 1886.	4th.	Sinawji.	
"	5th.	Wani.	
"	6th.	Ziarat.	
"	16th.	Kahan.	
"	17th.	Kach.	
"	18th.	Mangi.	
"	19th.	Khost.	
"	20th.	Shahrig.	
"	23rd.	Ziarat.	
September 1886.	1st.	Zandra.	
"	2nd.	Spira Ragha.	
"	3rd.	Wani.	

Movement of the Political Agent during the year in the District—(Continued).

Date.		Place visited.	Remarks.
September 1886.	4th.	Kach and returned back to Wani.	
,,	5th.	Ziarat.	
,,	22nd.	Chouteer.	
,,	23rd.	Pui.	
,,	24th.	Sinjawi.	
,,	25th.	Arbasin.	
,,	28th.	Baghao.	
,,	29th.	Duki.	
October 1886.	2nd.	Sanjawi.	
,,	4th.	Razghai.	
,,	6th.	Sinjawi.	
,,	7th.	Bori.	
,,	8th.	Sinjawi.	
,,	10th.	Shahrig.	
,,	17th.	Mangi.	
,,	18th.	Kach.	
,,	19th.	Shahrig.	
,,	25th.	Sibi.	
November 1886.	4th.	Mall.	
,,	7th.	Yaratani.	
,,	9th.	Khattan.	
,,	10th.	Wazi.	
,,	11th.	Kunod (Sahrof).	
,,	12th.	Mull Duff.	
,,	16th.	Kahan.	
,,	18th.	Lulki.	
,,	19th.	Chartang.	
,,	20th.	Nahar Kot.	
,,	21st.	Chouteer.	
,,	22nd.	Baddi.	
,,	24th.	Rakhni.	
,,	29th.	Chikpur.	
,,	30th.	Chachar.	
December 1886.	1st.	Mat.	
,,	2nd.	Oozi.	
,,	3rd.	Haji Kot.	
,,	4th.	Bala Daka.	
,,	5th.	Paliani.	
,,	6th.	Duki.	
,,	9th.	Loralai.	
,,	10th.	Sinjawi.	
,,	12th.	Razghai.	
,,	13th.	Harnai.	
,,	14th.	Sibi.	
January 1887.	11th	Harnai.	
,,	13th.	Sibi.	
February 1887.	5th.	Harnai.	
,,	10th.	Shahrig.	
,,	14th.	Sibi.	
March 1887.	20th.	Harnai.	
,,	21st.	Delkunah.	
,,	22nd.	Sinjawi.	
,,	23rd.	Loralai.	
,,	25th.	Sinjawi.	
,,	26th.	Yarkhan.	
,,	27th.	Harnai.	

APPENDIX G.

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1886-87.

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1886-87.	Revised estimate of 188 -8 .	Actuals of 1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Arrears	......	...	......	......	......
I.—Land Revenue—					
1. Sale of grain, Sibi			49,565 2 9		
2. Ditto Harnai			19,165 14 4		
3. Ditto Thal-Chotiali	1,25,000 0 0	...	50,146 7 10	3,860 9 2	......
4. Ditto Bori			6,317 11 9		
5. Miscellaneous (grass, &c.)			3,665 4 6		
			1,28,860 9 2		
II.—Excise—					
1. Abkari, Sibi			33,850 0 0		
2. Ditto Harnai			12,075 0 0		
3. Ditto Thal-Chotiali			12,075 0 0		
4. Sale of drugs, Sibi	80,000 0 0	...	8,460 0 0	......	3,840 0 0
5. Ditto Harnai			4,850 0 0		
6. Ditto Thal-Chotiali			4,850 0 0		
			76,160 0 0		
7. License fees, Sibi			1,870 0 0		
8. Ditto Harnai	3,500 0 0	...	630 0 0	......	850 0 0
9. Ditto Thal-Chotiali			150 0 0		
			2,650 0 0		
10. Salt and Khar, Sibi	3,400 0 0	...	3,750 0 0	350 0 0	......
Carried over	......	...			

Heads of Expenditure.	Pay.	Travelling allowance, 188 -8 .	Total actuals of 1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R
LOCAL.					
I.—Land Revenue—					
1. Tahsil Establishment, Sibi	8,622 10 10	48 6 0	8,671 0 10	......	......
2. Ditto Harnai	6,248 0 0	279 7 6	6,527 7 6	......	......
3. Ditto Thal-Chotiali.	7,164 0 0	11 10 0	7,175 10 0	......	......
4. Tahsil Establishment, Bori	......	......	......	In arrears.	......
5. Carriage of Revenue Grain	......	......	5,453 3 1	......	......
6. Working of flour mills—					
Establishment	......	......	9,471 4 0	......	......
Contingencies	......	......	5,605 4 9	......	......
II.—Stamps.					
1. Commission on stamps	......	......	468 3 1	......	......
III.—Law and Justice—					
1. Munsiff	1,650 0 0	343 2 0	1,993 2 0	......	......
2. Do. Establishment	1,272 0 0	228 0 0	1,500 0 0	......	......
3. Jail Charges	......	......	5,462 6 9	......	......
IV.—Registration—					
1. Allowance to Tahsildars	......	......	80 12 0	......	......
V.—Contingencies—					
1. Contingent charges	......	......	20,105 13 7	......	......
VI.—Miscellaneous—					
1. Charges on account of Vagrants.	......	......	......	......	......
2. Burial of Paupers	......	......	1,492 13 6	......	......
3. Keep of Government Stallions.	......	......	2,332 11 10	......	......
Total Local	......	......	76,339 12 11	......	......
Carried over					

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1886-87.—concluded.

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1886-87.	Revised estimate of 188 -8 .	Actuals of 1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward					
III.—Stamps.					
Sibi.					
1. Non-judicial	Court-fees R 15,500; Receipt stamps 5,500; Process service 3,500; Commission on Decree cases 800	...	2,738 0 0	Non-judicial R 11,480 15 0; Court-fee Stamps 5,654 8 0; Hundi papers 128 2 0	Receipt stamps R 3,741 10 0; Process-service fees 3,500 0 0; Commission on Decree cases 800 0 0
2. Court-fees			14,606 10 0		
3. Receipt			1,208 14 0		
4. Hundi Papers			128 2 0		
5. Penalties under Stamp Act			......		
			18,681 10 0		
Harnai.					
6. Non-judicial			3,062 8 0		
7. Court-fees			6,093 14 0		
8. Receipt			348 8 0		
9. Hundi Papers			......		
10. Penalties under Stamp Act			......		
			9,509 14 0		
Thal-Chotiali.					
11. Non-judicial			5,680 7 0		
12. Court-fees			449 0 0		
13. Receipt			201 0 0		
14. Hundi Papers			......		
15. Penalties under Stamp Act			......		
			6,330 7 0		
IV.—Law and Justice—					
1. Fines and forfeitures, Sibi	8,000 0 0	...	10,621 6 3	5,274 8 9	......
2. Do. do. Harnai			1,966 2 6		
3. Do. do. Thal-Chotiali.			510 0 0		
4. Fines and forfeitures, Bori			177 0 0		
			13,274 8 9		
V.—Registration	500 0 0	...	354 8 0	......	145 8 0
VI.—Miscellaneous—					
1. Cattle Pound	......	...	400 0 0	400 0 0	......
2. Sundries	2,000 0 0	...	1,262 11 3	......	737 4 9
Grand Total	2,47,700 0 0	...	2,61,234 4 2	27,148 10 11	13,614 6 9

Heads of Expenditure.	Pay.	Travelling allowance, 188 -8 .	Total actuals of 1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R
Brought forward					
IMPERIAL.					
I.—Administration—					
1. Political Agent	18,000 0 0	2,281 15 0	20,281 15 0	......	......
2. Do. Establishment	8,552 0 2	5,253 15 5	11,805 15 7	......	......
3. Assistant Political Agent	9,197 3 0	1,740 10 3	10,937 13 3	......	......
4. Do. Establishment	......	......	......	......	......
5. Native Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Sibi.	6,170 15 6	1,161 6 0	7,332 5 6	......	......
6. Native Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Bori.	2,530 0 0	1,092 7 11	3,622 7 11	......	......
7. Native Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Sibi Establishment.	3,384 0 0	238 4 0	3,622 4 0	......	......
8. Sub-Treasury Establishment, Sibi.	2,736 0 0	......	2,736 0 0	......	......
9. Sub-Treasury Establishment, Harnai.	1,428 0 0	......	1,428 0 0	......	......
10. Sub-Treasury Establishment, Bori.	1,428 0 0	......	1,428 0 0	......	......
11. Police	......	....	......	......	......
(*a*) Establishment	70,219 8 4	412 8 0	70,632 0 4	......	......
(*b*) Clothing allowance	......	......	1,980 0 0	......	......
(*c*) Equipment	......	......	272 0 0	......	......
(*d*) Contingencies	......	......	1,442 10 6	......	......
II.—Levies—					
1. Political Service and Frontier Service.	......	......	2,35,125 10 3	......	......
2. Allowance paid to Marri Sardar in connection with Khattan Oil Works.	......	......	3,600 0 0	......	......
3. Postal Service.	......	......	26,726 0 0	......	......
III.—Buildings—					
1. Maintenance of Dâk Bungalows.	......	......	1,986 0 0	......	......
Total Imperial	......	......	4,04,959 2 4	......	......
Grand Total	......	......	4,81,298 15 3	......	......

APPENDIX H.

Comparative Statement of Thal-Chotiali District Revenues for 1885-86 and 1886-87.

District.	Kind of harvest.	Kind of grain.	1885-86.			1886-87.			VARIATIONS.			
									Increase.		Decrease.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
			M. s.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*M. s.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*M. s.*	*R a. p.*	*M. s.*	*R a. p.*
Sibi	Rabi	Wheat	12,394 19	49,326 8 10	......	9,970 20	29,193 15 7	......	......	......	2,423 39	20,132 9 3
		Barley	97 20	176 2 0	......	383 0	718 2 9	......	285 20	542 0 9	......	......
		Mustard	492 35	871 7 9	......	14 33	29 10 9	......	......	......	478 2	841 13 0
		Til	......	1 0 0	......	19 15	77 8 0	......	19 15	76 8 0	......	......
		Grass	......	575 0 10	50,950 3 5	......	2,125 10 0	32,144 15 1	......	1,550 9 2	......	......
	Kharif	Maize	4,387 15	7,418 13 7	......	9,757 20	18,329 9 7	......	5,370 5	10,910 12 0	......	......
		Pulse	97 0	221 11 6	......	517 20	982 0 6	......	420 20	760 5 0	......	......
		Cotton	20 17	35 5 1	......	47 22½	77 4 7	......	27 5½	41 15 6	......	......
		Moat	......	......	......	1 22½	4 11 0	......	1 22½	4 11 0	......	......
		Bajri	8 36	23 12 0	......	63 17	152 4 0	......	54 21	128 8 0	......	......
		Kirbi	......	12 2 9	7,711 12 11	......	545 14 5	20,091 12 1	......	533 11 8	......	......
	Miscellaneous	Unclaimed property	......	1,876 6 6	......	......	449 5 1	......	......	......	......	1,427 1 5
		Fines	......	3,315 0 0	......	......	10,621 6 3	......	......	7,306 6 3	......	......
		Abkari and drugs	......	35,450 2 8	......	......	42,310 0 0	......	......	6,859 13 4	......	......
		License fees	......	420 0 0	......	......	1,870 0 0	......	......	1,450 0 0	......	......
		Court-fee and other stamps	......	16,422 10 0	......	......	18,681 10 0	......	......	2,259 0 0	......	......
		Salt	......	2,066 0 0	......	......	2,450 0 0	......	......	384 0 0	......	......
		Khar	......	2,500 0 0	62,050 3 2	......	1,300 0 0	......	......	......	......	1,200 0 0
		Cattle pound	......	......	......	......	400 0 0	......	......	400 0 0	......	......
		Registration	......	......	......	......	323 0 0	78,405 5 4	......	323 0 0	......	......
		Total Sibi	17,498 22	......	1,20,712 3 6	20,775 10	......	1,30,642 0 6	6,178 29	33,531 4 8	2,902 1	23,601 7 8
									3,276 28	9,929 13 0	Net increase.	
Thal-Chotiali	Rabi	Wheat	12,382 34	41,906 10 2	......	9,924 35	37,663 8 2	45,776 3 2	......	......	2,457 39	4,243 2 0
		Barley	4,531 4½	12,181 10 4	54,088 4 6	5,736 24½	8,112 11 0	......	1,205 20	......	......	4,068 15 4

Comparative Statement of Thal-Chotiali District Revenues for 1885-86 and 1886-87—(continued).

District.	Kind of harvest.	Kind of grain.	1885-86.			1886-87.			VARIATIONS.			
									INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
			M. s.	R a. p.	R a. p.	M. s.	R a. p.	R a. p.	M. s.	R a. p.	M. s.	R a. p.
	Kharif .	. Jowari . . .	981 37½	1,633 1 3	......	2,387 38½	3,885 1 4	......	1,406 1	2,252 0 1	......	......
		Bajri . . .	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Rice . . .	299 4	219 5 6	......	354 16	265 12 10	......	55 12	46 7 4	......	......
		Maccai . . .	27 8	54 6 6	......	95 38½	219 6 6	......	68 30½	165 0 0	......	......
		Moong . . .	......	......	1,906 13 3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Subz, Khurda, &c. .	......	......	......	......	730 11 2	5,100 15 10	......	730 11 2	......	......
	Miscellaneous .	Fines . . .	......	472 13 6	......	......	510 0 0	......	......	37 2 6	......	......
		Abkari and drugs .	......	16,000 0 0	......	......	16,925 0 0	......	......	925 0 0	......	......
		Unclaimed . .	......	41 15 0	16,514 12 6	......	3 15 3	......	......	......	......	37 15 9
		License fees . .	......	......	......	......	150 0 0	......	......	150 0 0	......	......
		Court-fees and other stamps . . .	......	......	......	......	6,330 7 0	23,919 6 3	......	6,330 7 0	......	......
									2,735 23½	10,636 12 1	2,457 39	8,350 1 1
		Total Thal-Chotiali .	18,222 8	......	72,509 14 3	18,499 32½	......	74,796 9 3	277 24½	2,286 11 0	Net increase.	
Harnai includes Kach, Kowns, Quat, and Sangan.	Rabi .	. Wheat . . .	3,883 29	15,611 7 11	......	3,091 15$\frac{1}{16}$	9,671 8 11	......	......	......	792 13$\frac{1}{16}$	5,939 15 0
		Barley . . .	52 12	100 10 0	......	67 26½	118 7 7	......	15 14½	17 13 7	......	......
		Subz Khurda . .	......	120 7 4	15,832 9 9	......	263 0 11	10,053 1 5	......	142 9 7	......	......
	Kharif .	. Tobacco . . .	3 29	20 9 0	......	......	......	......	......	......	3 29	20 9 0
		Sursoo (or mustard) .	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Shalli . . .	1,010 1	1,200 0 0	......	} 7,048 3½	8,124 12 7	......	2,172 32½	......	......	2,789 14 3
		Rice . . .	3,865 10	9,664 10 10	......							
		Jowari . . .	438 35	1,399 0 0	12,284 3 10	402 3	1,243 0 6	......	......	......	36 32	155 15 6
		Sesamum (Til) . .	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Moong . . .	......	......	......	2 21	8 0 9	9,375 13 10	3 21	8 0 9	......	......

	Miscellaneous	Abkari	......	16,000 0	......	......	16,925 0 0	......	......	925 0 0	......	......
		Fines	......	4,763 14 0	......	......	1,968 2 6	......	......	......	......	2,797 11 6
		Court-fees and other stamps	......	4,922 14 0	......	......	9,509 14 0	......	......	4,587 0 0	......	......
		License fees	......	......	......	......	630 0 0	......	......	630 0 0	......	......
		Unclaimed	......	......	......	......	809 6 11	......	......	809 6 11	......	......
		Registration	......	......	......	......	81 8 0	29,871 15 5	......	81 8 0	......	......
					25,686 12 0							
		Total Harnai	9,253 36	......	53,803 9 1	10,611 29$\frac{1}{16}$	......	49,300 14 8	2,190 28	7,151 6 10	832 34$\frac{13}{16}$	11,654 1 3
									1,357 33$\frac{3}{16}$	Net increase and decrease.		4,502 10 5
Bori	Kharif	Land revenue	......	......	......	......	......	6,317 11 9	......	6,317 11 9	......	......
	Miscellaneous	Fines	......	......	......	......	......	177 0 0	......	177 0 0	......	......
		Total Bori	......	......	......	......	......	6,494 11 9	......	6,494 11 9	......	......
		GRAND TOTAL	44,974 26	......	2,47,025 10 10	49,886 31$\frac{11}{16}$	......	2,61,234 4 2	4,912 5$\frac{11}{16}$	14,208 9 4	Net increase.	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the actual Monthly Drawings and real Expendi

Month.	Salaries of Officers.	Travelling Allowance of Officers.	Pay of Clerical Establishment.	Travelling Allowance of Clerical Establishment.	Pay of Revenue Establishment.	Travelling Allowance of Revenue Establishment.	Levies.	Police.	Travelling Allowance of Police Establishment.	Contingencies.	Pay of Munsiff and Establishment.	Travelling Allowance of Munsiff Establishment.
	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
1886.												
April	2,904 1 6	881 4 0	962 7 0	488 1 0	1,898 4 0	69 3 0	21,720 8 0	5,887 0 0	15 12 0	2,704 14 7	256 0 0	101 4 0
May	2,904 1 6	601 14 7	1,037 13 4	635 13 6	1,918 6 10	61 6 6	21,720 8 0	5,876 12 8	67 14 0	4,804 11 8	256 0 0	104 10 0
June	2,904 1 6	766 5 8	897 1 5	357 0 11	1,836 0 0	50 10 0	21,720 8	5,881 2 0	23 4 0	174 13 5	256 0 0	101 4 0
July	2,180 0 0	464 4 5	956 15 4	360 12 0	1,836 0 0	57 9 0	21,720 8 0	6,051 10 9	22 8 0	...	256 0 0	104 10 0
August	2,975 1 0	222 0 8	1,128 6 4	388 1 0	1,836 0 0	...	21,720 8 0	6,057 9 9	...	119 10 0	256 0 0	88 1 [illegible]
September . . .	3,004 1 6	316 7 3	805 7 2	276 0 0	1,836 0 0	...	21,495 8 0	6,057 9 9	...	5,122 7 1	256 0 0	101 4 [illegible]
October . . .	2,280 0 0	180 0 0	805 7 2	254 0	1,836 0 0	...	22,126 2 3	6,090 1 8	...	...	259 0 0	–
November . . .	4,960 5 6	894 3 0	805 7 2	232 14 0	1,836 0 0	29 1 0	22,645 8 0	6,090 1 8	39 15 0	2,209 5 9	256 0 0	–
December . . .	3,004 1 6	510 0	1,315 15 10	208 5 0	1,836 0 0	...	22,645 8 0	6,323 0 5	99 3 0	90 0 0	256 0 0	–
1887.												
January . . .	3,004 1 6	510 0 0	1,006 6 7	190 14 0	1,836 0 0	...	22,645 8 0	5,047 13 4	99 9 0	1,921 12 6	256 0 0	–
February . . .	3,004 1 6	510 0 0	978 11 4	57 0 0	1,836 0 0	23 4 0	22,645 8 0	5,543 8 8	27 9 0	5,750 11 1	256 0 0	–
March	2,774 1 6	420 0 0	1,235 13 6	43 2 0	1,694 0 0	48 6 0	22,645 8 0	5,314 1 8	16 14 0	5,805 6 3	106 0 0	–
Total .	35,898 2 6	6,276 7 2	11,936 0 2	3,492 3 5	22,034 10 10	339 7 6	2,65,451 10 3	70,219 8 4	412 8 0	28,503 12 4	2,922 0 0	571 3 0
Add— Drawn in arrears viz., in 1887-88.	3,234 1 6	420 0 0	1,082 8 0	26 13 0	†6,692 3 10	49 2 0	22,645 8 0	5,314 1 8	20 13 0	‡3,394 9 6	406 0 0	–
Grand Total. .	39,132 4 0	6,696 7 2	13,018 8 2	3,519 0 5	28,726 14 8	388 9 6	2,88,097 2 3	75,533 10 0	433 5 0	31,898 5 10	3,328 0 0	571 3 0
Deduct drawings on account of preceding year, viz., 1885-86.	2,904 1	881 4 0	962 7 0	488 1 0	1,898 4 0	69 3 0	21,720 8 0	5,887 0 0	15 12 0	‡7,679 1 8	256 0 0	101 4 0
Net actual expenditure of 1886-87.	36,228 2 6	5,815 3 2	12,056 1 2	3,030 15 5	26,828 10 8	319 6 6	2,66,376 10 3	69,646 10 0	417 9 0	24,219 4 2	3,072 0 0	469 14 [illegible]

I.

ture of the Thal-Chotiali Agency for the year 1886-87.

Sub-Treasury Establishment.	Carriage of Revenue Grain.	Commission on Stamps.	Registration Allowance to Tahsildars.	Keep of Government Stallions.	Clothing Allowance of Police.	Equipment Allowance of Police.	Maintenance of Dâk Bungalow.	Flour Mill Establishment.	Flour Mill Contingencies.	Total.	REMARKS.
R a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	
466 0 0											In the case of salaries the amount added is simply the pay for March 1887, drawn in April 1887, and the amount substracted is the pay for March 1886 and drawn, as shewn, in April 1886.
466 0 0											
466 0 0											
466 0 0											
466 0 0											
466 0 0	5,453 3 1	468 3 1	80 12 0	2,332 11 10	1,980 0 0	272 0 0	1,986 0 0				
466 0 0											
466 0 0								*6,300 6 0	*3,756 3 8		* Drawings delayed owing to objections raised by the Accounts Department.
466 0 0											
466 0 0								1,949 6 0			
466 0 0								606 7 0	1,750 4 1		
466 0 0								615 7 0	98 13 0		
[illegible] 0 0	5,453 3 1	468 3 1	80 12 0	2,332 11 10	1,980 0 0	272 0 0	1,986 0 0	9,471 4 0	5,605 4 9	4,81,298 15 3	
466 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284 7 0	112 5 2	44,148 8 8	† Chiefly Bori Establishment pay. Drawing delayed owing to question of date of entertainment being under discussion.
6,058 0 0	5,453 3 1	468 3 1	80 12 0	2,332 11 10	1,980 0 0	272 0 0	1,986 0 0	9,755 11 0	5,717 9 11	5,25,447 7 11	‡ These figures are approximate; exact figures cannot be given as complete Contingent Registers were not kept up during the year.
466 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2,100 0 0	*1,408 9 5	46,837 7 7	* Drawings delayed owing to objections raised by the Accounts Department.
5,592 0 0	5,453 3 1	468 3 1	80 12 0	2,332 11 10	1,980 0 0	272 0 0	1,986 0 0	7,655 11 0	4,309 0 6	4,78,610 0 4	

Accompaniment to Appendix I.

Detailed Statement of Contingencies of the Thal-Chotiali Agency as drawn during 1886-87.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Office . .	2,086 5 4	4,084 7 3	174 13 5	...	119 10 0	5,122 7 1	...	2,209 5 9	90 0 0	1,921 12 6	523 3 3	3,773 13 0	20,105 13 7	Includes charges of all the offices and tahsils in the district.
Jail . .	88 12 0	467 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,444 2 7	1,462 6 9	5,462 6 9	
Police . .	529 13 3	253 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,783 5 3	369 2 6	2,935 8 0	
Total .	2,704 14 7	4,804 11 8	174 13 5	...	119 10 0	5,122 7 1	...	2,209 5 9	90 0 0	1,921 12 6	5,750 11 1	5,605 6 3	28,503 12 4	

Appendix J.

Thal-Chotiali Police for 1886-87.

April 1886.

Police.	Deputy Inspector.	Mohurirs.	Head Constables, 1st grade.	Head Constables, 2nd grade.	Head Constables, 3rd grade.	Constables.	Bhistie.	Sweeper.	Mounted Head Constables.	Sowars.	Railway Jhut Put to Sibi.			Foot Sergeant.	Footmen.	Burkundaz.	Foot Jamadar.	Shuter Sowars.
											Railway Jamadar.	Dafadars.	Sowars.					
Thal	1	...	1	1	...	15	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Harnai	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	10	1	2
Sibi	2	2	2	5	13	90	1	1	4	17	1	1	26	...	...	...	...	...
Rindli	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mach	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Treasury Guard, Shahrig	...	...	...	1	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind-Pishin State Railway	1	...	2	7	9	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	4	5	14	24	218	1	1	5	30	1	1	26	1	10	10	1	4

March 1887.

Police.	Deputy Inspector.	Mohurirs.	Head Constables, 1st grade.	Head Constables, 2nd grade.	Head Constables, 3rd grade.	Constables.	Bhistie.	Sweeper.	Mounted Head Constables.	Sowars.	Railway Jamadar.	Dafadars.	Sowars.	Foot Sergeant.	Footmen.	Burkundaz.	Foot Jamadar.	Shuter Sowars.
Thal	1	...	1	1	...	15	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Harnai	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	10	1	2
Sibi	2	2	2	5	13	90	1	1	4	17	1	1	26	...	...	...	...	...
Shahrig Sub-Treasury	...	...	...	1	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind-Pishin State Railway	1	...	2	5	5	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	2	5	12	20	186	1	1	5	26	1	1	26	1	10	10	1	4

Statement A.

Statement of Political Cases pending between the Tribes under the Baluchistan Agency (Thal-Chotiali District) and those under Dera Ghazi Khan authorities settled at Rakhni and Sibi.

Serial No.	Register No. of case.	Complainant.	Defendant. Name.	Defendant. Section.	Defendant. Tribe.	Offence.	Settlement.	Remarks.
		Khetrans.			*Cases against tribes under Baluchistan Agency.*			
1	25	Mobaruk Khan, Durkani Gurchani.	Mirza Durkani with Khetrans.	Gurchani refugee	...	Abduction of the wife of complainant.	The Tumandar Shambanis state that the accused has already left the Shambani territory and returned to his own tuman. Case has therefore been filed for the present. Hereafter if the complainant is able to give information as to the residence of the accused the case will be taken up again.	Settled
2	26	Jiwan Khan, Alkani Gurchani.	Adam Khan .	Alkani Gurchani	Refugee with Khetrans.	Ditto.	The Gurchani Tumandar states that the complainant has lately taken up his residence in the Marri Tuman. Thus both parties being in Baluchistan Agency, the case has been struck off this Register.	Ditto.
3	27	Mussoo, Kundhani Lund.	1. Mirza. 2. Walya. 3. Rahim. 4. Dosa.	Durkani refugee with Khetrans.	...	Two cattle, Rs. 80. Spy money, Rs. 20.	The two cattle have already been restored. The Tippi Sardar gives up the claim of Sooji, but says that the complainant should be paid Rs. 15 only on account of the price of three sheep they ate while in pursuit of the thieves. This will be recovered when Political Agent arrests accused No. 1.	Subsequently ascertained that accused No. 1 had already returned to his own, *viz.*, Gurchani Tuman. Struck off.
4	1/1588	Amir Shah, Bozdar .	Mulla Luni .	Of Kot Chohar in Khetran territory.	...	Rs. 100 on account of compensation of a betrothal.	The jirga find that this has already been settled by Mir Allahdad Khan, Tahsildar. Case struck off.	Settled.
5	9	Hussun Majawar, Sakhi Sarwar.	Dost Ali.	Hassni . .	Khetran . .	One bullock . .	The Laghari and the Khetran Chiefs agree to settle the case direct.	Case struck off the Register.
6	4	Bijjar Khan, &c., Gurchani.	Tumandar .	Khetrans .		One bullock.	The bullock has been returned and Rs. 2 recovered by the Khetran as Sung dues has been refunded to the Gurchanis. Case struck off.	Settled.

7	5	Ramzo Chandan of Tibi.	1. *Gulló.* 2. Fatikhan.	Mith .	Khetran.	Six donkeys, Rs. 90.	One donkey already returned. It is agreed by the Khetrans that the real thief in this case is a Durkani Gurchani. Name not known. The complainant therefore to go to the Gurchani Chief who will restore the remaining five donkeys or pay Rs. 60. In case the offenders are not in the Gurchani Tuman, the Khetran Chief is responsible for the Hakrassi.	Pending.
8	6	Pandhi Rind of Tibbi	Esiani .	Khetrans .	...	Claim for a woman and cash, Rs. 40.	The complainant was married to a Khetran woman. The former has become blind, and his wife is now living with her parents. The jirga dismissed the case.	Settled and struck off.
9	7	Mubaruk Khatun, Laghari.	Sawanmal .	Hindu of Barkhan.	...	One necklace.	The Khetran Tumandar makes himself responsible to restore the necklace. When it is returned the case will be struck off.	Pending.
10	23/1885	Bugtis. Mungla. Babur of Gurchani Tuman.	Sawan Khan .	Durkani.	Refugee with the Bugtis.	Abduction of the wife of complainant.	The complainant is in the Bhawalpur Jail, and there is no one on his behalf to give any clue of the accused. The case has therefore been filed for the present.	Settled.
11	27	Mewa Khan, Gurchani	Bugtis . .	D° .	Unknown .	1 camel, Rs. 100	No proof forthcoming at present. The case has been struck off. When afterwards the Gurchani Chief is able to point out the thieves, the case will again be brought on the Register.	Case filed.
12	28	Ghulam Haidar Zildar of Dajil.	1. Gul Muhammad 2. Bhain Massoori	Huddiani refugee with Bugtis. Bugti.		7 cattle . . .	The Gurchani Tumandar admits that the stolen property is in possession of one Sewa in Gurchani Tuman. In this case there is now on the contrary a claim of Bugti Sardar for Rs. 33 outstanding, which amount has been recovered from Gurchani Tumandar and paid to the Bugti Sardar and case struck off.	Settled.
13	29	Usman Khan Nassir	1. Jamrad 2. Chutta. 3. Kowra.	Mussoori .	Bugtis .	1 camel . . .	The complainants are not present here. The accused who have attended deny the claims. The case has been struck off.	Settled.
14	5/1886	Mazaris . .	*Todá* .	Jaskani .	Bugti . .	Attempt to commit murder.	It cannot be proved as to whether the accused is in the Bugti or Marri Tuman. The Marri and Bugti Sardars to make enquiries about the whereabouts of the accused; and if he is in their country to present him at the next meeting at Rakhni. If they fail to do so, and eventually the Mazari Chief by payment of a Sooji to the extent of Rs. 100 ascertains the residence of the man as being in either of the two Tumans above referred to, the Marri or the Bugti Sardar will be responsible to make over the accused, as well as to pay the amount of spy money thus spent to the Mazaris.	

Statement of Political Cases pending between the Tribes under the Baluchistan Agency (Thal-Choliali District) and those under Dera Ghazi Khan authorities settled at Rakhni and Sibi—contd.

Serial No.	Register No. of case.	Complainant.	Defendant. Name.	Defendant. Section.	Defendant. Tribe.	Offence.	Settlement.	Remarks.
		Khetrans—contd.			*Cases against tribes under Baluchistan Agency*—contd.			
15	3/1886	Gullamani Bozdar	Musoori .	Bugtis . .	......	Murder of 5 men. Wound of 1 man. Carrying off grain, arms, &c.	The one wounded man has since died. The Bugtis to pay within three months Rs. 3,600 on account of blood money of 6 Bozdars murdered. They should further pay a sum of Rs. 1,000 on account of fine. The latter amount to be paid by two six monthly instalments. The shield and one handle of a sword to be returned now.	Rs. 3,600 remitted to Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, in January 1887.
16	4	Ghullamani Bozdars .	1. Three Ghullamani. 2. Kassir . . Refugees with	Bozdars. Do. Bugtis.	......	2 camels . .	This case appears to be a very old one, and the complainants did not bring forward their claim at the time. The same has been struck off the Register.	
17	41/1886	Marris. Ghulam Muhammad Lashari.	Marris . .	...	......	1 camel . .	No proof forthcoming. Case struck off. . . .	Settled.
18	43	Amir, resident of Harrand.	Marris . .	...	...	1 horse . . . 1 foal. 1 mule.	The Marri Tumandar asserts that Fowjally and Jathian Gurchanis are the real offenders. It is therefore settled that the Gurchani Chief to enquire of these two men; and if they deny the claim, Marri Sardar will prove that Fowjally and Jathian are the thieves.	Pending.
19	46	Hotan Khan, Alkani Gurchani.	Hyat Khan, Durkani.	residing in	Marri Tuman	Abduction of the wife of complainant.	It is stated by the Marri Tumandar that the accused is not in his Tuman. The case to be filed for the present. If hereafter the complainant can point out the accused, the case will be taken up again.	Settled.
20	47	Lanjwani, Mazaris .	1. Howran . 2. Moran .	Kangrani	Marris . .	2 camels . . .	The Marri Sardar agrees to return the two original camels or to pay Rs. 60 within one month.	Rs. 60 subsequently paid and case struck off.

21	48	Jooma Jat, resident of Lalghur.	1. Shamba 2. Mitha	Gurchanis	refugees with Marris	2 she camels Spy money, Rs. 20. Camels already restored	Rs. 20 paid and case struck off.	Settled.
22	49	Ashikin, Gurchani Tuman.	Baran	Loharani	Marri	3 camels. Spy money, Rs. 15. Camels returned.	Of Rs. 15 claimed, only Rs. 3 has to be paid to the complainant. The Marri Sardar becomes responsible for payment of the latter amount. Case struck off.	
23	50	Fakir Lanjwani of Mazari Tuman.	1. Howran. 2. Khodabux	Kangrani	Marris	2 camels	The Marri Sardar agrees to return the original camels or to pay Rs. 60 within one month.	Rs. 60 since paid. Case struck off.
24	51	Jetha, son of Jinda, resident of Miranpur	1. Baran 2. Sheru. 3. Haqu.	Loharani	Marris	5 camels. 3 restored	The Marri Tumandar promises to restore the two original camels, failing which to pay Rs. 60 within one month.	Camels since returned. Case struck off.
25	52	Gulshah and Mulla, Ghullamani Bozdar.	Dadally	Mohamdani	Marri	4 camels	Dadally admitted the claim. The Marri Chief agrees to restore the camels within one month.	Pending.
26	1/1888	Dadally, Durkani Gurchani.	Misri Khan	Khetran refugee	with the Marris	Abduction of the wife of complainant.	The accused is not present here. The Marri Tumandar to bring him to Sibi, where the case will be settled. (Note.) Since arranged that the case will be taken up on the next meeting at Rakhni.	Ditto.
27	2	Hotan Khan, Alkani Gurchani.	Dadu Khan	Gurchani refugee	in Marri Tuman.	Absconding and doing damage to wheat fields.	The Marri Sardar states that the defendant was sick and could not therefore attend here. It is settled that the accused should present himself at the next meeting at Rakhni, failing which Rs. 40 to be recovered through the Marri Tumandar and paid to the complainant.	Struck off.
28	3	Kalu of Gurchani Tuman	Mitha	Refugee in Marri	Tuman	1 mare, Rs. 200	The Marri Sardar states that Mitha is now in the Gurchani Tuman. The Gurchani Chief to ascertain this. If the accused is not in his territory, the Gurchani Chief will find out the particular section of the Marri tribe where he resides, when the restitution will be made.	
29	5	Fazil of Sakhi Sarwar	1. Khan Muhammad 2. Turkally	Muhamdani Marris		Robbery of Rs. 64	The accused is now living in the Luni country. Political Agent will recover through Luni Sardar. Case struck off this Register and transferred to Luni Register as No. 1 of 1886-87.	Struck off.
...	6	Bhagu, Huddiani, Laghari	Marris	...	...	2 bullocks	It is found that the complainant has already recovered the cattle. Case struck off.	Settled.
30	7	Lanjwani, Mazaris	Howran	Kangrani Marri		3 camels	Two camels are proved against the defendant. The Marri Chief responsible to restore the original camels or to pay Rs. 60 within one month.	Rs. 60 since paid, and case struck off.

Statement of Political Cases pending between the Tribes under the Baluchistan Agency (Thal-Choliali District) and those under Dera Ghazi Khan authorities settled at Rakhniand Sibi—contd.

Serial No.	Register No. of case.	Complainant.	Defendant. Name.	Defendant. Section.	Defendant. Tribe.	Offence.	Settlement.	Remarks.
		Khetrans—concld.	*Cases against tribes under Baluchistan Agency*—concld.					
31	19	Samana Dhata, Mazaris . . .	Malguzar . .	Langhani . .	Marri . . .	1 camel	Marri Sirdar states that the accused when summoned at Khan denied the claim on oath. The Mazari Nawab argues that a Massoori Sarban (name not known) saw the camel in question with Malguzar. It is ordered that the Bugti Chief will send the Mussoori Sarban above referred to to the Marri Sardar, who will then institute further enquiries and report.	
32	20	Dino Jat, Mazari .	Dahi . .	Langhani . .	Marri . . .	2 young camels . .	The Mazari Motibirs to go to the Marri Chief who will restore the animals if proved against the accused.	Dahi denied the claim on oath in presence of the Mazari Motibirs. Case struck off.
33	21	Jooma, Mirassi of Tibbi . . .	Shah Hussein, &c.	Marris . .	. . .	2 mares, Rs. 200 .	The case made over for settlement to Mir Allahdad Khan, Tahsildar, who will submit his report after due enquiries.	
34	22	Doran Khan, Ghullamani Bozdar .	Dadally . .	Marri . .	. . .	75 cattle . .	The Bozdar Chief states Dadally is responsible for all the cattle. It is necessary that the matter be enquired into from Nuran Somin, and if he verifies the statement of the Bozdar Chief the cattle will be restored; otherwise the case will be struck off.	
35	23	Ditto .	Lal Khan . .	Mohamdani .	Marri . . .	Claim for Rs. 24	No proof. Case struck off.	
36	24	Ditto .	Baji Khan .	Marri . .	. . .	Claim for Rs. 22 on account of a sword.	The defendant admits the claim, and has been ordered to pay Rs. 22 to the complainant.	
37	25	Sher Khan, Ghullamani Bozdar.	Dadally . .	Marri . .	. . .	1 she camel with a young one.	Struck off as being of old standing.	
38	26	Paend Khan, Bozdar .	Karam Khan .	Bijrani . .	Marri . .	5 camels . .	The accused states that this took place when they were at war with the Bozdars, but the latter urge that such is not the case. The Marris have been called up to give proof in support of their statement. Case pending for the present.	

39	27	Jamal Khan, Namurdi Bozdar.	1 Marri	(Unknown)		1 mare	Already decided. Struck off.	
40	28	Doran Khan, Bozdar.	Ali Khan	Loharani	Marri	3 bullocks	It is proved that the three bullocks are due by the accused, who should either return the original cattle or pay Rs. 15 for each.	
41	29	Rahimally, Mazari	Yar Muhammad	Nozbandgani	Marri	1 she camel	The Marri Sardar paid Rs. 60 on account of value of camel. Case struck off.	
42	1/885	Lunis, Fazil of Sakhi Sarwar.	1. Khan Mahammad. 2. Turkally	Mahamdani	Marris	Robbery, Rs. 64	The Luni Sardar states that he will not interfere with the Mahamdani Marris. The fact is that the accused who are Mahamdani Marris have, owing to certain intertribal quarrels, taken up their residence with the Lunis. These quarrels are being inquired into, and when settled the Political Agent will decide whether they should be considered as belonging to the Marris or Lunis, and recover and restore the money accordingly.	
		Hamzazais.						
43 44	1 & 2/885	Ghullamani Bozdar	Hamzazais	......	......	1 foal of mare, arms, &c.	It appears that the Hamzazais have returned arms other than the original ones. It is ordered that they should pay to the Bozdars within two months Rs. 100 as compensation for the arms, and Rs. 80 on account of the value of foal.	Rs. 180 since remitted to Deputy Commissioner. Case struck off.
45	2	Fakir Ghullamani Bozdar.	Bozu	Hamzazai		Claim for Rs. 4	The Political Agent agrees to pay the amount and recover from the defendant.	Money since paid, and case struck off.
		Musa Khels.						
46	13/885	Gulloch Khan and Gulzar Khan, Jaffir Pathans.	1. Haji 2. Jamal	Moghdozai Musa Khels		4 women 400 sheep 26 cattle Rs. 11 cash	It is ascertained that three parties are concerned in this case. Haji Musa Khel in the Hamzazai country; Jamal and Nasrat residing in the Musa Khel country; and Jaffir Pathans who are under the Bozdar control. Jaffir Pathans are present, but unless the other two parties also attend this case cannot be settled. It is therefore ordered that the different Sardars and headmen should bring the parties above alluded to to Rakhni on the next meeting there.	
47	14	Khan Muhammad, sowar.	1. Yar Muhammad. 2. Mewa Khan 3. Musa Khels	......	......	1 foal	A she camel belonging to the complainant and subsequently returned while with the Musa Khels, gave birth to a young one, and the present claim refers to that young camel. This foal, it is proved, has died. Case struck off.	
48	1/1886	Shahoo, Bozdar	Nur Mahammad	Musa Khel		1 mare and foal; Rs. 200; ransom money Rs. 8.	Mare already returned by the defendant. Political Agent agrees to pay the amount of ransom money and recover from the accused.	Since paid, and case struck off.

Statement of Political Cases pending between the Tribes under the Baluchistan Agency (Thal-Chotiali District) and those under Dera Ghazi Khan authorities settled at Rakhni and Sibi—contd.

Serial number.	Register No. of case.	Complainant.	Defendant.			Offence.	Settlement.	Remarks.
			Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
		Tibbi Lund.	*Cases against tribes under Dera Ghazi Khan.*					
1	1/1886	Karam Kasmani, Khetran.	Allahdad	Machi of Tibbi Lund		Rs. 7 and quarter share of a mare.	The defendant to pay Rs. 7 through Sardar Muzar Khan, Lund, within three months. When paid case will be struck off.	
2	2	Jehan Khan, Khetran	Alloo	Gurchani		In Tibbi Lund	This case has already been settled and struck off.	
		Bozdars.						
3	3/1886	Baharkhan Musakhel.	A Huddiani (name not known) residing with Ghullamani		Bozdars	3 cows. 3 donkeys. Restored 2 cows.	The Laghari and Bozdar Sardars report that the complainant has been paid Rs. 20 on account of value of one donkey and colt which was all he claimed at Rakhni. The complainant to be enquired after, and if he has any further claim, he should bring it forward before Deputy Commissioner at Fort Munro; otherwise the case to be struck off.	
4	4	Torkhan, Musakhel	Fakir	Ghullamani	Bozdar	6 cows	Fakir was not the real thief. He got them from Alkani Durkani people and gave one camel to Hotan in the way of Sooji. One was taken away by Sobha as it belonged to him. The remaining cattle, Fakir says, were of his own accord parted with by the complainant. It is decided that if Sobha who knows facts of the case declares on oath in presence of Political Agent that the complainant sold the cows in order to find out their trace, then the cattle will be returned to the Musakhels and Rs. 71 recovered and paid back to the Bozdars; otherwise the case will be struck off.	

5	5	Kharut, Luni .	1 Sherkhand, &c.	Ghullamani .	Pozdar .	2 mares; Rs. 20 on account of spy money.	The Bozdar Tumandar agrees to return the one mare within two months. For the other animal no proof is forthcoming at present. If the complainant can prove his claim of the second mare within one year, the case will be heard and redress made; otherwise it will be dismissed. The complainant has given up his claim on account of spy money.
6	7	Dadally Mohamdain Ghuzni	1 Khan Muhammad and others.	Bozdars . .	...	3 she camels with a young one; 3 bullocks; cash Rs. 3.	The Bozdar Sardar to recover and send Rs. 30 on account of half price of a camel against Mohanda Khan, and Khetran Chief to send Rs. 30 on account of that against Darwesh. The complainant also to receive Rs. 25 from Jamal Khan. For the remaining camel no proof is forthcoming, which is consequently rejected.
7	8	Nizamdin, Akhundzada of Bori.	Ahmedan .	Bozdar . .	...	Theft of property with Rs. 33.	The complainant is not present here. He should attend at Rakhni when Political Agent next goes there. If he does not do so the claim will be rejected.
8	9	Sardar Bar Khan, Musakhel.	Sherkhan, Bozdar	...	...	Claim of cash Rs. 15.	The complainant is not present here. He should attend at Rakhni when Political Agent next goes there. If he does not do so the claim will be rejected.
		Lagharis.					
9	$\frac{10}{1885}$	Buxally in Huddiani Tuman.	Mewa .	Lighari . .	...	Abduction of the wife of complainant.	The Khetran and the Lighari Tumandars agree to settle the case direct. Struck off this Register.
10	$\frac{17}{1885}$	Lashkar Khan, Luni.	1. Allan . 2. Bukhtiar.	Huddiani . Lighari.	...	23 sheep. Sooji Rs. 16. Restored 23 sheep.	Only claim of Sooji is outstanding. If Mir Muhammad, witness, declares on oath before Sardar Baluch Khan and Mir Allahdad Khan, Tehsildar, that Sooji was paid, the money will be recovered and paid to the complainant; otherwise the case will be struck off.
11	20	Sardar Bark Khan, Musakhel.	Howran .	Huddiani .	Lighari .	2 cattle .	The complainant is not present, nor is there sufficient proof on his behalf to establish the claim. The case has consequently been struck off.
12	21	Thairiamal Hindu of Kahan.	Saiditta and Lachiram.	of Vodour .	...	Ornaments and cash Rs. 800.	The case was made over for settlement to the Panchayat at Sibi, who decided that the defendants should pay Rs. 225 to the complainant within two months.

Statement of Political Cases pending between the Tribes under the Baluchistan Agency (Thal-Chotiali District) and those under Dera Ghazi Khan authorities settled at Rakhni and Sibi—contd.

Serial No.	Register No. of case.	Complainant.	Defendant.			Offence.	Settlement.	Remarks.
			Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
		Ligharis—contd.	*Cases against tribes under Dera Ghazi Khan*—contd.					
13	$\frac{1}{1886}$	A Khetran	Pandhi	Lighari	...	80 she camels; 77 recovered.	The Tumandars of the two tribes agree to settle the case direct. (Struck off this Register.)	
14	$\frac{2}{1886}$	Gulsher Husni, Khetran.	Shahdad	Ahmedani	Lighari	5 cattle. Rs. 12 spy money.	The Laghari Sardar admits 4 cattle, which will be returned within two months. In case the complainant can prove the remaining claim, the defendant will be responsible to return that also.	
		Mazaris.						
15	$\frac{2}{1885}$	Bahlel	Mazari Tumandar	...	...	1 mare	Mare has been returned to the complainant. Case struck off.	
16	3	Nohak Loharani Marri	Mohanda	Mazari	...	2 camels	The Marri Tumandar states that the complainant has recovered the animals. Case struck off.	
17	4	Hotak Loharani	Mazaris.		...	3 camels	No proof produced at present, but should Hotak go to the Mazari Chief hereafter, the latter will enquire into the case, and if proof given he will redress the complainant.	
18	5	Gazi, Loharani	Dosteen Lishari Khan, Mazari.	in service of Nawab Immam-bux		1 she camel	No proof. Case struck off.	
19	$\frac{1}{1886}$	Tumandar, Marris	Tumandar	Mazaris.		2 camels	The Marris can give no proof. Case struck off.	
20	3	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.		1 she camel	Case struck off for want of sufficient proof.	
21	4	Dilijan Ghuzni, Marri	Mazaris	...	...	2 camels	The Marri Sardar states that since making an application the complainant has recovered the animals. Case struck off.	

22	5	Sultan, Khetran	1 Dostan	Lighari resident of Rojhan		3 bullocks	The Khetran and Mazari Chiefs have agreed to settle the claim direct. Case struck off.	
23	6	Shah Hussein Mohamdani, Marri.	Dostin Lishari, refugee with the Mazari Chief			8 camels	The Marri Tumandar to send the complainant with any proof he may have to the Mazari Chief who will settle the case.	Report has since been received that the animals have been restored to the complainant. Case struck off.
		Gurchanis.						
24	18/1886	Nihal Khan, Marri Maccadum.	Gurchanis	......	......	1 bullock	Tumandar Gurchani Nihal Khan and Hotak Khan Marris will settle the two cases direct. Struck off.	
25	19	Ditto	Ditto	......	......	Ditto		
26	31	Dina, Khetran	Baluchistan	Durkani	Gurchani	Abduction of the wife of complainant.	Khetran Sardar states that the case has been settled. Struck off.	
27	32	Howran, Marri	Gurchani	Tumandar		3 camels	The complainant now only claims one camel, but the Gurchani Chief does not admit it. The Marri Tumandar will send the complainant to the Gurchani Chief, who will restore the one camel if sufficient proof is brought forward.	
28	39	Mian Khan, Khetran	1 Hotee 2 Khullu	Alkani	Gurchanis	1 bullock, Rs. 6 on account of spy money.	There is now only the claim of spy money outstanding. As the complainant, although summoned, has not appeared, the case has been struck off.	
29	1/1886	Futteh Khan of Barkhan.	Dalel and Shahuk	Gurchani	......	1 bullock, Rs. 25. Spy money Rs. 2.	The accused has lately taken up his residence in the Khetran Tuman, and Sardar Baluch Khan will therefore settle the claim himself. Case filed.	
30	3	Baji Khan, Musakhel.	Alkani	Gurchani	......	5 cattle. Rs. 3 spy money.	Cattle already returned; claim of spy money rejected.	
31	4	Mulla Tangi, &c. Khetrans	1 Khuda Bux 2 Durhan	Alkani Gurchani	......	2 bullocks	Khetran and the Lighari Tumandars agree to settle the case direct. Struck off.	
32	5	Rabba, Khetran	Mitha Khetran refugee with Gurchani Chief			Spy money Rs. 10	The Gurchani Tumandar to pay the amount within one month.	
33	6	Baran, Marri	Gurchanis	......	......	5 camels	The complainant has already been redressed. Case struck off.	
34	7	Jamsher Loharani Marri.	Bijjar Khan	Lishari	Gurchani	4 Gunny bags. 4 Jhools. 1 Postin, and cash Rs. 14.	The Gurchani Tumandar promises to enquire into the matter, and to restore the stolen property if proved against the defendant.	

Statement of Political Cases pending between the Tribes under the Baluchistan Agency (Thal-Chotiali District) and those under Dera Ghazi Khan authorities settled at Rakhni and Sibi—contd.

Serial No.	Register No. of case.	Complainant.	Defendants. Name.	Defendants. Section.	Defendants. Tribe.	Offence.	Settlement.	Remarks.
		Gurchanis—contd.		*Cases against tribes under Dera Ghazi Khan—contd.*				
35	8	Choohar Mehkani Marri.	Tota Jat	Gurchani	......	2 she camels	The Gurchani Tumandar admits the claim of one camel which he will return in original or pay Rs. 60 within one month. As for the other, the Bugti and Gurchani Sirdars will settle among themselves.	
36	9	Pyara Ghuzni Marri	Bahar Khan	Ditto	......	Rs. 20 in cash	The complainant to go to the Gurchani Chief, who will restore the money if proved.	
37	9a	Baran, son of Mubaruk Khan, Loharani.	Gurchanis	......	......	2 she camels	The Gurchani Sardar states that he knows nothing of the claim of Baran. He owes 1 camel to Sherali Sherni, who, if sent to Gurchani Tuman, will be given his camel back within one month.	
38	12/1886	Jamsher Loharani	Gurchani	Tumandar	......	1 she camel	It is found that the claim refers to the time previous to Mr. Duke's settlement. Case struck off.	
39	11	Attar Khan Girani	Mitha Khan	Bazgir	Gurchani	Rs. 300 cash	The accused has obtained the money by fraud. The Gurchani Tumandar will enquire of him, and if he admits the claim, Jallab Khan will be responsible to recover and remit the amount within one year. If Mitha denies the claim, the Gurchani Chief will make him over within two months to Deputy Commissioner, who will send him on to Political Agent.	
40	12	Karam Khan, Marri	Pir Bux and Foujally.	Gurchani	Tuman	2 bullocks, and Rs. 14 spy money.	The complainant to go to Gurchani Tumandar, who is responsible to return the two cattle if alive; otherwise to pay Rs. 40 on account of their value.	

41	13	Gulmir, son of Adina, Musakhel.	1. Karam. 2. Bukhtyar. 3. Manik.	Alkani . . . Huddiani . .	Gurchani . . Do. Lighari . .	3 donkeys . .	The Gurchani Chief states that the accused have sold the donkeys to the Marris for Rs. 16 each ; but as the accused are not present, the names of the Marris to whom they were sold cannot be ascertained. In this case the Marris are responsible to return the donkeys, and they will get back the money they paid for them. Should Karam fail to prove the sale of the animals to the Marris, or if the donkeys have already died, the Gurchani and Lighari Tumandars to pay Rs. 25 for each of them. This case to be settled within two months.
42	14	Kullunder and Izat Ustrana.	Subhani	Shaheja Marri .	...	Murder of Ghaur Khan, Ustrana.	Subhani told Bahar Khan Marri that there was another man, a Huddiani, also concerned in the case. Bukhtyar was subsequently arrested on suspicion, but he urged that Dadally Huddiani was the offender and not himself. Now Dadally who is present denies to have committed the offence, and Bukhtyar is not present, who should have confirmed the above statement. The Lighari Sardar to present Dadally and Bukhtyar at Rakhni when the case will be settled.

R. I. Bruce,
Political Agent,
Thal-Chotiali.

Statement B.

Statement showing the old Political Cases of Marris against Mazaris and of Mazaris versus Marris, which were formerly struck off under the rules but were subsequently re-entered.

Serial No.	Register No. of case.	Complainant.	Defendant. Name.	Defendant. Section.	Defendant. Tribe.	Claim.	Brief abstract of settlement.	Remarks.
		Against Marris.						
1	8/1886	Langer and Chohar, Mazaris.	Bahlel and Nihal Khan.	Loharani . .	Marris . .	9 camels . . .	The defendants admit the claim of 7 camels, and the Mazaris give up that for the remaining 2 camels. It is decided that the Marris should return the 7 camels within one month.	The Marri Chief has subsequently returned six original camels, and paid Rs. 60 on account of value of the remaining one. Case struck off.
2	9	Bobul Phoor, Mazari	Roshan . .	Sherani . .	Marri . .	2 camels . . .	Nawab Imam Bux Khan to send Mazari Motabirs to the Marri Tumandar, who will restore the camels if proof given.	The defendant declared on oath in presence of the Mazari Motabirs that the camels were not in his possession. Case struck off.
3	10	Lanja Lanjwani, Mazari.	Delijan Howran	Ghazni Kangrani	Do.	5 camels . . .	The defendant denies the claim on oath. The case has therefore been filed for the present. If hereafter sufficient proof is given by the complainant, the claim will be re-entertained.	
4	11	Hussein Lanjwani .	Shamha . .	Lishari . .	In Marri Tuman	2 she camels with a young one.	The defendant admits the claim. Akhtran Khan, Marri, promises to return the original animals within one month.	Animals since returned. Case struck off.
5	12	Shukal Khan, Lanjwani.	Palia . .	Kangrani . .	Marri . .	1 camel . . .	Nawab Imam Bux Khan to send his Motabirs to the Marri Sardar, who will restore the animals provided proof is forthcoming.	Accused denied the claim on oath. Case filed.
6	13	Mewa Phoor . .	Alman . .	Kangrani . .	Marri . .	1 camel . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto.

7	14	Nabu, Jat	Gullo	Lakhrani	Marri	2 camels	Ditto ditto.	One since returned in original, and value of one, *viz.*, Rs. 60, paid by the Marri Chief. Case struck off.
8	15	Bahadir Khan, Mazari	Tumandar	......	Ditto	1 camel	Mir Khan Bux, Marri, denies the claim. Case dismissed.	
9	16	Murad Lanjwani	Ali Bux	Loharani	Ditto	2 camels	The Marri Sardar to ascertain if the animals are with the defendant. If the latter does not admit it, Nawab Imam Bux Khan will send the complainant and witnesses to the Marri Sardar to prove his claim.	
10	17	Valia, Mazari	Sharbat	Ditto	Ditto	1 camel	Ditto ditto.	
11	18	Nawab Imam Bux Khan, Mazari.	Dalijan	Ghazni	Ditto	2 camels	The Marri to return the two original camels or to pay their value within one month.	Subsequently the Marri returned one original camel and paid Rs. 60 on account of value of the second one. Case struck off.
		Against Mazari.						
1	2/1886	Tumandar Marris	Tumandar Mazari	Tumandar	Mazari	13 camels 1 mare 1 donkey 6 cows 1 colt	Since the settlement of 1882 both the parties appear to have returned certain animals, and at present the following are due by each :— By Marris to Mazaris, 8 camels. By Mazaris to Marris— 11 camels. 6 cattle. 1 donkey. Cash Rs. 20. The two Tumandars agree to return within one month whatever original animals they can; otherwise compensation to be paid as follows :— Camel at . . . . . . Rs. 60 each. Bullocks . . . . . . 15 „ Donkey . . . . . . 8 „	The Marris paid Rs. 480 on account of value of 8 camels, and the Mazari returned 2 camels, 4 cattle, in original, and paid compensation for the rest of the animals, *viz.*— This case is finally settled. 9 camels . . Rs. 540 2 cattle . . 30 1 donkey . . 8 Cash . . 20 TOTAL . 598

Statement showing the old Political Cases of Marris against Mazaris and of Mazaris versus Marris which were formerly struck off under the rules, but were subsequently re-entered—concld.

Serial No.	Register No. of case.	Complainant.	Defendant.			Claim.	Brief abstract of settlement.	Remarks.
			Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
2	7	Haram Kangrani, Marri.	Dostan	Lashri	Mazari . . .	1 camel . . .	The Marri Tumandar to send the complainant with any proof he may have to the Mazari Chief who will settle the case.	
3	8	Dalijan, Marri . .	Mazari people		. . .	2 young camels .	No proof forthcoming. Case filed for the present.	
4	9	Ditto .		Ditto	. . .	1 she camel , .	The case has already been filed ; no further action can be taken ; case struck off.	
5	10	Marri Tumandar .		Ditto	. . .	2 she camels . .	Ditto ditto.	
6	11	Mitha and Meer Muhammad, Marri.		Ditto	. . .	4 ditto . .	Nawab Imam Bux Khan admits the claim, and promises to return within one month.	Since 3 original camels returned, and Rs. 60 paid for the remaining one. Case struck off.
7	12	Sheran Laharani .		Ditto	. . .	1 mare . . .	Case filed for want of proof.	

R. I. Bruce,
Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix K.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

1. The following table exhibits the estimates and outlay of the Civil Works in 1886-87:—

		Budget Estimate, 1886-87.	Revised Estimate, 1886-87.	Final Grants, 1886-87.	Actual Outlay, 1886-87.
		R	R	R	R
Civil Buildings	Original Works	86,700	82,800	83,800	*83,450*
	Repairs	33,300	33,300	32,200	*29,*
Communications	Original Works	5,26,000	5,55,600	5,54,600	*5,69,526*
	Repairs	28,000	28,500	28,500	*25,892*
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	Original Works	8,800	4,800	4,800	*4,428*
	Repairs	3,000	2,500	3,600	*4,030*
Establishment	Ordinary	45,300	46,600	46,600	*45,135*
	Special	1,86,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	*2,22,508*
Tools and Plant	Ordinary	3,000	3,100	3,100	*2,944*
	Special	30,000	25,000	25,000	*23,124*
Suspense		...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	9,45,100	10,22,200	10,22,200	*10,10,756*

NOTE.—The figures in this report printed in italics do not necessarily agree with the Finance Accounts of the year prepared by the Examiner, whose report has not yet been received; they are the best approximations available at the date of the submission of this report.

2. The short outlay of the year occurred under Minor Works, Communications, and under Repairs. The latter is accounted for by the year having been a dry one necessitating less extensive repairs than those for which provision had to be made.

3. On the Dera Ghazi Khan and Pishin road there was excess outlay of Rs. 15,805 while on the establishments and tools and plant grants on this road there was a saving of Rs. 19,368; the total short outlay thus amounted to Rs. 3,563.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

POST OFFICES.

4. Some additional out-houses were provided for the Sibi Post Office at a cost of Rs. 313.

TELEGRAPH.

5. A small office was constructed at Quetta for the Assistant Superintendent costing Rs. 968.

6. Materials for the construction of a new telegraph office at Quetta to meet the increasing demands of that station were collected during the winter of 1886-87 to the amount of Rs. 1,521.

ADMINISTRATION.

7. Under this head only Minor Works were in progress during the year. They comprised—

(1) Boarding some floors of the Quetta Residency.

(2) Metalling the road leading to the Darbar Hall.

(3) Draining the stables of the Agent to the Governor-General's house at Sibi.

(4) Making the floors of the Agency Clerks' quarters at Quetta of concrete.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

8. The Kacheri at Quetta and Thana at Rindli, referred to in the 9th and 10th paragraphs of last year's report, were completed, the outlay being Rs. 408 and 2,218 respectively.

9. A Havalat was constructed at Mach at a cost of Rs. 423.

JAILS.

10. The jail at Sibi mentioned in the 12th paragraph of last year's report was completed and proves satisfactory. The outlay of the year amounted to Rs. 8,450.

11. The jail at Quetta was completed in essential particulars and was taken into use in the autumn of 1886, the outlay of the year amounting to Rs. 20,079. The jail consists of a high wall, enclosing a square area, in which the different wards and office stand. There is a special building for political prisoners. There are watch-towers at two of the angles of the enclosure wall. All the buildings are of unbaked bricks, the roofs being of clay over mats, supported by bullas resting on deodar beams.

POLICE.

12. Stabling for 30 horses was provided in the Levies' lines at Quetta at a cost of Rs. 3,794.

13. Some additional accommodation for constables was provided in the police lines at Quetta, the outlay of the year amounting to Rs. 4,255.

14. The Levies' posts on the Bolan Road, referred to in the 14th paragraph of last year's report, were completed. The work of the year comprised posts as Drajbet, Bibinani, Abigum, and Darwaza. The cost of the Darwaza post was borne by Military Works funds as the post built there in 1879 from Civil funds has been made over to the military authorities. The outlay of the year amounted to Rs. 9,496 from Civil funds, and Rs. 4,980 from Military Works funds.

15. At the station of Pishin additional quarters for Levies were built at an outlay of Rs. 4,700 and quarters for six officers of Levies were constructed for Rs. 3,985.

16. In the Sibi Division a beginning was made with the Frontier Levies' posts of the Thal-Chotiali District. Considerable doubt has attended this question owing to a settlement of the direction which the new Frontier Road should take between the Anamber River and Fort Munro not having been arrived at. But the posts at Bhoi, Sui, and Mandokand on the Sind Frontier were nearly completed, the cost being Rs. 5,726.

17. The Police lines in Sibi, the want of which has long been felt, were begun and outlay incurred to the extent of the grant, *viz.*, Rs. 8,898.

MEDICAL.

18. An additional ward to meet the demands of the Police and Railway Departments was constructed at the Sibi Dispensary at a cost of R903.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.

19. Considerable improvements were effected on the Quetta-Kach Road, all the zigzags which were detrimental to cart traffic were removed; the road was widened throughout to a clear width of 10 feet, and parapets were built where the side slopes were steep, outlay Rs. 9,971.

20. On the Sambar Road, between Spintangi and Duki, the gradients were improved and a new road was made through the narrowest part of the Pass, besides widening in other places. These improvements have already materially facilitated the transit of grain from the Thal plains to the Railway. The year's outlay amounted to Rs. 18,602.

21. A beginning was made with the improvements which were required on the approaches of the Gati Bridge, but a serious flood, last July, brought down some trees, which fouled the piers, and eventually one pier was swept away carrying the superstructure with it. The work on the approach was suspended, but both it and the rebuilding of the bridge, with one span and no piers, are now in hand. Outlay of 1886-87 Rs. 1,615.

22. The Railway Department having taken the Sind-Pishin Railway line through a road tunnel at Spintangi, all cart traffic past this point where the river runs in a narrow gorge was

stopped and camel traffic was with difficulty maintained. Under these circumstances it became absolutely necessary to carry the Sibi-Kachh Road on the left or opposite bank. A perpendicular slab of rock, on the face of which the road must be carried, renders the work a difficult one. Rs. 2,869 were expended out of an estimate for Rs. 7,318.

DERA GHAZI KHAN AND PISHIN ROAD.

23. On the main road, at the close of the year 1886-87, 64 miles of the western portion had been taken in hand as far as Chinjan in Bori. Of these, 19 miles were completely finished as was also the earthwork on 17 more miles, the earthwork in 19 miles was about three-fourths done, and that on the remaining miles not begun; some of the rock-cutting and culverts were also finished; shelter for the staff at Kanozai, Mallozai, and Spira Ragha was completed during the year.

24. Proceeding eastwards, on the section Chinjan to Loralai, 41 miles, have been prospected, but want of sufficient staff and escorts prevented the surveys being put in hand.

25. From Loralai to near Anambar, 26 miles, the line had been prospected, and the detailed surveys were just being commenced at the close of the official year.

26. From Anambar to the Panjab Frontier, 89 miles, nothing could be done even in the way of prospecting till November last owing to the want of escorts; by the end of December the country had been examined sufficiently to enable a choice of routes (*viz.*, that *viâ* Kingri and Mekhtar) to be made, and by the close of the year the detailed surveys of the selected route were almost completed.

27. On the Harnai-Bori Road, 57 miles long, at the end of 1886-87, the whole line had been laid out and construction was in hand or had been completed (as far as available funds would permit) everywhere except on the last 12 or 13 miles from Inzar Ghat into Loralai; from Inzar Ghat to Dilkhuna, 26 miles, the work was practically completed; from Dilkhuna to Torkhan, 5 miles, there remained to be finished in the Dilkhuna Rift 37 chains of rock blasting, of which about one-half was done, and the Torkhan Bridge, the iron-work for which was on its way; from Torkhan to Harnai, 12 miles, the works were finished; shelters for the staff at Harnai, Torkhan, Dilkhuna, Razghai, and Sinjawi were completed.

ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

28. The out-houses of the Quetta Dâk Bungalow, referred to in the 30th paragraph of last year's report, were completed; outlay Rs. 1,264.

29. Rest-houses at Kach and Ziarat were built for Rs. 3,561 and Rs. 4,696 respectively. The out-houses remain to be built.

30. A serai to shelter travellers from the extreme cold was nearly completed at Darwaza at a cost of Rs. 3,170.

31. Concrete floors were put in at the Harnai rest-house; the presence of rats which came through the earthen floors rendered the building almost uninhabitable.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

32. The drainage works at Sibi, referred to in the 32nd paragraph of last year's report, were completed, the outlay of the year being Rs. 2,308.

33. The dry season of 1886 permitted a further deepening of the Brahui tank at Darwaza by 4 feet, the cost being Rs. 1,041.

MINERALS.

34. By the close of the year 1885-86, the two experimental borings in the Kattan oil-field had been sunk to depths of 524 feet and 235 feet respectively, and pumping was going on from No. 1 well in order to send sufficient oil to Sibi for experimental purposes in locomotives. In the early months of the year under review, this pumping was continued, and 27,700 gallons, or about 800 barrels, were despatched to Sibi in iron drums and wooden casks, carried by camels.

35. The properties of the oil were tested by the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, late Indus Valley State Railway. Assuming the cost of a barrel of oil of 35 gallons to be Rs. 4, and it is anticipated that when the oil works are really in working order this rate may be very

considerably reduced, the cost per 100 miles of Railway worked with different descriptions of fuel, is as follows :—

	Rs.
Patent fuel	54·23
Coal	51·14 to 57·4
Wood	15·8 to 30
Petroleum	36·8

The evaporative power is as follows :—

	lbs of water.	
Patent fuel	7·71	per lb. of fuel.
Coal	6·91	
Petroleum	9·82	

36. The Superintendent was satisfied, after most careful trials, that a large saving would be effected by the use of petroleum in the Railway Workshops, and that no other fuel in India can compare with it for locomotive purposes.

37. In July the heat at Khattan forced the works to be suspended, and in August Mr. R. A. Townsend was deputed to visit England and Canada with a view to purchasing additional plant for a more extended scale of work, and to engage more assistants.

38. In the autumn and winter two more derricks and complete drilling rigs were erected, and a fifth was framed ready for erection; a bungalow, workshop, and out-houses were constructed; and a cemented tank, in which to store the oil, was built.

39. No. 2 boring was cased and sunk to a total depth of 510 feet, and from it 500 or 600 barrels of oil were pumped into the tank. Veins of oil were struck every few feet throughout the above depth, and this fact encourages the hope of larger supplies of oil being eventually obtained.

KHOST COAL.

40. In the latter part of 1886 search was made and an outcrop of coal was discovered in the hills across the river facing the present Khost station on the Sind-Pishin State Railway. The seam appeared on trial to be about 2 feet thick and of good quality; a tunnel was driven about 40 feet, and a sufficient quantity of coal was extracted for experiment.

41. The experiments showed that the coal was very little, if at all, inferior to the steam coal imported to Karachi, and in use on the North-Western Railway, and that it answered all the purposes of engine coal, keeping up a good head of steam on the severest grades (1—45) and curves (600 feet rad.) of the Sind-Pishin State Railway.

42. The coal is also a useful household fuel, burning, not brightly, but with small residue of ash. Altogether 122 tons were extracted; the visible seam has been laid bare at short intervals for 2,800 feet along the face of the hill, and the dip varies from 1 in 3 to 5 in 4. Two galleries have been driven inwards about 80 feet; the coal shows signs of improvement both in quality and in the thickness of seam. There is no doubt from the nature of the strata that the seam extends (possibly with faults) for several miles towards Dirgi.

RAILWAYS.

SIND-PISHIN STATE RAILWAY.

(Northern Section.)

43. At the beginning of the official year the rails had been laid for a distance of 32 miles beyond Sibi. The tunnels at Babar-Kach and Kuchali were vigorously pushed on during April, and by the early part of May the locomotive had reached Spintangi with no diversion remaining on the line below that place.

44. By the 1st of July, in spite of the intense heat, which completely prostrated the workmen, Harnai was reached, but owing to a long diversion at Pungi, and to the erection there of girders of two spans of 100 feet, and four of 40 feet at a height of about 60 feet, Shahrig was not reached till the middle of August.

45. The mouth of the Chappar Rift was reached by the 1st November and here an unavoidable delay occurred while the staging of the high level bridge across the rift was being erected, and also owing to the extreme cold which prevails there in mid-winter; but on the 16th February 1887 the locomotive crossed the bridge.

46. The Bolan Railway having been completed into Quetta by the end of July no time was lost in continuing the plate-laying to Bostan and onwards to Kachh. Some delay occurred here, also owing to the cold, the severity of the grades, the numerous curves requiring the rails to be cut, and by the erection of the girders of a bridge below Kachh at a height of over 100 feet above the river bed.

47. Owing to the incessant exertions of the staff the tunnels at Mud gorge were finished by the time the rails reached that place. The two rail-heads met on the 14th of March 1887 at mile 231 between Mud gorge and the Chappar Rift, 98 miles from Sibi and 57 from Quetta. It will be thus seen that the hope, expressed in the 54th paragraph of last year's report that an engine from Sibi might reach Quetta *viâ* Harnai in June and July 1887, was more than fulfilled.

BOLAN STATE RAILWAY.

48. During the year the temporary line laid in the bed of the Bolan river, including the metre gauge length between Hirokh and the Darwaza Plateau, has been maintained and improved.

49. The metre gauge portion was completed during March 1886 and at once commenced the delivery of broad gauge railway material for the lines on the plateau.

50. Sufficient rolling stock for a material train was speedily collected at the Kotal Station, but the engines were not ready for work until the beginning of June. The line was laid into Quetta by the end of July, after which date it was employed on working up the bridge and permanent way material for the Sind-Pishin State Railway.

51. Additional staff quarters, including a dâk bungalow, have been built at Hirokh, and the pumping arrangements for delivering water from the Dozan springs at the Kotal Station have been completed and have worked satisfactorily.

52. The surveys mentioned in the last report have been completed with the result that a permanent line, with a ruling gradient of 1 in 40, has been located from Nari Bank to the top of the pass.

53. With a view to increasing the carrying capacity of the line, at a smaller expenditure than would be necessary for the construction of the permanent line thus located, a further survey was ordered and has been carried out for a broad gauge line on the Abt system between Hirokh and the Kotal—the metre gauge length which at present limits the powers of the railway being thus eliminated. The plans and estimates for this are now under the consideration of Government.

54. One or two accidents have occurred on the line, of a nature which demonstrates the necessity of introducing special rules for the working of the traffic, and of maintaining an exceptionally intelligent and highly trained staff.

GULISTAN LINE.

55. As soon as the rails reached Bostan the plate-laying was continued towards Gulistan simultaneously with that towards Kachh. The Bostan-Gulistan line, 33 miles in length, had hardly been begun on the 1st April 1886, but the line was finished including the masonry and girder erection of all the bridges, except that over the Pishin Lohrab, by the 10th of March 1887.

56. A heavy piece of cutting was encountered at Saiad Hamid on the Pishin Lora, where a diversion to cross the river at the level of the bed had to be made.

57. The earthwork of the Kil'h Abdulla branch (8 miles) was only commenced on the 26th of December 1886 and the engine ran into Kil'h Abdulla on the 10th of February 1887.

58. Since the 1st of April 1886, three survey parties have been at work on the Khwajah Amran Range, and detailed projects and estimates for three lines of railway, aggregating 120 miles, have been prepared, the routes followed being by the Gwaja and Sanzal Passes.

TELEGRAPH.

59. The following are the principal construction works carried out during the year:—

(*a*) The line, Darwaza to Quetta, was reconstructed and brought alongside the railway;

(*b*) A line was constructed along the railway from Bostan to Gulistan;

(*c*) A line was erected from Harnai to Loralai and its wire was continued from Harnai to Shahrig being supported on the main line of posts along the railway;

(*d*) The temporary line, Thal-Chotiali to Gandakindaf, was dismantled.

60. The offices open at the beginning and end of the year are shewn in the following statement :—

Open 1st April 1886.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Open 31st March 1887.	REMARKS.
Quetta	......	......	Quetta	
Sibi	......	......	Sibi	
Mach	......	......	Mach	
Kalat	......	......	Kalat	Combined with Post Office.
Thal-Chotiali	......	Thal-Chotiali	......	
Pishin	......	......	Pishin	Do.
Shahrig	......	......	Shahrig	Do.
Rindli	......	Rindli	......	On withdrawal of Commissariat.
Darwaza	......	......	Darwaza	Opened while troops were at Ziarat.
......	Kachh	Kachh	......	
......	Loralai	......	Loralai	
......	Sinjawi	Sinjawi	......	Temporary for the use of the Commander-in-Chief.
......	Kil'h Abdulla	Kil'h Abdulla	......	Temporary at the request of the Agent to the Governor-General.

61. Wilful interruptions to the lines are decreasing in number year by year, the most serious one in this year was on the new Harnai-Loralai line.

W. P. TOMKINS, *Major, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General for Baluchistan, Public Works Department.

IRRIGATION.

1. The following table exhibits the estimates and outlay of Irrigation Works in the Agency during 1886-87 :—

	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.	Revised Estimate, 1886-87.	Actual Outlay, 1886-87.
Nari Canal—			
Works	...	13,700	*12,133*
Establishment	...	3,100	*2,791*
Tools and Plant	...	200	*182*
Khush-dil-Khan Reservoir—			
Works	...	53,100	
Establishment	...	8,700	*69,616*
Tools and Plant	...	8,000	
Suspense	...	200	
Shebo Canal—			
Works	...	56,800	
Establishment	...	9,200	*74,291*
Tools and Plant	...	8,800	
Suspense	...	200	
Zhara Karez—			
Works	...	2,600	*2,541*
Establishment	...	400	
Tools and Plant	...	...	
TOTAL	...	1,65,000	*1,61,554*

NOTE.—The figures printed in italics in this report do not necessarily agree with the Finance Accounts of the year prepared by the Examiner, whose report has not yet been received; they are the best approximations available at the date of the submission of this report.

2. The short outlay of the year occurred on the Nari Canal Works and is accounted for by the difficulty of carrying out the excavation in rock for the regulator.

3. *Nari Works.*—The River Nari, where it leaves the hills and debouches on the Sibi plain about 7 miles from Sibi, has a permanent supply of from 90 to 150 cubic feet per second, which is utilized by about five small separate channels led off at the Nari Gorge by the villagers, each channel having its own owners. The only difficulty experienced in maintaining these channels is on the occurrence of heavy floods in the Nari River, sometimes 20 feet deep, which carry down an immense quantity of boulders and silt into these channels, thus necessitating silt clearance after every such freshet and loss of supply during such clearance.

4. A permanent Head or Regulator is now being built on a safe site behind a projecting hill; it will be fitted with iron shutters which will be closed whenever the above occasions arise, and opened immediately on the flood's subsidence. Below the Regulator a channel is designed capable of carrying the maximum permanent supply about a mile long, and at its end the distribution of the water will be made in accordance with previous and existing rights.

5. Formerly it was proposed to construct a permanent weir across the Nari, but this scheme has been abandoned as its only purpose would have been to head up the flood waters which last much too short a time to be utilized, and all ordinary supplies can be led out by means of small temporary bunds made by the villagers.

6. The work of the year included the excavation of the canal and the commencement of the head works.

7. *The Khushdil Khan Reservoir* scheme proposes to store and utilize the melting snow water which in spring time comes down the Barshor River in the north-east corner of the Pishin valley from the Kand mountains which reach an elevation of about 11,000 feet. For this purpose an earthen embankment, about ¾ of a mile long and of an average height of 36 feet, will be made across the basin of the Tirka Nalla a little to the south of the Barshor River, the water being led into the reservoir so formed by a feeder cut controlled at the head by a regulator.

8. The lake formed will be about three miles long by one mile wide with a central depth of 30 feet and will contain about 739 millions of cubic feet of water. The area to be irrigated is towards the centre of the Pishin valley; it measures about 20,000 acres; the soil is very good and has up to now been uncultivated on account of the want of water.

9. Distribution will be effected by about 20 miles of channels with masonry falls where necessary, the usual small outlets being also provided. Down these distributaries the water will be sent from the "outlet" from the reservoir, the regulation being effected by proper valves placed in an outlet tower.

10. It is proposed to keep the reservoir half full through the summer and to expend the supply on the first watering of wheat crops in November and December. After re-filling by the spring snow water in March and April a final second watering will be given in May.

11. The rainfall is very uncertain varying during the last nine years from 1·68″ to 17·0″ per annum (the average being about 6·0″ in inches), and on this account it is assumed that in one year in every four there will be no supply. Even with this, however, the water stored should irrigate an average of 10,050 acres of wheat per year, and as it is calculated that each acre will yield an income of R5, this will leave a net annual revenue of about R45,000. The total cost of work, including establishment, totals and plant, and indirect charges is close on 9 lakhs of rupees, so that the net revenue will be about 5% on the outlay, and the work may be classed as "Productive."

12. Preliminary works were begun about the end of November 1886. They included bunding and diverting the South Tirka Nala so as to permit the foundations of the concrete walls in the embankment being put in; a diversion of the above stream into the North Tirka Nala so aligned as to utilize the soil for embankments, and arrangements for the supply of water for the consolidation of the bank. The excavation for the puddle trench was about half finished by the end of the year.

13. At the Escape Channel about 12 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork were excavated at the head, and 4 lakhs of cubic feet in the Escape bank.

14. The *Shebo Canal* takes off from the Kakar Lohrah, a river in which, as elsewhere, the supply is very precarious, except in early spring, when there is nearly always a good supply of muddy water from melting snow on the Zarghun and Chahiltan Hills. At other times of the year there are only 10 or 20 cubic feet per second of brackish water, derived from small springs.

15. The river runs between deep precipitous banks, and the water will be let out through the canal to ground level at a distance of 2½ miles, with a maximum depth of excavation of 30 feet, the channel full discharge with 20 feet width of bed being 132 cubic feet per second.

16. On reaching the surface it will be distributed by about 20 miles of channels or rajbuhas commanding an area of about 16,000 acres, between the Surkhab on the north and Kakar Lohrah on the south. At suitable sites on this plain four tanks will be made with a maximum depth of 10 feet and capable of storing altogether about 103 millions of cubic feet. In spring these will be filled, and with the small constant river supply an area of about 6,000 acres will be irrigated per year, mostly bearing rabi crops.

17. The main line of canal leading out from the river is provided with a regulator at the head and with three works for crossing the local drainages, and along the other smaller channels are numerous masonry falls necessary to overcome the steep slope of the country.

18. The total cost will be about six lakhs of rupees and the net revenue is estimated at about Rs. 27,000, so that the return on the outlay will be about 4½ per cent.

19. The Shebo Canal Works were started in December 1886. The first mile of the main canal was begun first and nearly finished by the close of the year. About 45 lakhs of cubic feet of earth were removed.

20. *The Zhara Karez.*—For an unknown period there has been a large karez at Kil'h Abdulla Khan in the north-west corner of the Pishin valley; for the last three years, however, it has fallen into bad repair and a new karez (the Zhara Karez) is now being made in its place; it will supply water for local irrigation and also for Kil'h Abdulla Khan fort and any troops encamped there.

21. Karez construction can only be slowly carried on, and it is probable that it will be some time yet before any water will be obtained from this one, especially as, owing to there having been no snow-fall on the surrounding hills last winter, the spring water level has lately sunk about 30 feet.

22. About 40 wells were sunk in February and March and the water was beginning to run out to the surface.

W. P. TOMKINS, *Major*, R.E.,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General for Baluchistan, Public Works Department.

APPENDIX L.

No. 3642, dated Simla, the 18th October 1887.

From—The Director-General of Telegraphs in India,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to forward, for your information, statistics of the working of the telegraph in the Province of Baluchistan during the year 1886-87.

Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in the Province of Baluchistan for the year 1886-87.

LINES.

Mileage of Lines.				Mileage of Wires.			
At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
555 *	240	80	715	1,468 *	283	80	1,671

* Wrongly entered last year as 485 miles of line and 1,029 of wire.

OFFICES.

	Number of Telegraph Offices open at end of previous year.	Add number opened during the year.	Deduct number closed during the year.	Number open at the end of the year.	Number of messages despatched during the year from Government Offices.	Increase or decrease over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
Government Offices	12 (a)	1	5	8	45,515	—28,528	67,968 11 3
Railway and Canal Offices	10 (c)	0	2	8			
Offices not open for paid messages	19 (b)	21	0	40			
TOTAL	41	22	7	56			

Wrongly entered last year as { (a) 9, (b) 23, (c) 0 }

Names of Offices opened and closed during the year.

OPENED.

Government—

Laralai.

CLOSED.

Government—

Rindli.
Thal-Chotiali.
Darwaza.
Bostan.
Gurkhai.

Railway—

Narigorge.
Pirchowki.

APPENDIX M.

General Annual Return of In and Out-Patients treated at the Dispensaries in Baluchistan Agency for 1886.

		* Total number of patients treated out-door.	In-patients. * Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Dis-charged otherwise.	Died.	* Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
General Diseases. Order A. Febrile or Zymotic Diseases.	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malarious fever, ague, and remittent	16,220	764	707	3	4	42	16,984
	Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other diseases of this order	198	12	8	...	...	4	210
	Total	16,418	776	715	3	4	46	17,194
General Diseases. Order B. Constitutional Diseases.	Rheumatic affections	1,820	72	58	9	1	4	1,892
	Syphilitic affections	1,260	93	83	4	2	3	1,353
	Scrofula	74	...	...	...	...	...	74
	Anæmia	290	1	...	1	...	...	291
	Leprosy	7	1	...	1	...	...	8
	Phthisis	166	17	2	12	...	3	183
	Dropsy	62	8	3	2	...	3	70
	Other diseases of this order	1,534	32	27	...	2	3	1,566
	Total	5,213	224	173	29	5	16	5,437
Local Diseases.	Ophthalmia	1,456	18	17	...	...	...	1,474
	Inflammation of the external ear	726	3	3	...	...	...	729
	Goitre	20	...	...	...	...	...	20
	Respiratory affections	3,603	176	121	4	8	38	3,779
	Heart diseases	83	3	...	2	...	1	86
	Dysentery	2,388	303	222	1	...	73	2,691
	Diarrhœa	1,385	66	50	1	...	15	1,451
	Worms	107	2	2	...	...	...	109
	Liver diseases	237	2	2	...	...	...	239
	Spleen diseases	1,109	8	8	...	...	...	1,117
	Gonorrhœa and its complications	703	11	8	2	1	...	714
	Abscesses, boils, and whitlows	1,344	54	45	2	...	5	1,398
	Skin diseases	949	7	6	1	...	...	956
	Ulcer	4,054	137	107	19	...	7	4,191
	Labour—premature, natural and difficult	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other local diseases	8,250	340	277	21	7	34	8,590
	Total	26,414	1,130	868	53	16	173	27,544
Conditions neither General nor Local.	Debility and old age	883	67	34	4	1	26	950
	Poisons and poisoned wounds	32	24	19	...	1	4	56
	Injuries	1,453	141	120	6	2	10	1,594
	Total	2,368	232	173	10	4	40	2,600
	Grand Total	50,413	2,362	1,929	95	29	275	52,775

Note.—All under 12 years of age to be counted as children.

The * "Total treated" should include both those remaining from the previous year and those admitted during the year under report.

APPENDIX M.—contd.

Showing the Class and Sex of the Patients treated.

Out-patients. Attended personally.	Out-patients. Represented by friends.	Out-patients. *Total treated.		Total treated.* Europeans. Men.	Europeans. Women.	Europeans. Children.	Eurasians. Men.	Eurasians. Women.	Eurasians. Children.	Mussulmans. Men.	Mussulmans. Women.	Mussulmans. Children.	Hindus. Men.	Hindus. Women.	Hindus. Children.	Other classes. Men.	Other classes. Women.	Other classes. Children.	Total. Men.	Total. Women.	Total. Children.	Daily average number. Men.	Daily average number. Women.	Daily average number. Children.	Daily average number. Total.
...	...	...	In-door	3	...	...	1	...	...	1,413	155	32	696	...	...	62	...	...	2,175	155	32	70·18	6·24	0·77	77·19
46,306	4,107	50,413	Out-door	299	33	22	523	49	78	27,863	3,176	3,035	11,744	818	826	1,688	170	79	42,117	4,246	4,040	276·85	30·69	17·42	324·96
			Total	302	33	22	524	49	78	29,276	3,331	3,067	12,440	818	826	1,750	170	79	44,292	4,401	4,072	347·03	36·93	18·19	402·15

Showing the result of the major surgical operations performed during the year 1886.

Disease for which operation was performed. Number.	Name.	Nature of operation according to Circular No. 31, dated 24th May 1872.	Remaining on 31st December.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Result. Cured.	Result. Relieved.	Result. Discharged otherwise.	Result. Died.	Remaining under treatment.
45	Tumour	Removed	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
570	Calculus vesicæ	Lithotomy	2	16	19	13	1	...	5	...
601	„ in urethra	Crushed and removed	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
759	Caries in elbow joint	Excision of bone	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...
785	Psoas and Lumber abscess	Tapped	...	5	5	2	3	...	...	...
795	Gangrene of foot	Amputation	...	1	1	1	...	..	...	...
858	Frost-bite Gangrene	Do.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1,018	Compound fracture of upper and and lower jaw.	Set	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1,049	Fracture of rib	Do.	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...
1,101	„ clavicle	Do.	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...
1,103	„ humerus	Do.	...	3	3	2	...	1	...	...
1,104	„ fore arm	Do.	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...
1,105	Compound fracture of phalages	Do.	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
1,110	Dislocation of shoulder	Reduced	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1,120	Sinus in shoulder joint	2×1 inch size of bone removed under chloroform.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1,122	Fracture of	Set	...	6	6	6	...	...	...	...
1,127	Compound fracture of leg, both bones.	Do.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1,009	Rupture of Radial arteriyü	Ligatured under chloroform.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1,128	Fracture of tibia	Set	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
1,127 & 1,119	Compound fracture of leg	Amputation	...	4	4	1	...	1	2	...
1,122 & 1,119	„ „ of thigh	Do.	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
1,111	Dislocation of elbow	Reduced	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Gangrene of arm	Amputation	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
1,133	Dislocation of hip-joint	Reduced	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
1,127	Fracture of leg	Set	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1,020	Dislocation of lower jaw	Reduced	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1,105	Compound fracture of fingers	Amputation	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
1,103, 1096	„ „ of arm	Do.	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
152	Cataract	Extraction with Iredictomy.	...	33	33	30	...	3	...	...
	Cut nose	Rhenoplasity	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
		Total	5	105	110	89	5	5	10	1

PART I.

Statement showing the current expenditure on account of the Dispensary during the year 1886.

	R	a.	p.
A.—On Establishment	12,340	3	7
B.—On Bazar Medicines	1,506	4	9
C.—On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased otherwise	3,115	6	8
D.—On Diet	1,495	2	11
E.—On Miscellaneous Charges	1,409	9	11
TOTAL EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR .	19,866	11	10

REPORT.

The same dispensaries were at work this year as last year, and no reductions were effected, the Rindli Dispensary (furnishing a total of 1,662 attendances) being the only addition made. Government has under consideration a proposal to open a new civil dispensary at Loralai, there being a large native population in the Bori Valley, who, it is believed, would derive great relief from such an institution. A small temporary hospital was opened at Loralai late in December, under the Regimental Hospital Assistant, for the treatment of the gangs of coolies employed at the cantonment building works.

The following shows the total attendances at each of the dispensaries for the year 1885 and 1886, respectively :—

	1885.	1886.
Quetta Civil Dispensary	14,491	15,405
" " Jail	594	618
" " Police	466	459
" Lock-Hospital (not included in last year's annual return)	447	504
Kalat Civil Dispensary	3,404	4,140
Pishin " "	4,442	5,419
Gulistan " "	3,727	6,276
Sibi " "	8,310	6,562
Rindli " "	...	1,662
Bolan Military Works Civil Dispensary	1,507	1,017
Thal-Chotiali Civil Dispensary	3,996	5,018
Sharigh Civil Dispensary	6,336	5,693
TOTAL .	47,720	52,775

From the above statement it will be seen that there has been an increase of attendances for the year under report over the previous year, amounting to 5,055, and amounting to 5,124 over the total attendances in 1884. I think this may be taken as a very satisfactory result, considering that the year was a comparatively healthy one, and that there was no epidemic of disease to account for the increase in the attendances of patients.

MOST COMMON DISEASES.

The most common disease met with at the dispensaries were, as usual, the following :—

Malarious fevers, which are responsible for a total of 16,984 admissions, are not far from ⅓ of the total number treated. These fevers were generally of a mild type—even milder than the prevailing fevers of the previous year, and were most common during the summer and autumn months, the months of August and September being the most unhealthy months of all. Fever seems to have been very common in Central Baluchistan in the months of August and September, and a very large proportion of the Agent to the Governor-General's escort, and also of the followers of the Sardars who accompanied his camp on tour in Baluchistan during these months suffered from fever. Strange to say, the latter suffered even more than the regular troops, and complained bitterly of the unhealthiness of the climate they had experienced. At this season of the year most of the tribes people are in the hills with their flocks, and on this occasion it was commonly reported that even they suffered much from fever, while on my return to Kalat I found that fevers had not been at all prevalent or severe there.

The dispensaries which furnish the largest proportion of fever cases are the following :—

P. W. D., Bolan ½ }
Sharigh ⅖ } Largely frequented by railway and road workmen.
Gulistan ⅖ }

After the foregoing, come Quetta ⅕, Pishin ⅓, Kalat ⅕, Sibi $\frac{2}{7}$, Rindli ¼, Thal $\frac{2}{9}$.

Bowel complaints (diarrhœa and dysentery) were prevalent in winter owing to the cold, and in a mild variety in the spring about the time that mulberries and cucumbers became plentiful, and dysentery later on when fever was most common. A large number of this class of cases, as also of fevers, occurred in the persons of railway and roads workmen who had had to undergo hardships and privations from scarcity of good food and shelter.

Ulcer, chiefly of the lower extremities, is one of the most common affections in this country, often associated with scurvy and dysentery, or a generally impoverished condition of the system. It has, I suppose, been the most expensive affection to the State in recent years, as it is always of a chronic nature and necessitates long retention under treatment in hospital. It has however, been the custom for some time past to send away patient suffering from this affection to their homes in India by rail, not only for the sake of economy, but for the benefit of the patients themselves.

Syphilis has been a very common complaint among the people of this country for a long term of years.

The large number of workmen, and the prevailing very high rates of wages on the lines of railway attracted to these parts large numbers of prostitutes mostly of the dirtiest and lowest class, and hence venereal affections have become more common than they were; Quetta is the only place where the lock system is in force.

I have no belief in the adequacy of inspection and treatment conducted by native *dais*, all of whom are ignorant, and most of whom are open to bribery. The *dai* system has been authorized at a few of the out-stations, but it has not answered well.

There has not been a case of cholera or small-pox. The following statement shows some of the chief meteorological characters of the year as observed at Quetta, and the prevailing diseases in each month of the year respectively :—

Month.	Rainfall.	Prevailing wind.		Shade temperature.		Prevailing diseases.
		Direction.	Velocity.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
January	2·00	S.S.W.	108·0	46·5	30·74	Respiratory affections and diarrhœa.
February	2·08	N.N.W.	120·9	48·48	30·61	Ditto ditto.
March	4·60	S.S.W.	136·8	60·94	39·29	Respiratory affection.
April	0·09	W.N.W.	112·2	79·63	45·08	Ophthalmic respiratory affections.
May	0·53	N.N.W.	111·8	84·27	52·74	Fever { the most common affection, but at the same time not very prevalent or severe.
June	...	W.N.W.	92·6	91·27	59·82	
July	0·54	W.S.W.	97·0	93·73	68·48	Fever and ulcer.
August	...	W.N.W.	60·1	91·89	62·11	Fever, ulcer and dysentery.
September	...	W.N.W.	107·4	87·98	52·58	Ditto ditto.
October	...	W.N.W.	65·8	76·19	38·49	Ditto affections.
November	0·25	W.N.W.	63·0	66·79	33·66	Respiratory affections and dysentery.
December	0·19	W.N.W.	99·7	54·22	29·61	Ditto affections.

Sanitation.—No large scheme has been proposed or sanctioned. The most pressing sanitary requirements are the following :—

(*a*) A supply of water from the Nari river to be conveyed and distributed in iron pipes for the use of the town's people and railway staff at Sibi.

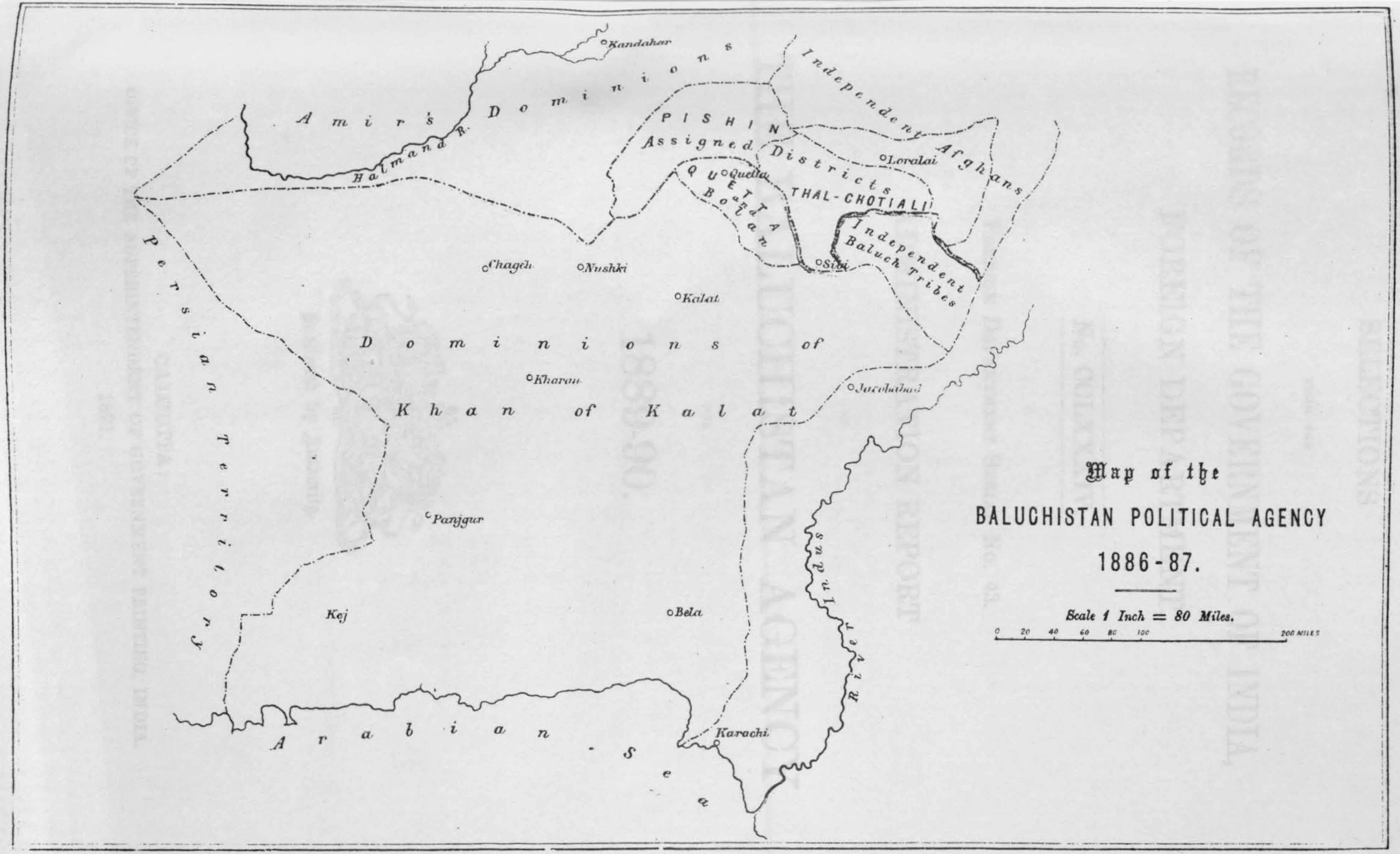
(*b*) A supply of water for Quetta conveyed in iron pipes from the Khasi or other approved stream.

(*c*) A thorough system of drainage for the Residency, police lines, and railway quarters, and offices at Quetta, many of the last-named buildings only recently erected are situated on very damp and unwholesome soil.

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(Sd.) J. C. Fullerton, *M.B.*,
Residency Surgeon, Baluchistan Agency.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 381 F. D.—30-4-89.—36.



Map of the
BALUCHISTAN POLITICAL AGENCY
1886-87.

LITHOGRAPHED FROM AN ORI AL SUPPLIED BY THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCLXXXIV.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 43.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1889-90.

Published by Authority.

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1891.

No. 4703.

FROM

COLONEL J. BIDDULPH, S.C.,

Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Dated Quetta, the 20th July 1891.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1889-90.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. BIDDULPH, *Colonel,*

Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1889-90.

I.—OFFICERS WHO HAVE HELD CHARGE OF THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Colonel Sir Robert G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., held charge of the post of Agent to the Governor-General from the 1st to the 3rd April 1889, when he proceeded on six months' special leave, making over charge of his office to General Sir Harry N. D. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., R.E.

Sir Robert Sandeman resumed charge on the 9th October 1889 and held it during the remainder of the year.

II.—DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

On the 16th October, 1889, His Excellency Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras, accompanied by his staff, arrived in Quetta. On the 18th His Excellency visited the Baleli, Murghi Kotal and Ghazaband fortifications, proceeding the same day to Shelabagh. His Excellency returned to Quetta on the 20th, to leave it on the 21st.

Early in November the Honourable Messrs. Hutchins and Scoble, Members of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council for the Home and Legislative Departments, paid a short visit to Quetta.

On the 16th November His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General arrived in Quetta, accompanied by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Roberts, Colonel J. C. Ardagh, Private Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord William Beresford, V.C., C.I.E., Military Secretary, and their respective staffs.

On the 17th Their Excellencies, accompanied by the Agent to the Governor-General and staff, visited the Khojak Pass; on the 18th the Baleli and Murghi Kotal fortifications, returning to Quetta the same evening.

On the 20th His Excellency the Viceroy held a Durbar, which was attended by His Highness the Khan of Kalat, the Jam of Las Bela and all the Chiefs and Sardars of the Agency.

On the 21st His Excellency, accompanied by Sir Frederick Roberts, Sir Robert Sandeman and a small party, left for Sibi *viâ* the Bolan, the Marchioness of Lansdowne and the remainder of the party travelling *viâ* the Harnai line.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, visited Quetta privately in January 1890.

In the same month the Right Honourable Hugh Childers, M.P., then on a visit to India, was the guest of the Agent to the Governor-General.

III.—MOVEMENTS OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

On the 20th April 1889 the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General left Quetta to inspect the oil-wells at Khattan and Kirta. Halting at Khattan on the 22nd February, Sir Harry Prendergast proceeded to Sibi on the 23rd, whence he visited Kirta, returning to Quetta on the 24th. Early in June the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General paid a short visit to Mach to inspect the coal which had been found there, and on the 28th of the same month Sir Harry Prendergast left Quetta to settle the disputes between the Mirzais and Khoidadzais of Upper Zhob. After a short tour in Zhob, the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General returned to Quetta on the 14th July.

In August Sir Harry Prendergast paid a short visit to Pishin. On the 18th October Sir Robert Sandeman accompanied His Excellency the Governor of Madras to the Khojak, returning to Quetta on the 20th.

On the 10th November Sir Robert Sandeman left Quetta for Dera Ismail Khan to meet His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, with whom he returned to Quetta on the 16th.

On the 1st December the Agent to the Governor-General left Quetta for Lahore to confer with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, returning to Sibi on the 8th. On the 15th Sir Robert Sandeman left Sibi on his tour through Zhob and the Gumal Pass, returning to Quetta on the 4th February.

On the 15th February the Governor-General's Agent again left Quetta for Sibi, whence he returned to Quetta on the 22nd March.

IV.—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

During the year under review there was no change in the number and composition of the troops garrisoning the Baluchistan Frontier. There was, however, a slight temporary change in the disposition.

Consequent on the decision of a committee held on the 27th November, 1888, the object of which was to mark out a site for a Railway station at a place some eight miles beyond Chaman, a force of one Division Royal Artillery (Mountain Battery), one troop of Native Cavalry, two companies Native Infantry, and one company of Bombay Sappers and Miners was moved up to Fort Chaman on the 5th June 1889, to protect the workmen marking out the site. The force was advanced to New Chaman on the 1st August, and in this month the detachment, Sappers and Miners, and the division of Artillery, were withdrawn to Quetta. In June the troop of the 6th Bengal Cavalry at Gumbaz was withdrawn to Loralai on relief by a Squadron of the 7th Bombay Cavalry from Jacobabad.

A detachment of Native Infantry was quartered at Spiraragha during the hot weather, being withdrawn in October.

In December No. 1, Bombay Mountain Battery, from Poona relieved No. 3, Peshawar Mountain Battery, at Loralai, the latter proceeding to Kohat.

In January, 1890, the 6th Bengal Cavalry left Loralai for Meerut, being relieved by the 18th Bengal Lancers from Jhelum.

In February the 5th Bombay Cavalry left Quetta for Jacobabad, relieving the 7th Bombay Cavalry which marched to Quetta.

In March the 1st Battalion, Worcester Regiment at Quetta, and the 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry at Poona, changed places. In the same month the 22nd Bombay Infantry left Quetta for Ahmedabad, its place being taken up by the 8th Bombay Infantry from Pishin, this Regiment being in turn relieved by the 12th Bombay Infantry from Ahmedabad.

V.—EXTENT OF THE AGENCY.

The administrative charge of the Zhob Valley was added to the Agency from the 1st January 1890.

VI.—EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

In the early part of the year the Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, reported that the country for which the Achakzai Maliks were responsible was in an unsettled state, and that the Chief, Abdul Hamid Khan, and his family were not working well. In consequence of this these Chiefs were instructed to proceed to Karachi for a time and a scheme for the reorganization of the Achakzai service was submitted to the Government of India. This scheme was sanctioned in July. By it the Political Agent is able to deal with the Achakzais more through the heads of the different sections of the clan. The Chiefs left Karachi for Quetta on the 10th October, and shortly after a portion of their service was restored to them.

During the summer of 1889 the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General made a short tour into Upper Zhob to settle the disputes between the Mirzais and Khôidadzais. Leaving Loralai on the 4th July with an escort of one squadron of Cavalry, one company of Infantry and two guns, Sir Harry Prendergast marched to Kazzha and Hindubagh, returning to Quetta by the Mehtarzai Kotal and Khanai on the 14th July. The results of the tour and the settlement arrived at were laid before the Government of India with letter No. 4216, dated the 23rd August 1889.

The report on the Zhob Mission was forwarded to the Government of India through the Government of the Punjab on the 10th March 1890. The result of this mission as regards the Zhob Valley was the establishment of a British Protectorate to the satisfaction of nearly every malik in the valley, and Captain MacIvor, Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, was appointed Political Agent in Zhob on the 1st January 1890. In February, 1890, after Sir Robert Sandeman's return from the mission, the Government of India sanctioned a force of one Battalion of Native Infantry, two squadrons of Native Cavalry and two guns to relieve the force with the Political Agent at Appozai and to remain there until the Levy Corps sanctioned for Zhob should be recruited up to strength and fit for duty.

An outpost at Saratoi was shortly afterwards sanctioned, and was garrisoned by a detachment of the Frontier Force from Dera Ismail Khan.

Meanwhile, shortly after the mission had passed through the Gumal, the outlaw Dost Muhammad and his son Bangal collected a small force, with which they advanced some marches from the Upper Kundar, giving out that they intended to attack the new station. Encountering some cold weather, however, the gathering, a great part of whom were very unwilling partisans, broke up without ever having come within three marches of Appozai.

The relieving force should have arrived at Appozai on the 13th March, but owing to casual delays did not reach until the 17th. Shortly before their arrival a rumour became current that there was to be a rising of the Suleiman-khel tribe and an attack on Appozai. The rumour was, however, found to be without foundation, and there was no movement of any kind among the people either of Zhob itself or of the neighbouring tribes.

The details of Major Gaisford's deputation to Chageh have already been laid before the Government of India. The fort at Chageh was still occupied by Afghan officials when the year closed.

VII.—KALAT AND SOUTH-EASTERN BALUCHISTAN.

Relations with His Highness the Khan of Kalat remained on the same footing as heretofore. In the report of the Political Agent, Kalat (Appendix C), will be found the sequel to the history of Jhalawlan affairs given in last year's report. In Appendix C attention is also drawn to certain dissensions among the Sardars in the Kalat Agency.

Reference is made by the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan in his report (Appendix D) to the attack made by one Habib-ullah upon the Jam of Las Bela, which necessitated the deputation to Las Bela for a short time of Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram. The matter has already been laid before the Government of India.

In the summer of 1886 the attention of the Government of India was drawn to the Perso-Baluch border. In revenge for some private spite a distant relation of Sirdar Din Muhammad of Dastyari, Nawab by name, had been deprived of his property in Bahu by the Persian officials on the border. Incensed at this injustice Nawab fled from Persia, and being himself half Persian half Baluch by birth, took refuge with the Rinds of Mand.

The more unruly members of this tribe (which owing to its position is necessarily but little controlled either by Sardar Bahi Khan Gitchki or by the Naib of the Khan of Kalat) seized the opportunity of enriching themselves at the expense of their neighbours, and, led by Nawab and others, scarcely less notorious, plundered some caravans on both sides of the Persian border. At length the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan was directed to proceed to the Rind country and requested to report particularly on—

(*a*) the causes which led the Rinds to plunder in Persian territory;

(*b*) the measures by which their proceedings might be stopped; and

(*c*) the general relations between the Rinds on the one hand and the Gitchki Sardars and Kalat Government on the other.

Accordingly, in February, 1889, Mr. Crawford, the then Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan, proceeded on a tour in Panjgur-Mekran, and his report on the Rinds of Mand was forwarded to the Government of India with this office letter No. 1967, dated the 3rd May 1889. On the conclusion of the tour Nawab, who had given himself up at Bahu to Khan Bahadur Sohbat Khan Bangalzai and Darra Khan, an ex-contractor, was brought to Karachi. The Political Agent's suggestions as to the policy to be adopted towards the Rinds of Mand were not supported by the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, who suggested that the only means of managing the Rind tribes was by the direct intervention of the British officers of the Baluchistan Agency—the Gitchki Sardar and the Khan's Naib having shown themselves unequal to the task of controlling them. The Government of India, before deciding upon any line of action, awaited a report from the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan in this matter.

Preliminary proposals, submitted by Colonel Reynolds, were forwarded to the Government of India with this office letter No. 4504, dated the 5th September, 1889, and were approved, and a visit to Mand was included in the tour to be made by the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan during the cold season of 1889-90.

In October, 1888, the old disputes between the Naushirwani Chief of Kharan, and the Gitchki Sardars of Panjgur had broken out afresh, and, with the sanction of the Government of India, Haji Muhammad Umar, with a small party of sowars, was despatched to Panjgur to enquire into and settle them.

In the following December Haji Muhammad Umar submitted a report on the state of affairs, and the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan (Mr. Crawford) was directed to proceed to Panjgur in the course of his tour in the spring of 1889, and report on the arrangements which should be made to secure the peace of the country. A memorandum of instructions, approved by the Government of India, was forwarded to him for guidance.

Mr. Crawford reported that the disturbances at Panjgur were mainly due to the intrigues of one Muhammad Hassan, who, in spite of the orders passed by the Agent to the Governor-General in 1884, claimed the Sardarship of that place. Full reports on Panjgur affairs were submitted with this office letter No. 1435, dated the 3rd April, 1889, but in the opinion of the Government of India they called for no special orders. It was, however, suggested that the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan should spend a considerable portion of the cold season of 1889-90 touring in Panjgur and Mekran. Colonel Reynolds accordingly proceeded to Panjgur in January 1890 and returned to Karachi *viá* Kej and Gwadur. A temporary settlement was arrived at of Panjgur affairs, but the contumacy of Sher Muhammad Gitchki rendered it impossible to effect a satisfactory settlement of quarrels which had arisen between two factions in the Gitchki tribe at Nasirabad, near Kej. The sequel to these events and the further history of Rind affairs belong therfore to the year 1890-91.

VIII.—QUETTA-PISHIN AND THAL-CHOTIALI INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Quetta-Pishin.*—The receipts collected in this Agency on account of revenue for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90 are given in the table below:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	...	R
Land Revenue	80,998	84,742	...	3,744
Total	2,61,959	268,537	...	6,578

During the year under review no change was made in the system of collecting revenue.

In the following table the receipts for Quetta and Pishin during the past two years are compared with the expenditure for the same period:

	Quetta.	Pishin.
	R	R
1888-89.		
Receipts	1,74,076	87,883
Expenditure	1,49,074	2,30,778
Balance	25,002	—1,42,895
1889-90.		
Receipts	1,61,191	1,07,346
Expenditure	1,93,702	2,34,586
Balance	32,511	—1,27,240

The Pishin revenues show a large increase, but of this increase R7,026-6-2 is on account of arrears of revenue for 1888-89. Subtract this sum from the total revenue collected in 1889-90 as shown in the first table and we see that the total income of the year under report for the two tahsils was slightly less than that of 1888-89.

But, leaving on one side this item of arrears, we still find a great increase in Pishin revenues, due chiefly to (*a*) "Land Revenue," (*b*) "Excise and Drugs," and (*c*) "Stamp and Court-fees."

The increase under (*a*) is due to seasonable rainfall and it may here be noted that the Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, expects a decrease under this head in the year 1890-91, no rain or snow having fallen during the winter of the past year.

The increase under (*c*) is due to—

(1) the establishment of the court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner in Pishin.

(2) The delegation of powers to the Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

(3) Stricter enforcement of the provisions of the Stamp Act.

Of the total expenditure in Pishin, a sum of R41,742 was a local charge; the remainder is Imperial.

The decrease in Quetta revenues is chiefly due to a decrease in "Stamps and Court-fees." The Political Agent explains that this is in consequence of the completion of many railway and military works. It may also be in part due to clauses (1) and (2), causes for the increase of Pishin revenues referred to above. The increase in Quetta expenditure was due almost entirely to Public Works and is explained by the Political Agent in his report.*

* Appendix A.

(*b*).—THAL-CHOTIALI.

The revenue receipts from this Agency during the year under review are shown in the table below side by side with those for the year 1888-89:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R		R
Land Revenue	2,93,572	2,68,876	...	24,696
TOTAL	3,44,597	3,30,191	...	14,406

No change of importance was made in the system of assessment of land revenue, though in some tahsils it was found necessary to depart temporarily from the system of collections in kind.

The decrease in Land Revenue was mainly due to the lack of seasonable rains and to the low prices obtainable for grain owing to the overflowing harvests of 1888-89. The scarcity of rain was most severely felt in the Sibi and Bori tahsils, the former district especially being greatly dependent on rainfall for its crops.

The following tables show the receipts and expenditure of the year under review as compared with those of 1888-89:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	R	R
Receipts	3,44,597	3,30,191
Expenditure	4,68,678	4,60,865
BALANCE	—1,24,081	—1,30,674

The decrease in expenditure may be regarded as satisfactory, though it was more than counterbanced in the result by the decrease in receipts.

IX.—THE BOLAN PASS.

There was no change during the year in the arrangements for the executive charge of the Bolan Pass.

Considerable damage was done by floods in the summer of 1889 to the tree-planting in the Pass, but it is to be hoped that the efforts made by the Political Agent to repair this damage will meet with success.

X.—POLICE AND LEVIES.

The Police Provincialization Scheme referred to in the Report for 1888-89 was sanctioned by the Government of India at the close of the year now under review. The sanction did not, however, come into force until the 1st April, 1890, and the whole subject may therefore be more conveniently dealt with in the Report for 1891-92.

XI.—HEINOUS CRIME.

Quetta-Pishin.—Appendix L to the Political Agent's Report* contains a report of the crime committed in the district during the year. A comparison of the figures for 1889-90 with those of the previous year shows, on the whole, a satisfactory decrease in the number of offences.

* Appendix A.

Thal-Chotiali.—Appendix H to the Political Agent's Report† contains a summary of the more serious cases which fall under this chapter. There were in all 6 cases of murder, 3 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 1 of *ghaza* and 1 of attempted *ghaza*.

† Appendix B.

XII.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

The following table shows particulars of the civil and criminal work performed by the Officers of the Agency.

Statement showing the Civil and Criminal Work performed by the Officers of the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1889-90.

NAME OF OFFICER.	ORIGINAL.			APPEAL.		
	Civil cases.	Execution of decree.	Criminal cases.	Civil cases.	Execution of decree.	Criminal cases.
Agent to the Governor-General.						
Agent to the Governor-General	...	...	7	36	...	59
Thal-Chotiali.						
Political Agent	4	1	10	10	...	18
Assistant Political Agent	7	...	32	11	...	2
Native Assistant, Sibi	145	85	203	29	...	17
Ditto Bori	6	4	11	...	...	...
Tahsildar, Sibi	242	79	129	...	...	...
Ditto Shahrig	137	42	104	...	...	...
Ditto Bori	214	69	53	...	...	...
Ditto Barkhan	1	...	14	...	...	...
Munsiff, Sibi	482	182	76	...	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	29	1	...	...	...	...
Ditto Bori	119	18	15	...	...	
Ditto Duki	23	3	20	...	...	
Quetta-Pishin.						
Political Agent	12	4	19	36	...	27
Cantonment Magistrate	255	70	755	...	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	150	79	904	67	...	2
Munsiff, Quetta	3,369	1,696	31	...	...	...
Treasury Officer, Quetta	99	43	171	...	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin	202	87	148	...	...	...
Tahsildar, Pishin	564	162	184	...	...	...
Ditto Quetta	84	27	105	...	...	...
Assistant Political Agent	85	36	127	...	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Khojak	1,010	200	215	...	...	...
Kalat.						
Political Agent	5	...	1	1	...	4
Native Assistant, Bolan Pass	220	51	65	...	...	...

XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

A separate report on Public Works in the Agency is attached (Appendix E). The items deserving of most note are those which refer to the borings for oil and water and the coal workings.

The borings for oil at Khattan and for water at Bostan and Quetta have been very successful. Trial borings for water have also been put down at Gulistan and other places.

As regards coal, the despatches from the Khost Colliery are stated by the Railway Department to have been 10,438 tons, or something under 1,000 tons a month. Additional adits to the main seam have been opened out, and it is anticipated that an increased monthly output will be obtained. The coal improves in quality as the workings extend further into the mine.

During the year under review and pending the settlement of the terms of an agreement with the Government of India, Khan Bahadur Barjorji Patel was permitted to work the coal mines at Gandak. The outturn from the mines was about 855 tons. The agreement had not been made when the year closed.

It is satisfactory to note that both the Khushdil Khan and Shebo Canal irrigation schemes are practically complete.

Details of the progress on the Chaman extension will be found in the report by the Officiating Superintendent, Chaman Works.

XIV.—TELEGRAPHS.

These are dealt with in Appendix E.

XV.—COMMERCE.

During the year under review 13,621 camels and 5,331 donkeys passed through Chaman to, and 36,975 camels and 17,219 donkeys from Kandahar. In addition to this, 176 horses, 2,343 sheep and 12 oxen were brought from Kandahar for sale.

Calculating, as in last year's report, the weight of a camel load at 5 and that of a donkey load at 2 maunds, the import from and exports to Kandahar amount to 223,313 and 78,767 maunds respectively.

The following table shows how the trade compares with that of the past two years:—

1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Exports.	
87,000	101,872	78,767
	Imports.	
131,000	268,337	223,313

From this we see that the exports fall considerably below those of last year, and compare unfavourably even with those of 1887-88, while the imports, though considerably larger than in 1887-88, fall short of those of last year by some 45,000 maunds.

Mention was made in last year's report of the vexatious taxes levied by the Amir of Afghanistan, and it is to the increased strictness with which these taxes are collected and to the imposition of certain fresh ones that the decrease in the trade of the year 1889-90 is due.

It may also be noted that no attempt was made by the Railway Department during the year under review to reduce the high rates obtaining above Sibi.

The Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, in his report advocates the construction of a good road between Quetta and Nushki. There is no doubt that were this road made the trade between Persia and Quetta *viá* Nushki would increase.

XVI.—SURVEYS AND RECONNOISSANCES.

In January, 1889, the 5th Bombay Cavalry was despatched from Quetta to carry out the extended reconnoissances referred to in page 344 of the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief of 1888. The march was to Mastung *viá* Burj and the Barak Pass.

In September 1889, the Deputy Superintendent of Surveys, Baluchistan, proposed the following programme :—

On the scale of 2 miles = 1 inch.

(*a*) The completion of sheets 87 and 100.

(*b*) The revision of sheets 89, 90, 102 and 117.

(*c*) The completion of sheets 91 and 108 and the extension of triangulation southwards towards the coast.

On the scale of 4 miles = 1 inch.

(*d*) Triangulation about Kharan and the Persian border about the Safid Koh and the Kohi-i-tafl.

(*e*) Triangulation from Gwadar and the neighbourhood of Panjgur in order to fix a number of points in the unknown part of South-Western Baluchistan west of meridian 66°E.

With regard to the completion of sheet 87 under head (*a*), Sir Robert Sandeman was unable to give sanction to the carrying on of any work beyond the British border and decided that a reference to the Government of India was necessary. The question of the protection necessary for the completion of sheet 100 was also referred to the same authority. With reference to (*d*), the Governor-General's Agent was of opinion that in consideration of the state of affairs then existing on the Persian border, it was necessary that care should be observed in the survey contemplated, but that there could be no objection to a triangulation starting from Kharan, provided the officer in charge of the work was provided with a sufficiently strong escort of levies.

The Government of India agreed with Sir Robert Sandeman, and with regard to the first question ruled that no survey party should move into recognized Afghan territory beyond New Chaman without the express permission of His Highness the Amir.

The reports on these surveys have no doubt been submitted to the Government of India by the heads of the departments concerned.

XVII.—HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS AND THE SIBI HORSE-SHOW.

The fourteen stallions serving in the Baluchistan Agency were distributed as follows—

Thal-Chotiali . . .	8
Quetta-Pishin . . .	4
Kalat . . .	2

Of these the Arab "Doctor" died at Jhal on the 27th July, 1889, a report of the occurrence being made to the General Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations. In June the English thorough bred horse "Planet" was again sent to Quetta by the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, for the hot

weather. In reply to enquiries as to whether any additional stallions were required for Baluchistan and what class of sire was most popular, the Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, was asked to increase the number of stallion horses serving in the Agency by six (6) and to provide one donkey stallion. The donkey stallion serving in Baluchistan has, as noted in last year's report, been returned, but one was again asked for at the special request of the Marri Chief's son. It was also pointed out to the General Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, that the English thorough bred horse is not very popular with the people of Baluchistan, who prefer the Norfolk Trotter and Arab, and he was requested to arrange for the replacement of the former by the two latter kinds. This the General Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, engaged to do whenever possible and the English thorough bred horse "Shrewsbury," at Loralai, was exchanged for an Arab. "Shrewsbury" was, however, kept at Loralai during the hot weather and left for Jacobabad on the 15th September 1889. Later in the year (in December) 6 Arab and 3 Norfolk Trotter stallions and one (1) donkey stallion were despatched to Sibi by the General Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, 2 English thorough breds being returned to the Department at Babugarh in exchange. The total number of horses at the Sibi Horse Show was about 1,200, of which 983 were registered and 753 competed for prizes as against 871 last year. There was again a very fine show of Nari cattle and a few donkeys, mules and camels, both riding and baggage.

The number of branded mares shown was less than that at the last fair, and to this the Officiating General Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, draws attention in his report to the Government of India. The falling off may be due to three causes :—

1st.—The taking of an animal to the fair means that its owner must take some trouble and lose some time and money.

2nd.—After the experience of several fairs owners have learnt to put a more reasonable value on their stock and no longer consider their own horses as certain of prizes. As a result, unless a horse is fairly sure of a prize or is for sale the owner keeps it at home.

3rd.—Owners sell their branded mares and fillies as readily as though they were not branded, and purchasers show no disinclination to buy branded stock.

To whatever causes the falling off referred to may be due the result of Horse Breeding Operations in Baluchistan may surely be considered satisfactory if the stallions serving in the Agency cover their complement of mares and if the number and quality of horses available for the Remount Department do not decrease.

There was a considerable increase of remounts and of young stock bred from Government stallions. Fifty-five horses were bought for the Army Remount Department at an average cost of R251,40 for the Bengal Cavalry at an average cost of R229, and 38 for the Bombay Cavalry, at an average cost of R219. Thus, 133 horses were secured for Government at an average cost of R235. The number bought last year was 55 and the average cost R211.

In addition to this, the Commissariat Department secured 25 excellent draught bullocks at a cost of R2,100. Six riding and 2 baggage camels were also secured for Government.

Rupees 2,325 were distributed in prizes, of which R1,000 were given by Government.

Considering that the primary object of the show is to obtain a better class and greater number of horses for Government, it may fairly be said that the fair was a great success. On the 1st October, 1889, a small District Horse Show

was held at Quetta to encourage horse-breeding in the district. Prizes to the amount of R419 were given away, but it is unnecessary to remark on the show, as it was the first of its kind.

XVIII.—VOLUNTEERS.

OFFICERS.

On the 20th December Major E. A. Leach resigned the command of the Baluchistan Volunteers in consequence of his transfer to Burma, making over command as a temporary measure to Captain Anscomb. The post of Commandant had not been filled up when the year closed.

Lieutenant S. W. Sutton was granted leave from the 30th December, 1889, to the 31st October 1890.

STRENGTH AND EFFICIENCY.

During the year under review the strength of the corps rose from 75 to 112 men, and the capitation grant from R330-0-0 to R2,105-0-0. The number of men on inspection parade was 56 as compared with 49 at the previous inspection.

The report for the year under review was considered satisfactory by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The figure of merit was 160·44, and the percentage of extra efficients 50·00.

XIX.—RAILWAYS.

During the year under review, the administrative office for Punjab and Sind Railways was broken up, and in September, 1889, the frontier lines beyond Sibi were put under a second Superintendent of Way and Works, whose headquarters were fixed at Quetta. Good progress has been made in the troop traffic lines of the frontier section, though some parts damaged by the floods of 1889 have had to be reconstructed. Considerable progress has also been made in the Mittri Chord Line, and the regrading of the line between Sibi and Nasik is in progress. In April and June heavy rain fell in the Quetta and Harnai districts, and again in July and August there were heavy falls of rain in the Quetta, Shahrig and Bolan districts. The damage done to the lines was frequent and serious, the Bolan line suffering especially. Endeavours were made when reconstructing the Sind-Pishin and Bolan lines to improve alignments, where possible, to provide against future damage.

XX.—FORESTS.

The report on the working of the Baluchistan Agency Forest Department for the year 1889-90 was submitted with the remarks of the Agent to the Governor-General, with letter No. 1210, dated the 19th December 1890.

XXI.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Early in June, 1889, coal was discovered near Darwaza in the Bolan Pass. As the Government of India attached great importance to explorations for coal and oil in Baluchistan, the Director, Geological Surveys, was instructed to appoint an efficient staff to report upon the province generally. Mr. R. D. Oldham and Mr. Philip Lake were accordingly deputed to Baluchistan and joined early in October, 1889, but unfortunately Mr. Lake shortly afterwards fell ill. Owing to the paucity of officers in the Department he was not replaced, and Mr. Oldham was left alone in Baluchistan.

A report on the work done by this officer has no doubt reached the Government of India through the Director, Geological Surveys, but it may be

noted here in anticipation of the report for 1890-91 that the borings for water have been most successful, and that some promising shows of oil have been discovered near Spintange.

XXII.—MEDICAL.

The report on Dispensaries in Baluchistan, with annual returns, for the year 1889 was forwarded to Government with letter No. 6814, dated the 20th December 1890.

The general annual return shows that the total number of in-door and out-door patients treated has again risen from 96,605 in 1888 to 113,302 in 1889.

In September it was reported that cholera had made its appearance in Dadar. There were also some few cases at Quetta and among the Mehterzais, and some doubtful ones were reported from Pishin. But, as will be seen from the Agency Surgeon's report, the outbreak was very slight, though the type of disease was bad. With this exception the year was not distinguished by any epidemic and may be said to have been very healthy.

In January, 1889, a dispensary, to be maintained wholly by the Bela State, was opened at Las Bela, and the Government of India was asked to depute an Hospital Assistant for duty in it. The officer selected arrived in Bela on the 10th February 1889.

In June both the Regimental Medical Officers serving at Loralai declined to take over the duties of Civil Surgeon as the remuneration (R50 per mensem) was insufficient. The dispensary was therefore without proper medical supervision during the remainder of the year.

In July a new administrative block was opened in the Quetta Civil Hospital. The cost was defrayed chiefly from subscriptions, a small sum being contributed by the Municipality.

In May, 1889, a dispensary was opened at the Khost colliery. During the third quarter of the year there was considerable mortality among the miners, but with additional precaution the health of the colony improved, and is now more satisfactory. The Agency Surgeon states in his report that a good deal of the sickness was due to the fact that the miners were quite insufficiently hutted. Khost is also unhealthy by reason of its rice cultivation.

APPENDIX A.

No. 2779, dated Quetta, the 30th May 1890.

From—MAJOR G. GAISFORD, B.S.C., Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin,
To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, Quetta.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin district for the year 1889-90.

LIMITS OF THE AGENCY, DIVISIONS, ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

2. The country extending as far as Chageh has been placed under the control of the Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin. The Afghans had recently occupied Chageh and ousted the Sinjrani Chief Ali Khan. Under orders of the Government of India the Political Agent proceeded to Chageh on 18th December, 1889, with an escort of cavalry, and visited the place. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India the Afghan Tax Collector at Chageh was told on the 29th December, 1889, to vacate the post within three months. But the latest news received is that the Afghans have not yet done so.

3. Mr. Barnes, the permanent Political Agent, left the district on the 20th April, 1889, to take up the appointment of Officiating Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, and Major G. Gaisford assumed charge of the district from that date.

4. The appointment of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, referred to in the eighth paragraph of the Administration Report for 1888-89 was sanctioned by the Government of India in the Foreign Department letter No. 1368-E. of 16th July 1889. The establishment sanctioned in this letter is—

	R
1 Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General	250
1 Peshkar	70
1 Muharir	40
1 Nazir	30
1 Jemadar	16
3 Peons	36

To meet a portion of this cost the Pishin Tehsil Establishment was reduced to the following scale :—

	R
1 Tahsildar	150
1 Naib Tahsildar	80
1 Kanungo	50
1 Accountant	50
1 Treasurer	45
1 Wasil-baki-Nawis	40
1 Muharir, Judicial	40
1 Godown Muharir	30
2 Dhanwais	40
1 Jemadar	15
3 Chaprassis	30

Kazi Jelal-ud-din Khan, Tahsildar, Pishin, was appointed to be Native Assistant, Pishin, in Foreign Department Notification No. 1396-E. of 19th July 1889.

Lala Hurri Ram, the head munshi in the Pishin Tahsil, was appointed tahsildar of the 4th grade and tahsildar in Pishin on probation for six months, with effect from the 24th July 1889. A report has been submitted to the Chief Commissioner recommending his confirmation.

5. The services of Mr. R. C. Plowden, Assistant District Superintendent in charge of the Quetta-Pishin District Police, were replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government. Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt, of the 2nd Gurkha Regiment, was appointed to the Quetta Police and assumed charge of his duties on the 12th April 1889. Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt was afterwards transferred to Loralai, and Captain G. C. Trench appointed in his place. The latter assumed charge of his duties on the 11th December 1889.

6. The Naib Tahsildar of Pishin, Saiad Hussain Khan, remained in the Khojak Pass throughout the year. The Assistant District Superintendent of Police was placed in charge of

the Khojak Pass in accordance with the sanction accorded in the Foreign Department letter No. 1344-E. of 15th July 1889. The following establishment was sanctioned for him:—

	R
1 Peshkar	60
1 Nazir	30

Lieutenant Cubitt was invested with civil powers up to R500, and powers of a Magistrate of the Second class on the criminal side in the Khojak Pass.

7. The appointment of the Assistant District Superintendent of Police has now (1st January 1890) been changed into that of the Assistant Political Agent. The officer holding this appointment will be in charge of the Police and Levies of the district and will help the Political Agent in the general work of the district.

8. Mr. Ingle, Extra Assistant Commissioner, remained in charge of the Quetta subdivision of the district. His term of service having expired on 9th December 1889, he was specially appointed for one year more. Munshi Bashir Ali Khan was in charge of the Quetta tahsil throughout the year. Certain irregularities, however, in the working of the tahsil having come to light, he was placed under suspension shortly before the end of the year under review, a special report of the circumstances being submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General.

9. Mr. S. H. King, the Treasury Officer of Quetta, went on three months' privilege leave on the 9th September, 1889, and Mr. H. Smith, Head Accountant, acted as Treasury Officer.

10. Serious charges were brought against Ghasita Mal, Naib Tahsildar in the Quetta tahsil, and after full enquiry he was dismissed the service with effect from the 1st April, 1889, with the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General. Munshi Said Rasul, Sarishtadar in the office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, was appointed as Naib Tahsildar on probation for six months. He has since been confirmed.

12. A list of the gazetted officers serving in the Quetta-Pishin district is attached and marked A.

REVENUE AND CROPS.

13. Hitherto separate revenue reports have been submitted, but it has now been considered expedient to embody these reports in the General Administration Report of the district.

QUETTA REVENUES.

With his letter No. 5809 of the 3rd October, 1888, Mr. Martindale, then Political Agent in charge of the district, submitted the Budget estimates for the year 1889-90. Revised estimates were submitted with my letter No. 4734 of 7th October 1889. A statement marked B, which contains the complete account for the year 1889-90, is enclosed. It will be seen that in the estimates submitted in October, 1888, the receipts were calculated to be R1,59,000 and in the revised estimates at R1,58,850. The actual receipts during the year amount to R1,61,191-4-7, which gives an increase of R2,191-4-7 over the original estimates. None of the items seem to require explanation.

EXPENDITURE.

14. The expenditure for the year was calculated at R1,55,483 in the original estimates and R2,05,853 in the Revised estimates. The increase chiefly falls under the head "Public Works."

In the month of August, 1889, heavy floods occurred in Quetta, and several of the buildings were destroyed, including the tahsil and thana. A full report was submitted to the Government of India, and a special grant of R46,000 was sanctioned for the Public Works in Foreign Department letter No. 1847-E of 20th September 1889.

15. The actual expenditure during the year amounted to R1,93,702-9-7, or R12,150-6-5 less than the Revised estimates. The large decrease of R7,895-10-7 is shown under Public Works sub-head "Establishment and Contingencies;" R1,300 were originally provided for under this head. The Government of India, when sanctioning the special grant for buildings damaged by floods, allotted R9,000 for tools and plant. Of this, however, only R1,026-13-9 have been expended, and hence a large saving has been effected. This matter was explained in the correspondence in connection with a grant for the Quetta Anglo-Vernacular School building, and the Government of India have sanctioned an expenditure of R7,000 out of this saving on the school during the year 1890-91.

16. No additional charges have been thrown on the Quetta revenues, except an expenditure of ₨642-9-7 on account of the judicial establishment *, sanctioned in the Government of India Foreign Department letter No. 1041-E. of 28th May, 1889, for the Treasury Officer, Quetta.

	₨	a.	p.
* 1 Peshkar	40	0	0
1 Nazir	25	0	0
1 Process-server	11	8	0

17. It was anticipated when the Revised estimates were framed that the year would close with a balance of ₨91,175-9-6, including the accumulated surplus, but the actual figures show that there were ₨1,05,667-4-6 to the credit of the Quetta Assigned revenues on the 31st March 1890.

18. The old system of Batai and Zari Kulang continued in force in the Quetta tahsil during the year. The scheme for a summary settlement submitted by Mr. Martindale with his letter No. 6129 of the 20th October, 1888, has been sanctioned by the Government of India in their letter No. 256-E., dated the 31st January, 1890, with effect from the 1st April 1890. There are three classes of villages in the Quetta tahsil and the average receipts from them during the past three years were as under :—

	₨	a.	p.
1. Fifteen secure villages in which *batai* is taken	15,491	0	0
2. Three insecure villages in which *batai* is taken	1,341	9	2
3. Twelve secure villages paying a fixed assessment	14,189	12	11
TOTAL	31,022	6	1

The totals of the new cash assessment which it is proposed to put on these villages are :—

	₨	a.	p.
Class I	13,833	0	0
Class II	1,055	3	3
Class III	11,945	3	9
TOTAL	26,833	7	0

Orders have been issued to work out the details, and efforts are being made to introduce the new system from the next Rabi, but the Agent to the Governor-General has decided to take ₨14,189-12-11 from Class III instead of the sum suggested by Mr. Martindale (*vide* Government of India letter No. 256-E. of 31st January last).

19. A list of the important public works executed during the year, and paid for out of the Quetta assigned revenues forms Appendix E to this report.

20. Statement D gives the actual receipts and expenditure of the Quetta revenues for the three years 1887-88, 1888-89, and 1889-90.

The receipts during the year 1889-90 amounted to ₨1,61,191-4-7 against ₨1,74,076-5-4 in 1888-89 and ₨1,63,839-11-4 in 1887-88. The decrease is chiefly under the head "Stamps." The receipts from the court-fees in 1888-89 were ₨43,920, whereas in 1889-90 they fell down to ₨34,816-8-0. This is due to many of the railway and military works having been completed.

PISHIN REVENUES.

21. There has been no change in the system of the collection of revenues. The fixed assessment sanctioned by the Government of India could not be introduced during the year, as several details had to be worked out. This has now been done, and the fixed assessment will be levied hereafter.

22. The following statements are attached to this report :—

E.—Revenue in cash and kind collected in Pishin, 1889-90.

F.—Revenue in cash and kind collected in Shorarud.

G.—Showing the estimate and actual receipts for 1889-90 and increase or decrease.

H.—A comparative statement showing the revenue receipts under all heads in Pishin and Shorarud in 1889-90, and

I.—Showing the expenditure debitable to Imperial revenue for the year 1889-90.

It will be seen on a reference to Statement G that the receipts for the year were estimated at ₨71,000 when the estimates were submitted by Mr. Martindale with his letter No. 5809 of 3rd October 1888. The total receipts for the year amount under all heads to ₨1,07,346-6-2, showing an increase of ₨36,346-6-2 over the estimates. This requires some explanation : ₨7,026-6-2 have been realized and credited during the year on account of arrears of revenue

for 1888-89. This was not provided for in the estimates submitted in October 1888. When the completed account of the revenues for 1888-89 was submitted, it was explained in the fifth paragraph of my letter No. 2191 of the 29th May, 1889, that at the end of the year revenue estimated to be worth R6,001-5-1 remained unrealized. Instead of this sum of R6,001-5-1, the actual realizations amounted to R7,026-6-2.

The estimate under head "Land revenue" was Rs. 42,300, but the actual receipts amounted to R 50,483-4-4, showing an increase of R 8,183-4-4. This large increase is owing to rain having fallen in due season. An enhanced area was cultivated this year near Manzaki by bringing water from the Lora on to hitherto waste land, and this brought an additional R1,015. The following comparative figures will help in explaining the increase—

	Mds. 1888-89	Mds. 1889-90
Wheat	8,346	10,334
Barley	1785	3,904
Jowari	379	435
Millet	79	128
Lucerne	159	293
Bhoosa	8,670	11,859

During the past winter no rain or snow fell. The Barani crops have nearly all failed, whilst the Abi ones will be lighter than ordinary. The revenue for 1890-91 will necessarily be less than usual. There has been an increase of R7,532-10-8 under the head "Muskrat." The estimated amount under this head was R20,000, but the contracts for the year for country liquor and drugs were sold for R26,250. In addition to this a sum of R1,282-10-8 was realized on account of fees for licenses for sale of foreign liquor.

Under head "3, Stamps and Court-fees," there is an increase of R8,684-14-9 over the estimates. In August, 1889, a Court of Extra Assistant Commissioner was established in Pishin. The Assistant Political Agent in charge of Police was also invested with powers, and the provisions of the Court-fees and Stamp Acts were more strictly enforced. The same reasons account for the increase of R2,666-6-4 under head "4, Fines and Penalties."

23. When the estimates for the year were submitted it was anticipated that the general police scheme would be sanctioned, and the twelve policemen paid out of the Quetta revenues would be absorbed in the general police. The scheme has not yet been finally sanctioned, and R1,776 were therefore charged against the Quetta revenues for the cost of these twelve men for 1889-90, and brought into account.

24. The total receipts for the year are R1,07,346-6-2, and this is the first time that the Pishin receipts have exceeded a lakh of rupees. Excluding R7,026-6-2 on account of arrears for 1888-89, and R1,776 for the police, the net receipts for the year amount to R98,544, showing an increase of R28,544 over the estimates.

25. A reference to statement H will show that in 1887-88 the total receipts amounted to R68,150-12-3, in 1888-89 to R87,882-11-2, and in 1889-90 to R1,07,346-6-2.

26. The total expenditure for the year 1889-90 is R2,34,585-11-4. Of this R41,742-1-7 is local, *i.e.* charges for administration, &c., and R1,92,843-9-9 imperial.

27. In his report submitted with the annual accounts, Kazi Jelal-ud-din Khan, the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, states that, considering the area of the Pishin sub-division, the land revenue realized is comparatively small. The revenue has been realized on the scale fixed by the Afghan authorities. This scale, he says, does not seem to have been based on sound principles. Some of the villages pay as much as one-third share of the gross produce of their lands as *batai*, and this assessment is considered to be excessively high and serves to a good extent to check the progress of cultivation. Some villages pay *gham-i-naukar* or fixed assessment in cash or kind, or partly in cash and partly in kind, and these villages are very lightly assessed. He is of opinion, and in this I fully agree with him, that if the whole of the present revenue system now in vogue in the district were thoroughly enquired into and a uniform system of *batai* were introduced at one-sixth of the produce, the receipts under "Land revenue" for Pishin in a good year would amount to about one lakh of rupees. This would entail no hardship on the zemindars. One-sixth is realized in all other districts of the Agency, and I can state from experience that in the Thal-Chotiali district the zemindars are perfectly contented. They are rapidly getting wealthy and bringing new land under cultivation. The Pishin system is not a fair one. Government does not get its dues. Some villages are overtaxed, whilst many are let off with merely nominal assessment, and for which they have no just claim. Were all villages equally assessed, there would be no discontent.

28. In addition to ₨1,07,346-6-2 credited to the Land revenue, a sum of ₨7,257-15-11 was realized as revenue from the lands irrigated by the Shebo Canal and Khushdil Khan Bund water, and credited to the Irrigation Department during the year 1889-90.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

29. The general health of the Quetta and Pishin districts has been fairly good throughout the year. The total number of cholera cases that occurred in Quetta in the months of September and October 1889 was 29, of which 19 were fatal.

VACCINATION.

A vaccinator visited most of the different villages in the Quetta and Pishin districts, and performed 2,936 successful operations. There was almost a complete absence of small-pox from these districts.

QUETTA TOWN.

Thirteen iron urinals were put up in the course of the year. Fifteen iron night soil receptacles were purchased for use at the latrines. New rubbish and filth carts were provided. On the whole, the sanitary state of the town will compare very favourably with that of towns elsewhere.

JUDICIAL.

30. During the year 1888-89 there were in all eights courts in the district. During 1889-90 a court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner was created in Pishin, and the Assistant Political Agent in charge of Levies and Police was also invested with magisterial powers to be exercised in the Khojak Pass. The table given below contains the names of the courts and powers exercised by each—

Name of Courts.	Civil.	Criminal.
1. Political Agent	District Judge for Quetta and Pishin.	1. Sessions Judge, Pishin 2. District Magistrate, Quetta.
2. Assistant Political Agent	₨ 500	2nd class Magistrate with powers for whipping.
3. Cantonment Magistrate	₨500 Small Cause Court Court.	1st class.
4. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	₨ 10,000	1st class and summary powers to hear appeals from the orders of the Tahsildar and Munsiff of Quetta.
5. Munsiff, Quetta	300	2nd Class.
6. Tahsildar ,,	300	Ditto.
7. Treasury Officer, Quetta	500	Ditto.
8. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin	10,000	1st class and summary powers.
9. Tahsildar, Pishin	300	2nd class.
10. Naib Tahsildar, Khojak	50	3rd class.

31. Two statements, marked J and K, showing the working of the courts on the Civil and Criminal side are attached. A reference to Statement J will show that the total number of civil suits decided during the year 1889-90 was 5,830, against 5,359 in 1888-89. In addition to this 2,404 cases for execution of decree were decided, against 2,337 during the preceding year. The number of civil appeals decided in 1889-90 is 103, against 116 in 1888-89. The table given below shows the number of civil suits decided during the past three years :—

Year.	Civil suits, Original.	Appeals.	Execution of decree.
1887-88	5,032	72	1,769
1888-89	5,359	116	2,337
1889-90	5,830	103	2,404

32. The total value of the civil suits decided in 1889-90 is ₨4,06,126-3-11, which gives an average of about ₨70 for each case. The average value of cases in 1888-89 was about ₨100. The decrease in the value of the suits is owing to the majority of the large railway and military works that were going on in the district having been completed.

33. Turning to Return K it will be seen that the total number of cases decided during the year 1889-90 is 2,659, against 2,403 in 1888-89. In addition to these, 1,659 miscellaneous cases, 28 appeals, and 62 jirga cases were decided, making a total of 4,408 against 4,860 during the year 1888-89.

34. The comparative statement given below shows the working of each court during the year 1889-90—

A.—CIVIL.

NAME OF COURTS.	Original cases.	Decree cases.	Appeals.	TOTAL.
1. Political Agent	12	4	36	52
2. Cantonment Magistrate	255	70	...	325
3. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	150	79	67	296
4. Munsiff, Quetta	3,369	1,696	...	5,065
5. Tahsildar, Quetta	84	27	...	111
6. Treasury Officer, Quetta	99	43	...	142
7. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin	202	87	...	289
8. Tahsildar, Pishin	564	162	...	726
9. Assistant Political Agent, Quetta	85	36	...	121
10. Naib Tahsildar, Khojak	1,010	200	...	1,210
TOTAL	...	...	...	8,337

B.—CRIMINAL.

NAME OF COURTS.	Original.	Appeals.	Jirga cases.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
1. Political Agent	19	27	23	106	175
2. Cantonment Magistrate	755	...	...	102	857
3. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	904	1	10	212	1,127
4. Munsiff, Quetta	31	...	...	...	31
5. Tahsildar, Quetta	105	...	...	118	223
6 .Treasury Officer, Quetta	171	...	...	...	171
7. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin	148	...	10	484	642
8. Tahsildar, Pishin	184	...	18	537	739
9. Assistant Political Agent, Quetta	127	...	1	43	171
10. Naib Tahsildar, Khojak	215	...	...	57	272
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	4,408

The highest number of cases was decided by the Munsiff of Quetta. In 1889-90 he disposed of in all 5,096 cases. The work done by other courts seems also to be satisfactory.

POLICE.

35. As explained in the 5th paragraph of this Report, Lieutenant Cubitt was transferred to Loralai, and Captain G. C. Trench appointed to the charge of police.

36. A police thana was established at the New Chaman station during the year, and the following establishment was sanctioned for it in Government of India, Foreign Department letter No. 1385-E., dated the 18th July 1889:—

	R
1 Deputy Inspector	40
1 Sergeant	17
6 Constables	72

37. The general scheme of the police and levies is still under consideration, and final orders have not yet been passed.

38. Captain Trench, Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, has submitted the Police Administration Report for the year, an extract of which forms Appendix L to this report. Captain Trench has worked with great energy, and the police, both foot and mounted, has improved.

THE QUETTA MUNICIPAL POLICE.

39. This police consists of—

1 Deputy Inspector;
2 Havildars;
2 Naiks; and
44 Constables.

In addition to this, there are 1 Jemadar and 6 Constables.

for the prevention of illicit sale of liquor to soldiers, &c. Up to June, 1889, the Municipal Police was under the orders of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta. It was, however, considered advisable that, excepting a few men required for looking after sanitary and other miscellaneous work, the remainder of the men should be placed under the Assistant Political Agent. On the 5th June, 1889, the change was effected. One naik and eleven constables were placed under the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, and the remaining under the Assistant Political Agent. Captain Trench has re-organized the working of the City police, and the new arrangements seem to be working very satisfactorily.

TRIBAL LEVIES.

40. A levies post was established during the year at the proposed railway terminus, called New Chaman. The following establishment was sanctioned by the Government of India in the Foreign Department letter No. 1385-E., dated the 18th July 1889:—

	R.
1 Jemadar	20
10 Khassadars	120
10 Sowars	200

ACHAKZAI SERVICE.

41. Before Mr. Barnes left for Simla, he reported to the Agent to the Governor-General that the Achakzai, which was absolutely in the hands of Abdul Hamid Khan Achakzai, was not working satisfactorily, and he proposed to redistribute and divide the responsibility between Abdul Hamid Khan and Ghulam Haider Khan and Lal Mahomed Khan. After-experience also proved that Abdul Hamid Khan was not working well, and instead of assisting in the detection of crime his men were suspected of being accomplices in many cases. Abdul Hamid Khan and his brothers, when brought to book, were almost mutinous. Their conduct was brought to the notice of the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, who after enquiry sent Abdul Hamid Khan and two of his brothers to Karachi as a punishment. The Achakzai service, amounting to R2,004, was distributed as under:—

(a) Tribal Responsibility.

	R
Malik Lalu, Malizai	40
„ Samundar, Alizai	40
Badinzais	40
Hamidzais	100
Ghulam Haider Khan	50
Five Sowars	100
Lal Muhammad Khan	40
Abdul Hamid Khan	50
Five Sowars	100
Abdul Majid Khan	40
Four Sowars	80

(b) Posts.

1 Pinjahbashi	50
1 „	40
2 Pinjahbashi at R 30	60
8 Jemadars „ 20	160
74 Khassadars „ 12	888

(c) Miscellaneous.

1 Munshi at Killa Abdulla	25
1 „ „ Chaman	50
1 „ „ New Chaman	25
1 Sweeper	12
Contingencies	14
TOTAL	2,004

These proposals were sanctioned by the Government of India in their letter No. 1490-E. of 31st July, 1889. The service sanctioned for the posts was distributed as under:—

I.—Killa Abdulla.

	R
1 Pinjahbashi	40
1 Jemadar	20
10 Khassadars	120

II.—Shamshi Khan.

1 Jemadar Kakozai	20
10 Khassadars	120

III.—Chaman Post.

1 Pinjahbashi	50
2 Jemadars at R20	40
20 Khassadars	240

IV.—Sanzal Post.

1 Malazai Pinjahbashi	30
1 Jemadar	20
8 Khassadars	96

V.—Roghani.

1 Malezai Jemadar	20
6 Khassadars	72

VI.—Gwaja Pass.

1 Pinjahbashi	30
8 Khassadars	96

VII.—Spinategha.

1 Usmanzai Jemadar	20
6 Khassadars	72

VIII.—Arambi.

1 Masizai Jemadar	20
6 Khassadars	72

The posts in the Khojak Pass, *.ie.* Shamshi Khan and Chaman, with the postal service, were placed under the Assistant Political Agent. The posts at Killa Abdulla, Arambi, Roghani, Spinategha and Gwaja were placed under the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin. The change made has hitherto worked satisfactorily.

42. Abdul Hamid Khan and his brothers were permitted to return from Karachi in October, 1889, and the following service has again been given to them, with effect from the 1st March, 1890:—

	R
Abdul Hamid Khan	100
Five sowars	100
Abdul Mazid Khan	80
Four sowars	80
TOTAL	360

The posts at Spinategha and Gwaja have also been placed under Abdul Hamid Khan. The regular troops have been withdrawn from Gulistan. Abdul Hamid Khan has been directed to keep his levies in the fort and to be responsible for the surrounding villages and the Gwaja Pass.

QUETTA LEVIES.

43. Syeds Samunder Shah and Jehan Shah, of Kirani, who were in receipt of an allowance of R40, died in November, 1889, and this allowance has been discontinued. Kazi Mahomed Hussain, who was in receipt of R10 per mensem as an allowance from the miscellaneous levies payments, died in December, 1888, and the stipend has been continued to his brother, Ghulam Haider, up to the 31st March, 1890, after which date it will cease.

Mahomed Usman Khan Durani, a jemadar in the Quetta Levies, died on the 19th March 1890. He was in receipt of R120 per mensem, R40 for himself as jemadar, and R80 for four sowars. The question of re-assigning this service is under consideration.

44. In the Pishin Tehsil the levies assisted the police in investigating five criminal cases. In the Quetta Tehsil the cases in which levies are said to have taken a prominent part number 12.

45. A statement marked M gives the present distribution of the levies in the Quetta-Pishin District.

JAILS.

46. The number of jails is the same as during the last year. The Agency Surgeon, Quetta, held charge of the Quetta Jail and the tahsildar of Pishin that of the jail in Pishin.

47. The average number of prisoners in the Quetta Jail has been 60·6 in 1889-90, against 60·43 in 1888-89. In the Pishin Jail the daily average has been 15 in 1889-90.

48. The cost of feeding the prisoners in the Quetta Jail has been two annas and nine pies per man per day, against two annas and six pies in 1888-89. In the Pishin Jail the average cost of feed per prisoner per day in 1889-90 has been two annas and seven pies, against two annas and three pies in the previous year.

49. The total cost of the jails during the year under report was as under :—

	Establishment.	Feed, &c.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*
Quetta . . .	3,189 5 11	6,621 0 11
Pishin . . .	......	2,012 15 2

Sixty-two prisoners were transferred to the Shikarpur Central Jail in 1889-90.

ACTS EXTENDED.

(1) Brahmo Marriage Act.

50. Act III of 1872 (to provide a form of marriage in certain cases) was extended to the district including the cantonment and the town of Quetta in Foreign Department Notification No. 876-E., dated Simla, the 1st May 1889. The rules framed by the Local Government under the Act are given in Appendix N.

(2) Hackney Carriage Law.

51. The Quetta Hackney Carriage Law, 1889, was passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 18th May 1889. The rules framed by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan form Appendix O to this report.

(3) Act XX of 1887.

52. This Act is in force in British India, and was made applicable to the Pishin District on the 27th July 1889.

The rules framed by the Agent to the Governor-General on that date, as amended by order No. 4334 of the 28th August, 1889, are given in Appendix P.

(4) Dog Tax.

53. A dog tax was imposed in the Quetta civil town during the year 1889-90. The following rules were approved by the Agent to the Governor-General :—

1. For every dog of the age of one month or more, a tax of one rupee per calendar year shall be payable by the person owning or having charge of such dog within the municipal limits of the town.
2. The tax shall be due in January of each year, and shall either be paid by the person concerned at the office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, or to the person presenting a receipt for the same, signed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.
3. In default of payment of the tax, it shall, upon information laid before a Magistrate be recovered by a summary proceeding in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure.
4. No such tax shall be leviable from—

(*a*) Any person not residing for more than thirty days in the yearwith in the municipal limits of the town.

(*b*) Any volunteer.

(5) Baluchistan Agency Laws and British Baluchistan Regulations.

54. The British Baluchistan Laws Regulations, the Civil Justice Regulations, and the Criminal Justice Regulations received the assent of the Governor-General in Council on the 23rd January 1890. The Baluchistan Agency Laws were published in the *Gazette of India* on the 1st February 1890. None of these came into force during the year under report.

(6) Act II of 1890.

55. The Administrator General's Act, II of 1874, has been amended, and for the purposes of that Act Baluchistan has been included in the Bombay Presidency.

REGISTRATION.

56. The Registration Act was not extended to the Pishin Sub-Division, and the question was under consideration.

The Quetta district is divided into two sub-districts for the purposes of the Registration Act, *viz.* (1) the Cantonment, and (2) the Quetta Town and Sub-Division. No registration work was done in the Cantonment sub-district during the year.

A statement marked Q shows the operations of the Registration Department in the Quetta civil town during the year 1889-90. The total number of documents registered during the year was 311, against 414 in 1888-89 and 456 in 1887-88. The amount of fees collected was R852-8-0. The question of the fees to be paid to the Sub-Registrar was under reference to the Comptroller of India Treasuries, as explained in the thirtieth paragraph of the report for 1888-89. It was decided that only the mutation fees are to be credited to the head "Land revenue," and, excepting the mutation fees, the Sub-Registrar is entitled to the usual remuneration for fees realized for registration of documents. The Sub-Registrar has, therefore, drawn his share during the year under report.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

57. There are the following bazars now in the Quetta-Pishin district:—

Quetta tahsil.

1. Quetta.
2. Baleli.

Pishin.

1. Pishin Sadar Bazar.
2. Bostan.
3. Sirinan.
4. Said Hamid.
5. Gulistan Station.
6. Gulistan Fort.
7. Killa Abdulla.
8. Shamshi Khan.
9. Shelabagh.
10. Spinawana.
11. Chaman Fort.
12. New Chaman.
13. Sanzal.
14. Khushdil Khan.

The bazars at Fuller's Camp, Khanai, and Khushdil Khan have considerably diminished, and there is now no bazar at Yarukarez or the Khojak crest.

58. During the year under report the bazars in the Pishin tahsil have been divided into two heads for the purposes of accounts, *i.e.*—

(1) The Pishin sadar bazar.

(2) The Pishin district bazars.

The receipts of the Bazars in Pishin during the year 1889-90 were as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
1. Pishin sadar bazar	4,756	12	0
2. Pishin district bazar	20,538	9	2
Total .	25,295	5	2

against R30,146-8-6 in 1888-89 and R15,975-15-0 in 1887-88. It will be seen that, compared with the year 1888-89, the receipts have fallen by about five thousand rupees. This is mainly due to some of the works that were going on in the district having been completed, and the bazar population having consequently diminished.

The bazars in the Khojak Pass were managed during a considerable part of the year by the officer in charge of the Quetta-Pishin District Police, and the accounts kept in the office of the Political Agent.

59. The expenditure from the Funds on sanitary and chowkidari establishments, the staff employed for the collection of the cess, and in providing latrines, &c., was as under—

	R a. p.
1. Pishin Sadar Bazar	3,985 1 10
2. Pishin District Bazar	20,920 13 7

The expenditure during the year 1888-89 was R21,914-11-4 and in 1887-88 R11,352-4-3.

QUETTA MUNICIPALITY.

60. There have been no receipts from the Baleli Bazar during the year.

The receipts of the Quetta Municipal Fund during the year amounted to R98,139-6-5, against R97,056-8-4 in the previous year, showing an increase of about one thousand rupees. The expenditure from this fund during 1889-90 was R1,01,925-8-1, or R3,786-1-8 in excess of the receipts. This expenditure was met out of the balance to the credit of the fund at the close of the year 1888-89. Statement R attached to the report contains the complete account for the year 1889-90. A comparative statement marked S gives the receipts and expenditure on account of this fund for the past three years. A reference to Statement S will show that the expenditure under heads "Conservancy" and "Education" have steadily increased. In 1887-88 R11,200 were expended on the conservancy establishments, &c., in 1888-89 R14,973-11-11, and in 1889-90 R18,751-3-4. Similarly, the expenditure on education in 1887-88 was R2,271-13-6, in 1888-89 R3,343-4-0, and in 1889-90 R5,443-11-7.

EXCISE AND STAMPS.

61. The receipts from excise during the year under report were as shown below :—

	R a. p.
Quetta	66,226 10 9
Pishin	27,532 10 8

The figures for the preceding two years are—

	1887-88. R a. p.	1888-89. R a. p.
Quetta	71,200 8 0	57,830 0 0
Pishin	21,955 0 0	30,333 5 4

It will be seen that the receipts in Quetta have risen by about nine thousand rupees, while the receipts in Pishin have fallen by about R3,000 as compared with the year 1888-89. The Bazar in Pishin itself has much diminished, and hence the decrease.

STAMPS.

62. The receipts during the year 1889-90 on account of stamps were as under—

	Court-fees. R a. p.	Others. R a. p.
Quetta	34,816 8 0	12,914 4 0
Pishin	13,514 1 9	470 13 0

The receipts during the year 1888-89 were—

	Court-fees. R a. p.	Others. R a. p.
In Quetta	43,920 0 0	13,163 4 0
In Pishin	4,892 5 0	283 4 0

A comparison of the figures of 1888-89 with those for the year 1889-90 will show that the receipts in Pishin have nearly trebled, whereas the receipts in Quetta have considerably fallen. Owing to the completion of some of the larger public works in the district, the number of big civil suits has decreased, and hence the decrease in the receipts under the head "Court-fees." In the Pishin ilaka, especially in the Khojak Pass, more attention has been paid to the provisions of the Court-fees Act, and this accounts for the increase in the court-fees in Pishin sub-division.

FORESTS.

SHEBO CANAL PLANTATION.

63. The chief work of the year was at the Shebo plantation, the boundary of which was demarcated by large mud plastered pillars. Three miles of barbed wire fence were put up enclosing the portion between the railway and Sirinan-Pishin road.

During the spring of 1889 heavy hail storms made great havock amongst the young plants and cuttings in the plantation. A great number were killed, and more had their young shoots knocked off.

A nursery has been formed near the rest-house.

ZANGI LORA AND DHOBI GHAT PLANTATIONS.

These plantations have been kept up, and the whole area is now trenched and planted up with willows, poplars, apricots and almond.

Much damage was done to both of these areas by floods in the hot weather, the boundary walls being broken down.

ZARGHUN FOREST.

The boundaries of the Zarghun juniper forest were settled, and stone pillars erected on all but a small portion, where a further settlement is needed owing to tribal disputes.

GWAL.

The Gwal forest question was practically settled, but it still remains to decide the exact rights of the people as to grazing and collecting fruit.

POPALZAI TAMARISK FOREST.

This forest made great progress during the year, and will in a few years become a valuable property.

HAZAR GANJI.

Correspondence has been going on regarding the reservation of the Hazar Ganji forest, and the matter has been referred to the Agent to the Governor-General.

KHUSHDIL KHAN FOREST AND GRASS RESERVE.

64. It was proposed to acquire a plot of land measuring 5,688 acres for a grass and forest reserve on the Khushdil Khan Irrigation Bund. The land was roughly surveyed, and the cost of acquisition was estimated at R13,287-3-6. The area—acres 5,688 1 rood 6 poles—is comprised of the following classes of land:—

	A.	r.	p.		R	a.	p.
Irrigated 2nd class	242	2	15	at R50	12,129	11	0
Khushkaba	77	0	27	at R15	1,157	8	6
Waste	5,368	2	14		......		
TOTAL	5,688	1	6		13,287	3	6

No definite measures have been taken about the acquisition of the land.

EDUCATION.

65. There were the following schools in the district during the year 1888-89:—

1. The Quetta Anglo-Vernacular School.
2. The Roman Catholic School.
3. The European School.

and two more schools were opened during the year 1889-90, one at Pishin for boys, and one at Quetta for native girls.

QUETTA ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL.

66. Last year five boys went up to the Middle School Examination of the Punjab University, and all of them failed. Attention was drawn to this fact, and it was ascertained that the number of the teachers was not only insufficient, but some of those employed were not fit for the appointments they hold. An enquiry was made from the Punjab Educational Department, and it was found that according to the regulations in force the Quetta Anglo-Vernacular

School should have nine teachers. The case was represented to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, and two additional teachers were sanctioned in November 1889. The present staff consists of—

	R	a.	p.
1 Head Master	100	0	0
1 Second Master	50	0	0
1 Third Master	35	0	0
1 Fourth Anglo-Vernacular Teacher	30	0	0
1 Head Persian Teacher	35	0	0
1 Assistant "	25	0	0
1 Head Vernacular Teacher	25	0	0
1 Assistant "	20	0	0
1 Sindhi Teacher	40	0	0
Scholarships	25	0	0
1 Peon	11	8	0

67. It was also represented to Government that the municipality was already spending on education more than 10 per cent. of its revenue, and the Government of India sanctioned a grant of R200 per mensem towards the Quetta School from the Quetta Assigned Revenues, with effect from the 1st April 1890.

The services of trained teachers were obtained from the Central Training College, Lahore, and the school was placed on a sounder footing.

68. It was explained in last year's report that the present school building was not sufficient to accommodate all the boys and that there was no playground.

The matter was laid before the Agent to the Governor-General. It was estimated that a new school would cost about R14,000, and to meet this expenditure it was proposed that the present school building, for which R4,000 were offered, should be sold, and the Government of India be moved to grant R7,000 from the Quetta Assigned Revenues, the balance, R3,000, being paid by the Quetta municipality. The Government of India were pleased to sanction the R7,000, and the building will be completed this summer.

69. It was also represented to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan that arrangements might be made with the Punjab Government to depute an Inspector half-yearly or annually to inspect the school, and to advise the Political Agent about it. The matter was referred to the Punjab Government, but I regret to say the Lieutenant-Governor finds himself unable to accede to our request. This is much to be deplored, as the Political Agent has neither the time nor the requisite experience to enable him to efficiently supervise the school.

70. A comparative statement marked T is enclosed. It will be seen that the average attendance during the year 1889-90 has been 165·46, against 140·29 in 1888-89, and 101·41 in 1887-88. This result is very satisfactory. The attendance of the Pathan boys in 1888-89 was 30·15, and in 1889-90 31·28. All efforts are being made to encourage the Pathan and Brahuis to educate their children. The R25 allotted for scholarships are distributed among these boys. The same statement will show that receipts from fees in 1889-90 amounted to R587-0-3, against R449-5-0 in 1888-89, and R258-4-9 in 1887-88, that is to say, they have more than doubled in three years. The total expenditure in the school establishment and contingencies, &c., during the year under report was R4,087-2-11.

71. Five students went up for the Middle School Examination of the Punjab University, of which three passed. This is the first occasion on which boys educated at Quetta have qualified. This result and the general progress in the school is mainly due to the exertions of the head master, Sheikh Fazal Ilahi.

72. A student's club was established in April, 1889, in connection with the school. The club holds its meetings, in which chiefly moral subjects are discussed. There is a cricket club attached to the school, and the game seems to be very popular amongst the boys.

73. The question of text-books, especially a moral lesson book, has been under the Political Agent's consideration. References were made to the Educational Departments of Punjab and Bengal, and text-books collected. These books have been placed in the hands of the School Committee for their opinion.

74. This Committee, of which Mr. Ingle, the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, is President, held several meetings during the year and offered valuable suggestions to the Political Agent.

75. The annual prizes were distributed to the boys by Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., on the 29th November 1889, when the leading maliks of the ilaka and the Panchayet of the town were present.

THE PISHIN SCHOOL.

76. The residents of Pishin, including some of the leading maliks, sent in a petition in July, 1889, asking that a school might be established at Pishin. Their petition was submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, and sanction was accorded to the establishment of the school on the 14th August 1889. The services of an educated Pathan were obtained through the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, and the school was opened at the end of August 1889. The preliminary expenditure and the cost of the establishment has been debited to the District Bazar Funds. The average attendance in the school has been 20, but the civil population in Pishin bazar is diminishing, and it will probably be found necessary to remove the school to a more popular centre.

THE LADY SANDEMAN GIRLS' SCHOOL, QUETTA.

77. A copy of the report which was read at the opening of the school, which contains an account of how the school came to be organized, is enclosed and forms Appendix U.

The school was started on the 9th August, 1889, on trial. The building, which cost about R5,000, was generously provided by Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel, one of the leading merchants of Quetta, at his own expense. After three months' trial it has been found that the school is working well, and there is every hope of its being resorted to by all classes of the native community. At the representation of the committee Lady Sandeman was pleased to accord her consent to the school being called after her name. The school was formally opened on the 29th November, 1889, when the leading merchants and maliks, and several European ladies and gentlemen were present.

78. Statement marked V, enclosed, gives the total number of girls on the rolls and the daily attendance. There is a special class attached to the school for married women.

On the 31st March, 1890 there were 38 girls and 8 married women on the rolls.

79. The school establishment consists of—

	R
1 Head Mistress	50
1 Assistant Mistress	25
1 Chowkidar	12
1 Female peon	12

During the year under report the cost of establishments, &c., has been met by private subscriptions. In all R1,373-2-0 were raised for this purpose.

The Agent to the Governor-General has been pleased to sanction the maintenance of the school from the Municipal Funds with effect from the 1st April 1890.

80. The school is looked after by a committee of management. The committee for the year under report consisted of :—

PRESIDENT.

Mr. W. A. Ingle.

MEMBERS.

K. B. Burjorjee D. Patel.
Diwan Ganpat Rai.
Pandit Nand Lal.
Lala Chokha Nand.
Chowdhri Leela Ram.
Seth Bhikh Chand.
Diwan Charat Singh.
Kazi Kiam-ud-din.
Shaikh Abdul Rahim.
Shaikh Fazal Ilahi.

SECRETARY.

Babu Jamiat Rai.

Urdu, Hindi, and Gurmukhi are taught in the school and the scheme of studies is the same that obtains in the Girls' School in the Punjab.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL AT QUETTA.

81. The number of pupils in this school during the year 1889-90 has varied from 18 to 27. On the 31st March, 1890, there were 6 boys and 12 girls on the rolls.

The total expenditure for the year was R1,500, of which R200 were contributed by the Quetta municipality.

THE EUROPEAN SCHOOL, QUETTA.

82. The number of pupils in this institution has risen from 19 to 23 during the year. On the 31st March, 1890, there were 9 boys and 10 girls on the rolls. The total expenditure for the year was R2,824-6-0, of which R600 were contributed by the Quetta municipality.

PUBLIC WORKS.

83. There were heavy floods in the month of August, 1889, in Quetta, and several of the Revenue and Municipal buildings were destroyed. A special application was made to the Government of India and a sum of R46,000 was sanctioned in the Foreign Department letter No. 1847-E., dated the 20th September 1889. A new thana was built at a total cost of R14,139-11-0 and a tahsil at a cost of R10,877-1-11. A new court-house for the Munsiff of Quetta was also built. The road to Kirani was improved, and a road opened to the Kasi village.

The water-supply of the Barnes karez was greatly improved.

The total expenditure on the public works paid out of the Quetta revenues during the year was R59,742.

A sum of R23,594-14-10 was expended out of the Quetta Municipal Funds on new works and repairs during the year.

The main road to the railway station and the principal road through the town was thoroughly metalled.

Additions were made to the Ingle market. A new market was built for sale of bhoosa and firewood and a covered-in mandi for the sale of grain.

Additional accommodation was provided for the Municipal Police.

The Octroi Sadar Chowki was also enlarged and a compound wall built round it.

RAILWAYS AND SURVEYS.

84. The work on the Chaman Extension of the Sind-Pishin State Railway has been carried on during the year. The Khojak tunnel has been bored through, and the permanent line constructed from Chaman fort to the New Chaman station.

DETAIL SURVEY.

85. This consisted chiefly of a 2-inch survey of the Pishin Lora valley from Alizai to Kanak equal in area to about 800 square miles.

The survey of the Toba plateau and lower slopes was also completed on the ½-inch scale, and is equal in area to about 1,200 square miles.

The series of principal triangles which has been carried along the 30° parallel of latitude from the Great Indus Series near Dera Ghazi Khan has come to an end on the Khojak range. A secure base for future possible extensions has thus been secured.

HORSE BREEDING OPERATIONS.

86. Seven stallions were allotted to the district during the year. They covered in all 199 mares during 1889-90 in the Quetta-Pishin district, giving an average of 28. The Arab "Kohilan" was in the district for twenty-three days, and covered 10 mares. Excluding him, the remaining 6 stallions covered 189 mares, giving an average of over 31 mares. These stallions were all sent to the Sibi district on the 15th October, 1889, where they remained for the winter, and were usefully employed. The Norfolk Trotters are the most popular sires amongst the zemindars as, their stock fetches the highest prices at the fairs.

DISTRICT HORSE SHOW.

87. To encourage horse-breeding, a District Horse Show was held at Quetta on the 1st October 1889. Breeders and zemindars attended from Pishin and other places, and prizes were given to the amount of R419.

CASTRATION.

88. More attention has been paid during the year under report to this branch. The Government salutri hitherto employed in the Thal-Chotiali district was brought to Quetta, and employed in the district up to 15th October, 1889, and he castrated 25 horses.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

89. Sardar Nur Muhammad Khan, Governor of Kandahar, arrived at Sirki Tibrai, near New Chaman, on the 7th August 1889. The Governor, accompanied by Abdul Aziz Khan and six of his courtiers, arrived in our camp at New Chaman on the 8th August. He had an escort of Afghan cavalry with him. A salute of thirteen guns was fired on his entering the camp.

The claim of the Nurzais to the land taken up for the New Chaman station, and several other points, were discussed. At the conclusion of the conversation an entertainment was given to the Governor and his party. The Political Agent paid a return visit to the Governor

on the evening of the 8th August 1889. The Governor returned to Kandahar on the morning of the 9th August 1889.

A report on the points discussed with the Governor was submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General with this office letter No. 3586 of the 13th August 1889.

90. His Excellency Lord Connemara, the Governor of Madras, arrived at Quetta on the 16th October, 1889, on a private visit; visited the Khojak railway works on the 18th October, and returned to Quetta on the 19th. His Excellency left Quetta for Kurrachi on the 21st October, 1889.

91. The Honourable Messrs. Scoble and Hutchins, Members of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council, arrived in Quetta on the 4th November, 1889, to discuss certain points in connection with the Baluchistan Regulations with the Agent to the Governor-General. They returned to India on the 10th November 1889.

92. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in India, accompanied by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and their respective staffs, arrived at Quetta on the 16th November 1889. All the civil and military officers, leading sardars, chiefs and maliks, His Highness the Khan of Kalat and the Jam of Las Bela, were present at the station. On His Excellency's alighting from the carriage, the Panchayet of Quetta presented an address, a copy of which, together with His Excellency's reply, is given in Appendix W of this Report.

On the 17th November, 1889, His Excellency the Viceroy visited the hospitals and left for the Khojak at 4-5. P.M; visited the Khojak railway works on the 18th November, and returned to Quetta on the evening of the 19th, inspecting on the way the Baldi defence works. A Baluch entertainment was given at 10-30 P.M. on the 19th November, and fireworks displayed.

On the 20th November, 1889, at 11 A. M., His Highness the Khan of Kalat paid a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy. The return visit was paid at 4-30 P.M. At noon a Durbar, the first of its kind, was held in the Institute. All the civil and military officers of the station attended. A list of the sirdars, chiefs, maliks and Government officials admitted in the Durbar is given as Appendix X to this Report. By 12-15 P.M. all the maliks, &c., had taken their seats. The Jam of Las Bela arrived at 12-30 P.M. under a salute of nine guns. His Highness the Khan of Kalat arrived at 12-40 P.M. under a salute of twenty-one guns. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the staff arrived at the hall 12-50 P.M. under the usual salute. His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at 1 P.M., when a salute of thirty-one guns was fired. On His Excellency the Viceroy taking his seat, Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, explained the composition of the Durbar. The Viceroy then read his speech, a copy of which is given in Appendix Y. This speech was translated in Persian by Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., the Officiating Secretary in the Foreign Department, and a Pushtu translation was read by Kazi Jelal-ud-din Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin. *Khillats* were then conferred on sardars, maliks and native officials. A list of the men belonging to the Quetta-Pishin district to whom *khillats* were given, forms Appendix Z.

There was a Horse Race at 5 P.M.

His Excellency the Viceroy left at 8 A.M. on the 21st November 1889.

93. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught paid a private visit to Quetta on the 29th January 1890. His Royal Highness visited the Khojak Pass on the 1st February, 1890, and left Quetta for India on the 3rd February 1890.

94. The Honourable Mr. Childers, M.P., arrived at Quetta on the 31st January 1890; visited the Khojak and Bolan Passes, and left Quetta on the 6th February 1890.

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND FOR PROVIDING MEDICAL AID TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

95. At the instance of Lady Sandeman a meeting was held at the Residency, Quetta, on the 27th November, 1889, for the purpose of establishing a Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. Lady Sandeman occupied the chair. The proceedings were opened by Dr. Leahy, who briefly explained the object of the meeting. It was said that it would be premature at the present time to expect an adequate field for the services of a lady doctor, but that there existed ample opportunities for employing trained native *dhais* who might usefully be stationed at Sibi, Sharigh Hirok and Las Bela. With these prospects in view, Dr. Leahy proposed the establishment in Baluchistan of a Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, affiliated to the Central Committee of the Association, and that for this purpose those present should constitute themselves a General Committee of Finance and Reference. It was further proposed that Sir Robert Sandeman be asked to accept the office of patron, and Lady Sandeman that of the

patroness of the Branch Association; that His Highness the Khan of Kalat, and the Jam of Las Bela be invited to become vice-patrons of the Branch. These proposals were unanimously carried.

An Executive Committee, composed of the following ladies and gentlemen, was formed:—

LADY PRESIDENT.

Lady Sandeman.

HONORARY SECRETARY.	HONORARY TREASURER.
Dr. Leahy.	Diwan Ganpat Rai.

MEMBERS.

Mrs. Bigg-Wither.	Mrs. Stores.
Mrs. Gaisford.	Mrs. Leach.
Mrs. Colvin.	K. B. Burjorjee D. Patel.

Lala Chokha Nand.

It was proposed by the Lady President, and seconded by Mrs. Colvin, that an appeal be drawn up conjointly by the President and Secretary, inviting the inhabitants and residents of Baluchistan to subscribe to the funds of the Local Branch and that translations of this appeal in Persian, Urdu and Sindhi be circulated among the residents of the province. This proposition was carried unanimously.

CHURCH MISSION SOCIETY.

96. Owing to ill-health, the Rev. Dr. Sutton and the Rev. Mr. Grey went home on sick leave. The new hospital was opened by the Bishop of Lahore on 2nd April, 1889, but was closed on Dr. Sutton's departure for England.

SANDEMAN LIBRARY, QUETTA.

97. During the year 1889 there were 53 members of the library. The total receipts on account of subscription paid by the members and the contribution by the local municipality amounted to R767-9-5.

The expenditure on books and newspapers and establishment was R503-15-9, and there were R263-9-8 to the credit of the Institution on the 31st December 1889. The proposed Municipal Hall and Library have not yet been built.

QUETTA WATER-WORKS.

98. The head works and tanks have been completed, and pipes are being laid in the cantonments and civil town.

TOUR.

99. A statement marked I shows the places visited by the Political Agent during the year 1889-90. There being no special officer in charge of the Khojak Pass, the Political Agent had to visit that place frequently, especially in the early part of the year, when the land and water required for the terminal station at New Chaman had to be acquired. On the 18th December, 1889, the Political Agent, under orders of Government, went to Chageh and returned to Quetta on the 7th January, 1890. He went to Sibi on the 21st February, 1890, to attend the annual Horse Show, and returned to Quetta on the 1st March 1890.

KANDAHAR TRADE.

100. Statement II contains the statistics of trade with Kandahar. In all 13,621 camels and 5331 donkeys, carrying 92,443 maunds of merchandize, passed through Chaman to Kandahar, and 36,975 camels and 17,219 donkeys, carrying 2,53,706 maunds, came from Kandahar. One hundred and seventy-six horses, and 2,343 sheep were brought from Afghanistan for sale. The comparative statement below gives the figures for 1888-89 and 1889-90:—

	Laden.			For Sale.		
	Camels.	Donkeys.	Maundage.	Camels.	Horses.	Sheep.
To Kandahar.						
1888-89	18,444	4,797	1,20,512	...	...	...
1889-90	13,621	5,331	92,443	...	...	...
From Kandahar.						
1888-89	47,421	15,512	3,05,952	46	...	9,670
1889-90	36,975	17,219	2,53,706	...	176	2,343

The above statement shows that the trade with Kandahar has much decreased during the year. The sole cause of this decrease is the impediment placed in the way of traders by the Afghan

authorities in the shape of high transit duties. If once these were removed, there is every probability of the trade expanding to vast proportions.

The other route through which the trade passes is Nushki. Dues are charged here too. The question of reducing the transit dues at this place has been taken up during the year, and the Agent to the Governor-General has directed that His Highness the Khan of Kalat may be asked by the Political Agent, Kalat, to reduce the dues. The advisability of establishing a post for recording the statistics of trade passing by this route at Panjpai was brought to the notice of the Agent to the Governor-General, and the matter is under reference to the Government.

A good road from Quetta to Nushki could easily be made and is badly wanted. It would enable camels to bring full loads, instead of three-fourths of a load, as they do at present. Between Persia and Nushki the road is practically level. It is only between Nushki and Quetta that hills are encountered.

STATEMENT A.

List of Gazetted Officers in the Quetta-Pishin District.

No.	NAME.	Designation.	Pay.	Allowance.	Travelling allowance.	Total.	REMARKS.
			R	R	R	R	
1	Major G. Gaisford . .	Political Agent .	1,000	500*	180	1,680	*PushtuR100, Special R400.
2	Captain Trench . .	Assistant Political Agent . .	500	...	150	650	
3	W. A. Ingle, Esq. . .	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta .	800	150	90	1,040	
4	Kazi Jelal-ud-din . .	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin .	300	...	90	390	
5	S. H. King, Esq. . .	Treasury Officer, Quetta . .	500	...	...	500	
6	Lieut.-Col. Brown . .	Cantonment Magistrate . . .	Staff pay.	200	...	200	
7	Pundit Nand Lall . .	Munsiff . .	200	...	...	200	
8	Munshi Basher Ali Khan .	Tahsildar, Quetta .	150	...	...	150	
9	Lalla Huriram . .	" Pishin .	150	...	...	150	

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

STATEMENT B.

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Quetta Revenue Fund for the year 1889-90.

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1889-90.	Revised Estimate of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a p.
ARREARS.					
I.—Land Revenue—					
1. Cash	4,400 0 0	4,400 0 0	4,312 12 6	...	87 3 6
2. Sale of grain	25,000 0 0	25,500 0 0	26,473 7 5	973 7 5	...
3. Miscellaneous	4,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,473 6 8	473 6 8	...
II.—Excise—					
1. Abkari, Quetta	32,000 0 0	44,000 0 0	44,000 0 0	...	...
2. " Bolan	6,000 0 0	3,750 0 0	3,750 0 0	...	...
3. Sale of drugs, Quetta	13,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	...	...
4. " Bolan	3,500 0 0	1,900 0 0	1,900 0 0	...	...
5. License fees	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,576 10 9	76 10 9	...
III.—Stamps—					
1. Non-Judicial	9,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	7,856 8 0	...	143 8 0
2. Court-fees	44,000 0 0	36,000 0 0	34,816 8 0	...	1,183 8 0
3. Receipt	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,118 0 0	118 0 0	...
4. Hundi papers	200 0 0	500 0 0	789 2 0	289 2 0	...
5. Panalties under Stamp Act	100 0 0	100 0 0	150 10 0	50 10 0	...
IV.—Law and Justice—					
1. Fines and forfeitures	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	9,640 11 9	1,640 11 9	...
2. Court-fees realized in cash	...	...	...	...	...

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1889-90.	Revised Estimate of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Land Revenue—					
1. Tahsil establishment	8,196 0 0	8,196 0 0	8,192 6 1	...	3 9 11
2. Carriage of grain	300 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	...
3. Miscellaneous Tahsil establishment	288 0 0	288 0 0	421 0 0	133 0 0	...
4. Miscellaneous	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	2,899 5 8	...	100 10 4
II.—Administration—					
1. Political Agent's pay (half)	8,280 0 0	8,280 0 0	6,556 0 1	...	1,723 15 11
2. Political establishment (half)	7,129 0 0	7,129 0 0	7,618 0 1	489 0 1	...
3. Political Agent's office contingencies (half).	4,525 0 0	3,555 0 0	3,570 1 3	15 1 3	...
4. Extra Assistant Commissioner's pay	8,880 0 0	12,480 0 0	12,219 14 9	...	260 1 3
5. Extra Assistant Commissioner's Establishment.	4,884 0 0	4,884 0 0	4,715 8 3	...	168 7 9
6. Extra Assistant Commissioner's Contingencies.	1,620 0 0	1,620 0 0	1,444 5 6	...	175 10 6
7. Bolan Magistrate and his establishment.	5,640 0 0	5,640 0 0	5,830 0 0	190 0 0	...
8. Bolan Magistrate's contingencies	700 0 0	700 0 0	575 0 3	...	124 15 9
9. Munsiff and his establishment	4,548 0 0	4,548 0 0	5,117 13 10	569 13 10	...
10. Munsiff's contingencies	600 0 0	600 0 0	373 2 9	...	226 13 3
11. Jail establishment (half)	1,662 0 0	1,662 0 0	1,616 6 5	...	45 9 7
12. Jail contingencies (half)	6,287 0 0	6,287 0 0	3,986 14 8	...	2,300 1 4
13. Quetta Levies	28,212 0 0	28,212 0 0	28,207 0 0	...	5 0 0
14. Contribution towards Cantonment Magistrate's pay.	...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	...	...
15. Treasury Judicial establishment	...	640 0 0	642 9 7	2 9 7	...
III.—Stamps—					
Commission paid on—					
1. Non-Judicial			287 14 9		
2. Court-fees, &c.			608 1 0		
3. Receipt stamps	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	124 15 0	...	152 9 3
4. Hundi papers			26 8 0		
5. Allowance to Treasurer			...		
IV.—Law and Justice—					
1. Fines and forfeitures	200 0 0	200 0 0	804 8 0	804 8 0	...

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Quetta Revenue Fund for the year 1889-90—contd.

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1889-90.	Revised Estimate of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
ARREARS—*contd.*					
V.—Registration—	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Miscellaneous.					
1. Cattle pound	200 0 0	200 0 0	376 10 0	176 10 0	...
2. Sundries	4,100 0 0	3,000 0 0	2,956 13 6	...	43 2 6
Total Receipts	1,59,000 0 0	1,58,850 0 0	1,61,191 4 7	3,798 10 7	1,457 6 0
Opening Balance	1,32,747 4 8	1,38,178 9 6	1,38,178 9 6	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	2,91,747 4 8	2,97,028 9 6	2,99,369 14 1	...	...

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1889-90.	Revised Estimate of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
V.—Registration—	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Quit-rent to His Highness the Khan—	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	...	...
VII.—Forests—					
1. Establishment	1,392 0 0	1,392 0 0	1,390 6 5	...	1 9 7
2. Contingencies	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	2,995 13 1	...	4 2 11
VIII.—Miscellaneous—					
1. Cattle-pound	50 0 0	50 0 0	24 0 0	...	26 0 0
2. Contingent expenditure	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	2,859 4 2	...	640 11 10
3. Charitable allowance	314 0 0	314 0 0	273 4 7	...	40 11 5
4. Contribution to City Police	1,776 0 0	1,776 0 0	1,776 0 0	...	...
IX.—Public Works—					
1. Establishment and Contingencies	1,300 0 0	10,300 0 0	2,404 5 5	...	7,895 10 7
2. Maintenance and repairs	8,000 0 0	10,200 0 0	10,189 13 5	...	10 2 7
3. New works	15,000 0 0	49,800 0 0	49,552 2 7	...	247 13 5
Total Expenditure	1,55,483 0 0	2,05,853 0 0	1,93,702 9 7	2,004 0 9	14,154 7 2
Closing Balance	1,36,264 4 8	91,175 9 6	1,05,667 4 6	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	2,91,747 4 8	2,97,028 9 6	2,99,369 14 1	...	...

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin

STATEMENT C.

List of Public Works executed from the Quetta Assigned Revenues during the year 1889-90.

No.	Name of Work.	Amount. R	
1	Improving the Kirani Road	1,283 15 8	
2	Constructing a court for the Munsiff at Quetta . .	2,524 3 6	
3	Constructing two bridges on the Gymkhana Road . .	350 0 0	
4	Improving the Barnes Karez	3,466 13 7	
5	Constructing a Suitors' shed in the Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court, Quetta	1,139 12 11	
6	Additions and alterations to the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	2,828 11 6	
7	Additions and alterations to the Guard Room in the Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court	279 13 0	
8	Constructing a cook-house for the Guard Room in the Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court	280 8 3	
9	Constructing a new Tahsil at Quetta	10,877 1 11	
10	Improving the Hanna Road	33 12 0	
11	Constructing a new Thana at Quetta	14,139 11 0	
12	Reconstructing out-houses of the Munsiff's Court . .	1,759 12 0	
13	Metalling and constructing bridges on the Kasi Road .	3,006 6 10	
14	Improving the Martindale Park	300 0 0	
15	Constructing an Irish bridge on the Barnes Road . . .	122 3 3	
16	Constructing an Irish bridge on the Jail Road . . .	1,320 0 0	
17	Constructing two bridges on the Jail Road . . .	347 15 9	
18	Constructing a wall round the nursery near the Police Lines	121 3 6	
19	Cost of two iron latrines for the Courts of the Munsiff and Tahsildar, Quetta	470 2 0	
20	Constructing a road from the Kutcherry to the Lytton Road	147 4 8	
21	Sinking a well in the new Tahsil compound . . .	15 6 0	
22	Constructing a distributing tank for the Tazi Karez .	32 14 0	
23	Constructing a bridge on the Lohra Road	77 0 0	
24	Constructing a bridge on the Suraj Ganj Road over the Thames	3,070 7 3	
25	Constructing an aqueduct for carrying the Barnes Karez water on to the Kandahar Road	500 0 0	
26	Constructing two bridges on the road leading to the St. John Mills	660 0 0	
27	Constructing a bridge on the new road near the cart yard .	400 0 0	
	TOTAL .		49,552 2 7

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,

Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

STATEMENT D.

Annual Accounts of the Quetta Assigned Revenues for the year ending 31st March 1890.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	Actuals of 1887-88.	Actuals of 1888-89.	Actuals of 1889-90.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Arrears	349 6 0	9,792 4 6	......
I.—LAND REVENUE—			
1. Cash	4,425 15 0	4,427 15 0	4,312 12 6
2. Sale of grain	17,889 10 8	27,132 11 11	26,473 7 5
3. Miscellaneous	5,614 1 8	3,572 0 8	3,473 6 8
II.—EXCISE—			
1. Abkari, Quetta	36,400 0 0	32,700 0 0	44,000 0 0
2. „ Bolan	13,100 0 0	7,000 0 0	3 750 0 0
3. Sale of drugs, Quetta	14,875 0 0	13,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
„ Bolan	4,725 0 0	3,500 0 0	1,900 0 0
5. License fees	2,100 8 0	1,630 0 0	1,576 10 9
III.—STAMPS—			
1. Non-judicial	8,558 8 0	8,723 0 0	7,856 8 0
2. Court-fees	36,717 2 0	43,920 0 0	34,816 8 0
3. Receipt	2,933 0 0	4,005 0 0	4,118 0 0
4, Hundi papers	158 4 0	396 12 0	789 2 0
5. Penalties under Stamp Act	99 0 0	38 8 0	150 10 0

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Actuals of 1887-88.	Actuals of 1888-89.	Actuals of 1889-90.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—LAND REVENUE—			
1. Tahsil establishment	8,907 1 0	7,847 10 5	8,192 6 1
2. Carriage of grain	91 12 7	219 8 0	200 0 0
3. Miscellaneous Tahsil establishment.	743 12 2	307 0 0	421 0 0
4. Miscellaneous	3,400 11 3	2,601 15 11	2,899 5 8
II.—ADMINISTRATION—			
1. Political Agent's pay (half)	15,169 1 11	7,769 12 10	6,556 0 1
2. Political establishment (half)	3,100 6 4	7,812 0 5	7,618 0 1
3. Attaché's establishment (half)	535 0 0	......	.. ...
4. Political Agent's office contingencies (half).	......	2,925 4 7	3,570 1 3
5. Extra Assistant Commissioner's pay.	......	9,495 4 0	12,219 14 9
6. Extra Assistant Commissioner's establishment.	4,610 1 10	5,076 9 7	4,715 8 3
7. Extra Assistant Commissioner's contingencies.	......	1,617 7 5	1,444 5 6
8. Bolan Magistrate and his establishment.	3,044 15 4	5,897 3 6	5,830 0 0
9. Bolan Magistrate's contingencies	......	696 10 5	575 0 3
10. Munsiff and his establishment	1,958 7 11	4,174 4 0	5,117 13 10
11. Munsiff's contingencies	......	296 9 6	373 2 9
12. Jail establishment (half)	......	1,609 10 7	1,616 6 5
13. Jail contingencies (half)	......	3,661 2 3	3,986 14 8
14. Quetta Levies	......	28,210 11 4	28,207 0 0
15. Contribution towards Cantonment Magistrate's pay.	1,853 4 8	293 8 9	1,200 0 0
16. Treasury Judicial establishment	......	......	642 9 7
III.—STAMPS—			
Commission paid on—			
1. Non-judicial	265 15 6	293 5 0	287 14 9
2. Court-fees, &c.	534 14 3	1,247 6 9	608 1 0
3. Receipt Stamps	84 2 6	122 11 6	124 15 0
4. Hundi paper	4 13 6	12 6 0	26 8 0
5. Allowance to Treasurer	189 8 5	14 10 2	......

IV.—Law and Justice—			
1. Fines and forfeitures . .	10,161 8 2	10,790 13 3	9,640 11 9
2. Court-fees realized in cash . .	......	......	......
V.—Registration	728 13 6	......	......
VI.—Miscellaneous—			
1. Cattle pound	381 4 9	214 6 0	376 10 0
2. Sundries	4,622 9 7	3,232 14 0	2,956 13 6
Total Receipts .	1,63,839 11 4	1,74,376 5 4	1,61,191 4 7
Opening Balance .	72,707 12 2	1,13,176 4 8	1,38,178 9 6
GRAND TOTAL .	2,36,547 7 6	2,87,252 10 0	2,99,369 14 1

IV.—Law and Justice—			
1. Fine and forfeitures . . .	155 0 0	170 0 0	804 8 0
V.—Registration	......	......	......
VI.—Quit-rent to H. H. the Khan—	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0
VII.—Forests—			
1. Establishment	1,177 6 11	1,300 12 9	1,390 6 5
2. Contingencies	2,161 15 8	2,652 10 8	2,995 13 1
VIII.—Miscellaneous—			
1. Cattle pound	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0
2. Contingent expenditure . .	2,769 10 6	1,759 0 0	2,859 4 2
3. Charitable allowance . . .	312 0 0	312 0 0	273 4 7
4. Contribution to City Police .	1,641 7 5	1,896 0 0	1,776 0 0
IX.—Public Works—			
1. Establishment	146 14 0	790 5 4	2,404 5 5
2. Maintenance and repairs . .	4,637 10 0	7,994 6 4	10,189 13 5
3. New works	40,851 1 2	14,972 0 6	49,552 2 7
Total Expenditure .	1,23,371 2 10	1,49,074 0 6	1,93,702 9 7
Closing Balance .	1,13,176 4 8	1,38,178 9 6	1,05,667 4 6
GRAND TOTAL .	2,36,547 7 6	2,87,252 10 0	2,99,369 14 1

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

STATEMENT E.

Revenue of Pishin Tahsil for the year 1889-90.

DETAILS.	Actual Revenue Receipts.	Quantity sold.	Value realized.	Amount credited to Treasury.	Amount to be realized.
	M. s. ch.	*M. s. ch.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
I.—LAND REVENUE IN KIND—					
Wheat	10,334 34 8	10,334 34 8	25,497 13 6	25,497 13 6	...
Barley	3,904 20 0	3,803 33 8	7,607 11 4	7,607 11 4	201 5 3
Jowari	435 3 0	435 3 0	871 7 10	871 7 10	...
Millet	128 28 0	128 28 0	160 14 0	160 14 0	...
Kungni (Bush wheat)	0 20 0	0 20 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	...
Lucerne, dry	293 16 0	293 16 0	440 1 8	440 1 8	...
Sevi	202 8 0	202 8 0	126 8 6	126 8 6	...
Bhoosa	11,859 35 8	11,576 1 0	4,355 9 3	4,355 9 3	106 9 9
TOTAL	...	...	...	39,060 12 1	307 15 0
II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASH REVENUE—					
Income tax	...	...	...	6 4 0	...
Abkari	...	...	...	18,700 0 0	...
Drugs	...	...	...	3,450 0 0	...
Opium	...	...	...	4,100 0 0	...
English liquor license fees	...	...	...	1,282 10 8	...
Court-fee stamps	...	...	...	13,514 1 9	...
Receipt stamps	...	...	...	470 13 0	...
Fines	...	...	...	3,666 6 4	...
Gham-i-Naukar	...	...	...	5,472 6 0	...
Sursat (supplies)	...	...	...	193 12 0	...
Tax on water mills	...	...	...	361 0 0	...
Karezes	...	...	...	1,528 0 0	...
Springs	...	...	...	212 0 0	...
Lucerne	...	...	...	33 8 0	...
Artizans	...	...	...	44 0 0	...
Falezes	...	...	...	1,388 5 0	...
Tobacco	...	...	...	2 4 0	...
Gardens	...	...	...	11 0 0	...
Miscellaneous Land Revenue receipts.	...	...	...	177 6 0	...
Maldaghi tax on sheep and cattle.	...	...	...	734 10 0	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	55,348 6 9	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	94,409 2 10	307 15 0

STATEMENT F.

Revenue of Shararud for the year 1889-90.

DETAILS.	Actual Revenue Receipts.	Quantity sold.	Value realized.	Amount credited to Treasury.	Amount to be realized.
I.—LAND REVENUE IN KIND—	*M. s. ch.*	*M. s. ch.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Wheat	310 34 0	310 34 0	777 2 3	777 2 3	...
Barley	25 25 0	25 25 0	51 5 0	51 5 0	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	828 7 3	...
II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASH REVENUE—					
Maldagi fixed	...	...	...	90 0 0	...
Bhoosa	...	...	...	30 0 0	...
Maldagi, Baluch	...	...	...	142 8 0	...
„ Parkani	...	...	...	59 0 0	...
Lucerne	...	...	...	65 4 0	...
Jowari	...	...	...	13 14 0	...
Tobacco	...	...	...	12 0 0	...
Falezes	...	...	...	19 8 0	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3 12 0	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	435 14 0	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	1,264 5 3	...

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

STATEMENT G.

Pishin Revenue Receipts for the year 1889-90.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	Estimates for 1889-90.	Actuals for 1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Arrears.	...	7,026 6 2	7,026 6 2	...	
1. Land Revenue	42,300 0 0	50,483 4 4	8,183 4 4	...	
2. Abkari and Muskrat	20,000 0 0	27,532 10 8	7,532 10 8	...	
3. Stamps and Court-fees	5,300 0 0	13,984 14 9	8,684 14 9	...	
4. Fines and Penalties	1,000 0 0	3,666 6 4	2,666 6 4	...	
5. Dâk Bungalow and Serai Receipts	1,400 0 0	1,912 12 5	512 12 5	...	
6. Contribution from the Quetta Revenues towards the Police.	...	1,776 0 0	1,776 0 0	...	
7. Registration	1,000 0 0	781 4 0	...	218 12 0	
8. Income-tax	...	182 11 6	182 11 6	...	
TOTAL	71,000 0 0	1,07,346 6 2	36,565 2 2	218 12 0	

STATEMENT H.

Statement showing the Receipts of the Imperial Revenues for the years 1887-88, 1888-89, and 1889-90.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	Actuals of 1887-88.	Actuals of 1888-89.	Actuals of 1889-90.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Arears.	...	......	7,026 6 2
1. Land Revenue	22,642 1 8		
Cash Revenue	14,119 2 0	45,866 1 11	50,483 4 4
Miscellaneous Revenue	2,497 11 1		
2. Abkari and Muskrat	21,955 0 0	30,383 5 4	27,532 10 8
3. Stamps and Court-fees	5,859 4 6	5,175 9 0	13,984 14 9
4. Fines and penalties	1,077 9 0	2,447 11 0	3,666 6 4
5. Dâk Bungalow and Serai Receipts	...	1,365 8 0	1,912 12 5
6. Contribution from Quetta Revenues towards the Police Establishment.	...	1,896 0 0	1,776 0 0
7. Registration	...	609 12 0	781 4 0
8. Income-Tax	...	138 11 11	182 11 6
TOTAL	68,150 12 3	87,882 11 2	1,07,346 6 2

STATEMENT I.

Pishin Revenue Expenditure for the year 1889-90.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amount.	Total.
I.—LOCAL EXPENDITURE.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Pay of Political Agent, his establishment and office contingencies (half)	17,744 1 5	
2. Pay of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, and his office establishment	4,034 10 4	
3. Pay of Tahsildar, Pishin, his establishment and office contingencies	12,000 7 10	
4. Pay of Khojak Magistrate's office establishment	748 8 0	
5. Pishin Jail (half)	1,006 10 7	
6. Quetta Jail (half)	4,905 3 5	
7. Criminal Courts	493 1 0	
8. Donations for charitable purposes	225 13 2	
9. Registration establishment	558 1 10	
10. Miscellaneous contingencies	25 8 0	
		41,742 1 7
II.—IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE.		
1. Police	1,18,161 9 5	
2. Quetta Dâk Bungalow	904 11 0	
3. Chaman Dâk Bungalow	600 0 0	
4. Levies	67,300 3 8	
5. District Postal Service	2,274 5 8	
6. Bhangy Parcels	23 12 0	
7. Compensation for land at Khushdil Khan	163 0 0	
8. Revenue on land taken up at Quetta for Government purposes	2,516 0 0	
9. Compensation for water at Gulistan and Khushdil Khan	900 0 0	
		1,92,843 9 9
TOTAL		2,34,585 11 4

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*

Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

STATEMENT J.

Showing number of Civil Suits decided in the Courts in the Quetta and Pishin Districts during the year 1889-90.

Court.	Original Suits.								
	Total number of cases disposed of.	Cases *ex-parte*.	Number of cases contested.	Filed owing to non-appearance of parties compromised or withdrawn.	Average duration of cases.	Subject-matter of cases.			Execution of decree.	Appeals.
					Days.	R	a.	p.		
Political Agent	12	1	8	3	8	6,672	8	11	4	36
Cantonment Magistrate	255	16	78	161	15	9,050	14	0	70	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	150	5	94	51	35	1,25,367	13	4	79	67
Munsiff, Quetta	3,369	302	2,219	848	13	1,25,510	0	0	1,696	...
Tahsildar, Quetta	84	2	51	31	21	3,872	15	3	27	...
Treasury Officer, Quetta	99	9	51	39	18	14,612	4	4	43	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin	202	22	140	40	13	35,317	1	3	87	...
Tahsildar, Pishin	564	32	332	200	9	32,906	11	0	162	...
Assistant Political Agent	85	6	57	22	20	12,413	1	10	36	...
Naib Tahsildar, Shallabagh	1,010	159	676	175	8	40,402	14	0	200	...
TOTAL	5,830	554	3,706	1,570	...	4,06,126	3	11	2,404	103

STATEMENT K.

Showing number of Criminal Cases decided by the Courts in the Quetta and Pishin Districts during the year 1889-90.

Court.	Original Cases.						Miscellaneous Cases.				
	Total number of cases disposed of.	Warrant cases.	Summons cases.	Number of persons under trial.	Cases other than warrant or summons cases.	Average duration of cases.	Cognizable by Police.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Appeals.	Jirga.
						Days.					
Political Agent	19	2	17	29	...	3	...	106	106	27	23
Cantonment Magistrate	755	97	658	1,090	...	4	52	50	102	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	904	279	129	1,541	496	3	111	101	212	1	10
Munsiff, Quetta	31	13	18	54	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsildar, Quetta	105	38	67	206	...	5	...	118	118	...	...
Treasury Officer	171	52	119	387	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin	148	86	62	341	...	5	27	457	484	...	10
Tahsildar, Pishin	184	119	65	384	...	3	39	498	537	...	18
Assistant Political Agent	127	76	20	220	31	7	43	...	43	...	1
Naib Tahsildar, Shallabagh	215	108	93	595	14	4	57	...	57	...	...
TOTAL	2,659	870	1,248	4,847	541	...	329	1,330	1,659	28	63

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*

Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

APPENDIX L.

I.—Extract from the Administration Report of the Quetta and Pishin Police for the year ending 31st March 1890.

Preliminary.

The office of the Assistant District Superintendent of Police was taken over by Captain Trench from Lieutenant Cubitt on the 11th December 1889.

2. The post of the Assistant District Superintendent of Police was afterwards abolished, and the officer in charge named Assistant Political Agent to the Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin, he having to-do both the Police work and the Magisterial work of the Khojak sub-District.

3. Prior to the post being taken over by Captain G. C. Trench, the post of Assistant District Superintendent of Police was held by Lieutenant Cubitt for the whole year.

4. The statistics of the year under the various headings given in the Punjab Police Rules are—

In 1889-90 cognizable offences were 653.

In 1888-89 the total number was 681.

5.—

Offences in which greatest difference is seen in the year.

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Murder	13	9
Attempt to murder	2	...
Rape	...	2
Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	3
Exposure of a child or concealment of birth	...	1
Kidnapping	...	1
Assault on public servant	13	4
Seduction	2	5
Robbery	22	15
Dakaiti	1	6
House-breaking	11	25
Thefts	421	371
Receiving of stolen property	36	26

The above statistics show that generally a decrease in crime has occurred, except in house-breaking, and one or two cases, such as hurt.

Months in which crime has been most prevalent.

6. Crime has been most prevalent during July and October owing to it being the time of year when the tribes are on the move for the hot weather.

Character of the people generally.

7. The character of the people generally is very good, *i.e.* the inhabitants of the district, but the bazars are full of the worst kind of Peshawari Pathans, who come to the country in search of employment.

Infanticide.

8. One woman in Kotwal village committed infanticide; she gave security for R1,000, and was discharged by the Sessions Court.

Murder.

9. Out of the 9 cases of murder which occurred, 5 offenders were arrested. In 5 cases no offenders were arrested, and of the 5 apprehended 2 died, 1 gave security for good behaviour, and 2 are pending.

Brief Resumé of Murder Cases.

(1.) On the 21st of March, 1889, between Yaru Karez and Bostan, 2 coolies were murdered, and 1 seriously wounded. Footprints were tracked as far as Churmian, where our jurisdiction ended. Suspicion rested on Kakar Pathans. This should have been reported in last year's Administration Report, but, owing to the case having been reported very late in March, it was unavoidably left out.

(2.) This murder was committed on the 2nd of May, 1889, in the jurisdiction of the Pishin thana, in which the victim was Mahomed Nur, a Mussazai. Enquiries were instituted, but no trace discovered, except that the murderer Shurang, caste Saran, was said to have fled to Zhob.

(3.) The third was a case of infanticide, already noticed, in which the police arrested the woman.

(4.) On the 24th of May, 1889, a dead body of a man, name unknown, was discovered by the Police near Barnes Sarai. No trace was discovered of the murderer, although every endeavour was made.

(5.) On the 3rd of June, 1889, Guranditta, Khazana and Shankar, private servants of clerks, attached to Mr. Wood, Executive Engineer's Office at Spinawana were sent to Hospital, feeling sick after having taken their meals. Next morning Guranditta died, and the Police, being informed, enquired into the matter, but without any satisfactory result.

In 1888 two attempts to poison one Rochi Ram, also a clerk of Mr. Wood's at Spinawana, were made; once a guest of Rochi Ram was poisoned at Spinawana, Rochi Ram escaping.

(6.) On the road to Khushdil Khan a dead body of a murdered man was found on the 17th July, 1889. The footprints of these men, with six donkeys, were traced as far as the Toghi Pass, where they were lost. It was presumed that the murderers were Kakar Pathans.

(7.) On the 31st October, 1889, one Mir Khan, Alizai of Killi Malik Shato, was murdered by Abdul Hak, Nasir, and Surhang Pathans of Zhob. The murder was in revenge for the life of a brother named Murghai, who was killed presumably at the hands of one of the Alizais. The case was reported a day after the occurrence, and the murderers had made off to Yaghistan.

(8.) The 11th October, 1890, saw the murder of Lieutenant Harris, R.E., in which encounter Lieutenant Rook, 5th Bombay Cavalry, so narrowly escaped with his life. The capture of the prisoner by cavalry sowars, who shot him down and his ultimate death at Shelabagh, are so well known that I shall refrain from recounting the details here.

(9.) Nineteen days later, namely on the 24th of October, 1889, Sultan Muhammad, Mussamat Gaura, wife of Karan, and Karan left Quetta for Rindli. At Dasht, Karan was murdered by his companions. The murderers were arrested at Kalat. The case is pending before the Sessions Judge. Mussamat Gaura has since committed suicide whilst in the Rindli lock-up.

Note by Political Agent.—This case pertains to Kalat and not to Quetta-Pishin.

Bribery case.

Two overseers, by name Jowala Singh and Attar Singh, were prosecuted by the Police and convicted in Mr. Ingle's court for bribery and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fine of R1,000 and to two years and R500 fine, respectively.

The Police on hearing about this got a search and arrest warrant against these men, and Mr. Kirkham, Railway Inspector, was entrusted with the case. He, with the help of Ganesh Das, Deputy Inspector, City Police, undertook the investigation with great skill, so that no news had reached the overseers before they were arrested, when many incriminating documents were found in their possession, and which led to their conviction and sentence.

Percentage.

10. The number of cognizable offences in which convictions were obtained in 1889-90 were 219, showing a percentage of the cases convicted to admitted—

1888-89	32
1889-90	34

Percentage of persons convicted to those arrested in—

1888-89	52
1889-90	58

Percentage of property recovered to property stolen in—

1888-89	28
1889-90	40

Poisoning cases.

11. Three poisoning cases occurred, in one alone the accused was apprehended and convicted.

12. The Police administration of the district has been carried out almost to the letter on the lines of the Punjab Police Rules, which were first inaugurated by Mr. Plowden. The system may have been good, but the working was very bad. The men were Punjabis, and besides the disadvantage of their being aliens, they were for the most part not even trustworthy and respectable aliens, enlisted as they were from the bazars of Quetta, the Khojak, &c.

13. The men of the country showed no signs of being anxious to enlist, owing to the general dissatisfaction which prevailed in the force, their dislike to discipline, uniform, &c.

14. Crime was undetected and at times reached a serious pitch. At length the Political Agent addressed the Assistant District Superintendent of Police, soon after the Viceroy's visit, asking him the reason of so much undetected crime in the City thana. The Assistant District Superintendent of Police replied that it was owing to the paucity of Police and that he could not be responsible for law and order through the winter months without an additional Thana and extra Police.

15. Some months after the Treasure chest of the Assistant Political Agent's Office was robbed while in Police charge. The men were kept some days in the lock-up, pending enquiry but sufficient evidence was not adduced to bring them up before a court.

16. The disposition of the Police was faulty; men were pittered away in out of the way places as orderlies, &c., while there was a very insufficient reserve, so that the men, who were newly enlisted, were not taught drill or police work, but placed at once on duty.

17. Snider rifles had been indented and received for the police, but they were not issued.

18. * * * * * * *

19. * * * * * * *

20. * * * * * * *

21. * * * * * * *

22. I found the odious practice in force of the Police being allowed themselves to prosecute complainants, under section 182, Indian Penal Code, who brought complaints, which turned out to be false either through an error of fact, or law, and not when maliciously false. Thus giving the Police at district thanas an immense lever for oppression.

23. Inexperienced officers in place of Police officers were required to take up the whole working of 529 men with no previous knowledge of Police administration, and with a complicated system, such as the Punjab one, to follow, while the officer in charge was supposed to be carrying on the duties of a magistrate at the Khojak Pass in addition to his Police ones.

24. Among the requirements of the Police, guard rooms, magazines for the storing of kit, &c., and beds and boxes are still greatly needed.

25. * * * * * * *

26. On the railway, chowkidars have been placed over the goods instead of the Police, and 58 of the latter have been dismissed in consequence.

27. The powers of the Assistant Political Agent are equivalent to those of an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and these are not sufficient to maintain discipline, while the men are apt to look to too many masters, and thus endeavour to gain promotions and other indulgences from those whom they are immediately under.

28. Much has been attempted to remove the grievances and the faults of the working of the system, but it must be gradual, and the result will not be evident in a day.

29. A new scheme, carefully gone into by the Political Agent, has been submitted for the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. This new scheme allows for a sufficient reserve and more Deputy Inspectors.

30. The City Police have been entirely re-organized and duties accurately allotted to each man; some of the worst characters turned out, while Pathans of the surrounding villages have been put in their place.

The men are happy and contented.

31. Crime has decreased in the city, and convictions have been plentiful.

32. The new Deputy Inspector, Lala Ganesh Das, has done very good work.

33. The following statistics show the difference in the working of an organized and contented force from that of an unorganized one:—

From 17th September to 17th December 1889.

Cases reported.	Cases convicted.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	
43	15	3,380 12 0	1,952 14 0*	* Contains an item of one thousand left by the offenders on the spot.

From 18th December, 1889, to 31st March 1890.

Cases reported.	Cases convicted.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Remarks.
24	11	R 2,237 a. 7 p. 11*	R 790 a. 3 p. 0 ...	* Includes an item of R1,068-8-9 stolen from Khojak magistrate's cash chest while in police charge.

A commencement has been made to do away with the system of alien police by enlisting men of the country who join the force now willingly and would join in large numbers, if required. Security from the headmen of the village is taken in each case.

34. Leave to the men is now carefully given according to the roster in the book.

35. The dress of the men is being attended to, and when the new scheme is sanctioned the men will he regularly drilled and taught the use of the Snider rifles.

36. Much remains to be done to educate the men to their position as policemen and in the detection of crime, in order that they may be a help to the inhabitants, and not a means of oppression.

37. Inducement, such as promotion by statistics, should be held out to stimulate the men to work up their cases well.

38. Of the sowars—with the exception of the older men who have done good work—the men for the most part were put in from the foot constable ranks, it being looked upon as a billet of ease, and whether they could ride or understood horses was not taken into consideration.

Men might be placed in, direct, and the system of making a constable a sowar done away with.

A riding class has been formed, and the accoutrements of the men are being attended to.

G. C. TRENCH, *Captain,*
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

CHAMAN THANA.

Abstract from Thana Register.

(1). *Murder of Dia Ram.*—On the night of the 13th February, 1890, one Dia Ram, a contractor, was murdered at Chaman while sleeping inside his house; property worth R137 was also stolen. No trace of the offenders found.

(2) *Robbery Case.*—On the 14th January, 1890, at 8 P.M., Shah Mohammad and Imam Ali, Bhisties, left Shelabagh for Chaman. When they were about a mile distant from Chaman they were attacked by two Pathan robbers, who robbed them of their two ponies and property to the value of R120. The police, on receipt of the information, followed up the clue and recovered the ponies and some of the property. The footprints were traced as far as the road going from the Chaman bazar to New Chaman, but were then lost.

P. D. KIRKHAM, *Inspector,*
For *Assistant Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.*

No. II.—Return of Cognizable Offences showing result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property during the year 1889-90.

Serial No.	Law under which punished.	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Cases pending before the Court from previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases pending at the close of year before the Magistrate or Session.	Number of cases admitted.	Percentage of cases convicted to admitted.	PERSONS. Pending at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police appearing under orders of Magistrate.	Finally convicted.	Percentage column.	Acquitted or discharged.	Disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c.	Pending at the end of year.	PROPERTY. Stolen.	Received.	Percentage.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.																		
1	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating tc coin stamps, and Government notes	11	1	10	8	2	11	73·	2	15	8	47·	4	1	4	...	...	...	
2	143 to 153, 157 and 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	17	2	14	11	5	17	65	16	200	119	55·	34	...	63	...	...	...	
		TOTAL	28	3	24	19	7	28	68·	18	215	127	54·	38	1	67	...	...	...	
		CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																		
3	302, 303, 396	Murder	9	1	2	1	1	9	11·	1	5	1	17·	1	2	2	70 0 0	70 0 0	100·	
4	307	Attempt to murder	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	1	1	1	1	2	50·	1	1	1	50·	...	...	1	...	...	...	
6	376	Rape	2	...	2	2	...	2	100·	...	2	2	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	377	Unnatural crime	2	...	2	1	...	2	50·	...	2	1	50·	1	...	...	...	...	...	
8	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	...	1	1	...	1	100·	...	2	2	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	305, 306, 309	Attempt and abetment of suicide	1	...	1	1	...	1	100·	...	1	1	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	34	5	23	14	5	33	42·	10	32	23	55·	14	...	5	...	...	...	
11	328	Administering stupefying drugs with intent to cause hurt	3	...	2	1	...	3	33·	...	4	3	75·	1	...	...	...	...	...	
12	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	3	...	3	1	...	3	33·	...	3	1	33·	2	...	...	...	...	...	
13	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abducting	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	
14	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	4	...	4	4	...	4	100·	...	10	7	70·	3	...	...	...	...	...	
15	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	2	1	2	2	...	2	100·	2	1	3	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent a married woman	5	...	5	4	...	5	100·	...	5	4	80·	1	...	...	...	...	...	
		TOTAL	69	9	50	34	7	68	50·	16	73	51	57·	28	2	8	70 0 0	70 0 0	100·	

No. II.—*Return of Cognizable Offences showing result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property during the year 1889-90*—contd.

Serial No.	Law under which punished.	Description of Offence.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Cases. Cases pending before the Court from previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases pending at the close of year before the Magistrate or Session.	Number of cases admitted.	Percentage of cases convicted to admitted.	Persons. Pending at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police appearing under orders of Magistrate.	Finally convicted.	Percentage column.	Acquitted or discharged.	Disposed of, e.g. died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c.	Pending at the end of year.	Property. Stolen.	Received.	Percentage.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Class III.—Serious offences against property, as against property only.																		
17	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	2	1	3	2	...	2	100·	1	12	8	62·	5	...	...	951 0 0	913 0 0	96·	
18	394, 397, 398.	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs, &c.	6	1	1	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	735 0 0	264 0 0	36·	
19	392, 393	Robbery	15	...	2	1	...	14	7·	...	3	2	66·	1	...	...	10,885 10 6	1,838 11 6	17·	
20	428, 429	Mischief by killing or poisoning or maiming any animal	3	...	2	2	1	3	66·	...	8	6	75·	...	...	2	...	...	...	
21	454, 455 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	85	3	12	6	...	81	7·	7	22	14	48·	15	...	...	11,013 8 8	3,114 6 0	28·	
22	449 to 452	House-trespass with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	2	...	1	1	...	2	50·	...	1	1	50·	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	113	5	21	12	1	108	11·	9	46	31	56·	22	...	2	23,585 3 2	6,130 1 6	26·	
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.																		
		Nil.																		
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.																		
23	453, 456	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking	25	...	1	...	...	25	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
24	379 to 382	Theft	371	8	152	129	8	358	34·	13	240	158	66·	75	...	20	28,616 2 3	13,748 6 10	48·	
25	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	14	1	10	8	1	13	58·	1	12	8	61·	4	...	1	713 0 0	178 8 9	25·	
26	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	26	3	22	14	2	25	56·	7	28	20	56·	12	...	3	1,728 8 9	1,555 0 0	90·	
27	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	7	...	6	3	...	7	43·	...	1	5	55·	4	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	443	12	191	154	11	428	36·	21	291	191	61·	97	...	24	31,057 11 0	15,481 15 7	50·	

		CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.																	
28	Chapter VIII, (B) C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad character	2	...	2	2	...	2	100·	...	3	1	33·	2	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	6	...	6	6	...	6	100·	...	27	26	96·	1	...	...	...	...	...
30		Ditto Excise Law	4	...	4	4	...	4	100·	...	4	4	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...
31		Ditto Opium Act	2	...	2	2	...	2	100·	...	2	2	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...
32		Ditto Railway laws	2	...	2	2	...	2	100·	...	5	2	40·	3	...	...	...	...	...
33	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and Municipal Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	626	...	626	581	...	626	93·	...	644	596	92·	48	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	642	...	642	597	...	642	93·	...	685	631	92·	54	...	...	...	...	...
		Offences against State, public tranquillity, safety, or justice	28	3	24	19	7	28	68·	18	215	127	54·	38	1	67	...	...	...
		Offences against the person	69	9	50	34	7	68	50·	16	73	51	57·	28	2	8	70 0 0	70 0 0	100·
		Serious offences against person and property	113	5	21	12	1	108	11·	9	46	31	56·	22	...	2	23,585 3 2	6,130 1 6	26·
		Minor offences against property	443	12	191	154	11	428	36·	21	291	191	61·	97	...	24	31,057 11 0	15,481 15 7	50·
		Other offences not specified above	642	...	642	597	...	642	93·	...	685	631	92·	54	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	1,295	29	728	816	26	1,274	64·	64	1,310	1,031	95·	239	3	101	54,627 14 2	21,682 1 1	40·

A. C. TRENCH *Captain,*
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement showing the cost of Quetta and Pishin District Police for the year 1889-90.

Name of Establishment.	ACTUAL AMOUNT DRAWN DURING THE YEAR.												Total.	Sanctioned Cost.
	April 1889.	May 1889.	June 1889.	July 1889.	August 1889.	September 1889.	October 1890.	November 1889.	December 1889.	January 1890.	February 1890.	March 1890.		
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Assistant District Superintendent of Police.	736 13 10	650 0 0	650 0 0	650 0 0	575 12 0	575 12 0	575 12 0	575 12 0	1,104 1 3	525 12 0	550 1 9	750 0 0	7,919 12 10	7,919 12 10
Revenue Police . . .	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	1,656 0 0	1,656 0 0
Clerk	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	600 0 0	...
Special sanction . . .	538 0 0	542 13 5	614 8 0	630 8 0	643 0 0	630 8 0	630 8 0	630 8 0	659 0 0	659 0 0	653 0 0	652 8 0	...	...
Supplementary . . .	...	154 10 10	...	46 8 0	92 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,777 8 3	7,908 0 0
Rindli	97 8 0	110 0 0	119 6 4	119 6 4	119 6 4	119 6 4	119 6 4	119 6 4	119 6 4	119 6 4	96 0 0	96 0 0	...	...
Supplementary . . .	...	...	17 12 8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,372 7 4	1,432 12 0
Mach	97 13 4	105 1 2	107 13 4	107 13 4	107 13 4	107 13 4	64 5 4	107 13 4	107 13 4	107 5 4	107 5 4	107 13 4	...	...
Supplementary . . .	...	...	23 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	43 8 0	...	...	...	1,303 11 4	1,528 0 0
Railway Police . . .	572 0 0	572 0 0	754 0 0	725 8 0	725 8 0	725 8 0	725 8 0	725 8 0	725 8 0	748 5 3	754 0 0	754 0 0	...	...
Supplementary . . .	...	...	364 0 0	...	...	27 0 0	...	...	...	...	80 10 9	...	8,979 0 0	9,048 0 0
Quetta and Pishin . .	3,865 9 11	3,801 4 5	4,894 12 3	4,975 2 7	4,979 4 5	4,653 12 3	4,320 0 0	4,547 11 2	4,675 8 5	4,751 14 9	4,642 7 2	4,434 2 1	...	...
Supplementary . . .	...	108 15 1	1,877 2 1	272 3 3	128 1 9	476 0 11	34 8 0	794 4 0	161 9 7	183 13 8	511 11 8	578 2 3	59,668 1 8	61,998 0 0
Bolan Road	534 0 0	534 0 0	709 8 0	823 7 3	833 0 0	824 0 0	833 0 0	832 1 5	774 8 0	873 12 1	834 0 0	683 8 0	...	...
Supplementary . . .	69 8 0	...	351 0 0	27 0 0	346 8 0	...	...	...	26 6 1	66 0 0	129 11 10	31 0 0	10,135 14 8	10,566 0 0
Indus Valley State Railway .	375 0 0	373 0 0	501 0 0	501 0 0	501 0 0	501 0 0	501 0 0	501 0 0	500 8 0	501 0 0	501 0 0	501 0 0	...	...
Supplementary . . .	...	...	252 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,009 8 0	6,012 0 0
Bolan Railway . . .	540 0 0	540 0 0	724 8 0	714 0 0	692 0 0	629 0 0	638 0 0	619 8 0	614 8 0	637 9 3	673 8 0	687 1 10	...	...
Supplementary . . .	...	...	385 0 0	...	27 0 0	...	...	...	54 0 0	40 8 0	21 11 7	74 9 3	8,312 7 11	9,150 0 0
Chaman	...	...	...	...	129 0 0	129 0 0	129 0 0	129 0 0	129 0 0	120 13 11	105 0 0	117 0 0	...	...
Supplementary . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2 0	1,007 15 11	1,032 0 0
TOTAL .	7,614 5 1	7,679 12 11	12,533 14 2	9,780 8 9	10,087 13 10	9,586 12 10	8,758 15 8	9,770 8 3	9,883 5 0	9,523 4 7	9,848 4 1	9,674 14 9	1,14,742 7 11	1,18,250 8 10

A. C. TRENCH, *Captain,*
Asst. Pol. Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement showing the Equipment Grant of the Quetta and Pishin District Police for the year 1889-90.

Establishment.	Annual grant. R a. p.
22 1st grade sowars in Quetta and Pishin District	176 0 0
35 2nd grade " " " "	280 0 0
2 " " in Mach thana	16 0 0
2 " " in Rindli "	16 0 0
TOTAL	488 0 0

G. C. TRENCH, *Captain,*
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement showing the Annual Clothing Grant of the Quetta and Pishin Police Force for the year 1889-90.

Establishment.	Annual grant at R10 each. R a. p.
3 Rindli thana	30 0 0
3 Mach "	30 0 0
57 Bolan Road	570 0 0
4 Public Works Department Guard	40 0 0
267 Quetta and Pishin	2,670 0 0
12 Revenue Police	120 0 0
24 Special sanction	240 0 0
55 Bolan Railway	550 0 0
36 Indus Valley State Railway	360 0 0
52 Police for survey parties	520 0 0
7 Chaman thana	70 0 0
TOTAL	5,200 0 0

G. C. TRENCH, *Captain,*
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement showing the Expenditure of Police Contingencies from 1st April, 1889, up to 31st March 1890.

Particulars.	Country stationery.	Miscellaneous.	Reward to informers.	Reward for capture of offenders.	Rent.	Cold weather charges.	Official postage.	Service telegrams.	Repair to handcuffs.	Total.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
awn from the Treasury from 1st April, 1889, to 31st March, 1890	399 2 2	910 15 10	68 0 0	69 0 0	360 0 0	848 11 0	581 11 6	99 14 0	81 11 0	3,419 1 6	
otment for the year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,460 0 0	
Balance .	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	40 14 6	

Detail of Balance.

	R a. p.
Country stationery	0 13 10
Miscellaneous	30 0 2
Cold weather charges	9 5 0
Official postage	0 4 0
Service telegrams	0 2 0
Repair to handcuffs, &c.	0 5 0
Total .	40 14 6

Police Department, Quetta and Pishin District.

Return showing the Caste of all Police Officers enrolled as Recruits in the above district in the year 1889-90.

Classes.	Names of the Classes.																			
	Rajput Muhammadan.	Mughal.	Pathan.	Sayyad.	Shekh.	Kureshi.	Baluch.	Awan.	Jat.	Gujar.	Khukhar.	Gakhar.	Mirasi.	Tailor.	Arain.	Potter.	Barwala.	Kotana.	Joh.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
griculturist or country people.	3	1	41	6	4	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
'ownsmen . .	...	1	10	...	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	3	2	51	6	5	1	2	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2

Classes.	Names of the Classes.																				Total.	Remarks.
	Rajput Hindus.	Sikh.	Brahman.	Khatri.	Arrora.	Kalal.	Manhas.	Kaeeth.	Goldsmith.	Chamhhal.	Pasiál.	Majhal.	Taloor.	Lahana.	Miscellaneous.							
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
griculturist or country people.	3	18	8	6	2	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	134	
'ownsmen . .	...	3	4	1	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	37	
Total .	3	21	12	7	5	3	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	...	.		...	...	171	

G. C. TRENCH, *Captain,*
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, QUETTA AND PISHIN DISTRICT.

Table showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Police serving in the above District for the year 1889-90.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7																			8	9
						CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																				
MONTHS.	Average strength.	Average number daily sick.	Number daily sick per hundred of strength.	Number of deaths.	Died per thousand of strength	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever, intermittent.	Fever, remittent.	Fever, enteric.	Fever, continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen disease.	Respiratory disease.	Heart disease.	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and anæmia.	Wounds and accidents.	All other causes.	Died out of hospital.	REMARKS.
April	512	4·2	·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
May	516	4·6	·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
June	519	5·8	1·1	1	1·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
July	518	9·2	1·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
August	526	12·8	2·4	1	1·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
September	520	13·6	2·6	3	5·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
October	526	12·6	2·4	1	1·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
November	524	12·	2·3	4	7·6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
December	520	9·	1·7	5	9·6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
January	519	9·5	1·8	1	1·9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
February	521	6·9	1·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
March	520	2·5	·48	1	1·9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	520·08	8·5	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	

Thirty-two died per thousand of average strength.

QUETTA:
The 31st March 1890.

A. C. TRENCH, *Captain*,
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

H 2

Return for the year ending 31st March, 1890, showing the Religion and the Castes of the entire Force.

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
					Mounted Police.					
Religions or Castes.	Assistant Political Agent.	Inspector.	Deputy Inspector.	Munshis.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Remarks.
Christians	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Muhammadans	...	1	3	2	3	32	27	188	256	
Brahmins	...	...	...	1	...	2	8	28	39	
Rajputs	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	11	23	
Hindus of other castes	...	...	2	...	1	6	7	46	62	
Sikhs	...	...	1	2	3	15	28	85	134	
Sweepers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	
Total	1	2	6	5	7	61	76	363	521	
Wanting to complete	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	5	9	
Sanctioned establishment	1	2	6	6	7	61	79	368	530	

Quetta,
The 31st March 1891.

G. C. TRENCH, *Capt.,*
Asst. Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

Police Accounts.

	R a. p.
Pay of force for one year	1,14,742 7 11
Clothing grant	5,200 0 0
Equipment grant	488 0 0
Contingent grant	3,419 1 6
Total cost of Police Force	1,23,849 9 5

Police Fund Accounts.

Balance on 31st March 1889	21 868 12 6
Receipt during the year	15,581 2 11
Total	37,449 15 5
Expended up to 31st March 1890	22,502 8 8
Balance	14,947 6 9

Detail of Funds.

	Chanda. R a. p.	Clothing. R a. p.	Equipment. R a. p.	Deceased Estate. R a. p.
Opening balance	7,626 3 9	12,412 8 7	1,653 5 4	176 10 10
Receipts	3,267 12 11	9,965 6 9	634 9 0	1,713 6 3
Total	10,894 0 8	22,377 15 4	2,287 14 4	1,890 1 1
Expenditure	3,996 14 5	16,690 14 0	371 3 11	1,443 8 4
Balance	6,897 2 3	5,687 1 4	1,916 10 5	446 8 9

P. D. KIRKHAM, *Inspector,*
For Assistant Political Agent.

APPENDIX M.

Distribution of Levies in the Quetta and Pishin District.

No.	Posts.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.				Remarks.
		Munshis.	Maliks.	Jemadars.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Total.	Punjabbashi.	Jemadars.	Footmen.	Total.	
1	Killa Abdulla	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	12	
2	Arambi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	
3	Gwaja Pass	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	8	
4	Spinstegha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	
5	Rogboni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	
6	Shamshi Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	11	
7	Shelabagh	...	...	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	
8	Sanzal	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	10	
9	Chaman Fort	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	20	23	
10	New Chaman	1	...	3	...	12	15	...	...	8	8	
11	Miscellaneous Achakzai Levies	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*	1	* Sweeper.
12	Dinar Karez	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	
13	Segi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	
14	Gulistan	...	...	2	...	9	11	...	...	...	...	
15	Pishin	2†	1‡	5	1	26	32	...	...	...	...	† One in Political Agent's Office. ‡ Taj Muhammad Khan, Popalzai.
16	Pishin Revenue Levies	...	...	1	...	11	12	...	...	1	1	
17	Shararud	...	...	2	...	8	10	...	...	...	...	
18	Barshor	...	9	1	...	4	5	...	1	9	10	
19	Gwal	...	...	2	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	
20	Garki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	13	
21	Churmian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	
22	Yusuf Kuch	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	
23	Haiderzai	...	...	1	...	5	6	...	1	10	11	
24	Malezai	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	
25	Khushdil Khan	1	...	2	1	10	13	...	...	21§	21	§ One sweeper.
26	District Postal Service	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	
27	New Karez	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	
28	Sara Kulla Pass	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	2	3	
29	Roda Pass	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	
30	Sarantangi	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	
31	Hana	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	
32	Murghai Pass	...	...	1	1	3	5	...	1	7	8	
33	Ghazaband Pass	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	10	11	
34	Tirkha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	
35	Samungli	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	
36	Quetta Post	1	...	8	1	35	44	...	...	...	...	
37	Mian Ghundi	...	...	1	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	
38	Miscellaneous payments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Stipend.
	TOTAL	7	21	32	6	148	186	4	24	190	218	

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

APPENDIX N.

No. 876-E., dated Simla, the 1st May 1889.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions, so far as they may be applicable, of Act III of 1872 (to provide a form of marriage in certain cases) as amended by the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, to the district including the Cantonment and Town of Quetta provided that references in the Act to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 3468, dated the 23rd July 1889.

From—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan,
To—The Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

With reference to correspondence ending with your letter No. 2669, dated the 29th June, 1889, I am directed to forward for your information a copy of the rules framed under Act III of 1872 (an Act to provide a form of marriage in certain cases), and to request that the same may be promulgated throughout the Quetta district, including the cantonment and town of Quetta.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred upon the Local Government by section 3 of the Act, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint Lala Jamait Rai, Head Clerk of your office, to be a Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872.

3. In regard to the enquiry made in paragraph 3 of your letter under acknowledgment, I am to state that all fees realized in giving effect to the Act by Registrars other than *ex-officio* Registrars may be retained by such Registrars as remuneration for their services.

Rules framed by the Local Government under Act III of 1872, the provisions of which were extended to the Quetta District by Foreign Department Notification No. 876-E., dated the 1st May 1889.

1. The Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, shall be *ex-officio* Registrar and a person to be nominated by the members of the Brahmo Samaj and approved by the Local Government, shall be Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872 within the Quetta district, including the cantonment and town of Quetta.

2. With reference to section 12, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to rule that marriages shall be registered by the *ex-officio* Registrar only at his office and at no other place.

3. The following fee shall be paid for the duties to be discharged by Registrars under the Act:—

		R	a.	p.
(*a*)	For receipt of notice of marriage made under Section 4 .	0	8	0
(*b*)	For receipt of objection to such notice under Section 6 .	0	8	0
(*c*)	For receipt of declaration under Section 10, and subsequent attendance at marriage in the Registrar's office under Section 11	2	0	0
(*d*)	For attending at a marriage at any other time than the office hours prescribed by rule 4, an additional fee of . .	0	8	0
(*e*)	For giving a certificate extract from the marriage certificate book under Section 14	0	8	0

4. Marriage at the Registrar's office shall be solemnized between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., unless the additional fee mentioned in rule 3 clause (*d*) is paid.

5. The place other than a Registrar's office where a marriage is to be registered by a Registrar, other than an *ex-officio* Registrar, shall be determined by the parties themselves, who shall specify such place in writing at the time when notice of the intended marriage is given to the Registrar.

6. If such place is not more than five miles distant from the Registrar's office, the fee for registering the marriage shall be R4, and if more than 5 miles distant, an additional fee of four annas per mile shall be charged.

7. When a marriage is to be solemnized at any place other than the Registrar's office, it shall take place at any reasonable hour.

8. All fees paid under these rules to the *ex-officio* Registrar shall be credited to Government.

APPENDIX O.

Quetta Hackney carriage Rules.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4 of the Quetta Hackney Carriage Law, 1889, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan has been pleased to issue the following rules for the regulation and control of hackney carriages in the Quetta district, including the town and cantonment of Quetta. These rules will come into force on the 1st August 1889.

All hackney carriages to be licensed.

1. Every hackney carriage shall be required to take out a license from the municipality.

Place and office for issue of license.

2. Such license shall be granted by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, after the carriages, horses and mules have been inspected and approved by a Committee, consisting of himself, the Assistant District Superintendent of Police and the Cantonment Magistrate, who shall also jointly determine the class to which the carriage shall belong.

Condition of license.

3. There shall be three classes of licensed hackney carriages according to the quality of the horses, mules and vehicles; and licenses shall be granted to them subject to all the provisions contained in these bye-laws and to the following conditions, *viz.*—

(*1*)—The carriages, horses, mules and harness to be maintained in what is considered by the authority granting the license good serviceable order.

(*2*)—Every carriage to be provided with two lamps.

(*3*)—All four-wheeled carriages to be in the first and second classes, and all two wheeled carriages to be in the second and third classes.

Period and revocation of license.

4. Licenses issued under these rules shall continue in force during the official year for which they are granted. But they shall be liable to revocation within that time by order of the Committee granting the licence on proof before it that the proprietor or his agent has been guilty of an infringement of any of these bye-laws, or has been convicted of any offence under these rules, or that the conditions on which the license has been granted are not fully maintained.

Renewal of license.

5. Application for the renewal of licenses shall be made one month before the expiry of the year of license, and the renewed license shall be granted in the same way, and by the same officer, as provided in rules 2 and 3, and on payment of the same fee as for the original license.

Transfer of license.

6. When a licensed hackney carriage is transferred to a new proprietor during the year of license, the name of such proprietor shall be duly reported by the transferor to the Extra Assistant Commissioner's office and shall be substituted in the license for the name of transferor without further payment.

Numbering of license and vehicles.

7. Each license shall bear a serial number and this number shall be painted in English and Urdu on the right panel of the driver's box in first and second class carriages and on the boot of third class carriages.

Production of license.

8. All hackney carriage licenses shall be produced for inspection when required by any Magistrate or Police Officer.

Driver's license.

9. No person shall be allowed to act as the driver of a licensed carriage or vehicle, except under a driver's license granted on that behalf by the Officers mentioned in rule 2. A driver's license should not be granted to any person under eighteen years of age.

Driver's badge.

10. Every driver so licensed, while driving a licensed carriage or plying for hire, shall wear a brass badge on his arm bearing the number of his license.

Form of license for carriages and drivers.

11. The license for hackney carriages and drivers shall be in the form attached to these rules, and shall be printed on strong paper.

The fee for each carriage license shall be—

	R	a.	p.
Omnibuses	18	0	0
1st class carriages	12	0	0
2nd „ „	8	0	0
3rd „ „	4	0	0

and for each driver's license and badge R2.

Forfeiture of license.

12. Any proprietor or agent of the proprietor, or driver of a licensed vehicle who knowingly permits it to be drawn by a less number of horses or mules than is provided in the license, or knowingly permits more passengers, or a greater weight to be carried in such carriage than is permitted by the bye-laws, shall be liable to a fine which may extend to R50 and to forfeiture of his license.

Forfeiture of driver's license.

13. Any driver who cruelly beats, ill-treats, over-drives, or otherwise misuses any horse or mule driven in a licensed vehicle shall be liable to forfeiture of his license to drive, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable under any law in force for the time being.

Inspection of premises.

14. It shall be lawful for any person named in rule 2, or any Magistrate or other person authorized on his behalf, to enter premises on which licensed vehicle, animals, harness and other things used therewith are kept, in order to carry out the provisions of these bye-laws.

Stands for licensed carriages.

15. The Committee named in rule 2 shall appoint places as stands for licensed hackney carriages. The following places are for the present appointed as hackney carriage stands:—

(*a*) Ghari Hata near the Quetta tahsil.
(*b*) In the Bruce Road, near the Ingle market.

Drivers of such carriages found waiting for hire at places other than those appointed shall be liable to forfeit their license to drive. The regulation of the order in which hackney carriages shall rank on the stands shall be under the control of the Police.

Power of driver or proprietor to refuse a licensed carriage.

16. The driver or proprietor of a licensed carriage, waiting on a public stand or publicly plying for hire, shall at any time of the day or night be bound to give such carriage on hire to any person demanding the same, unless for good or sufficient reason, the burden of proving which shall be on the driver or proprietor so refusing.

Number of persons to be carried by each licensed hackney carriage.

17. The maximum number of persons which may be carried by each description of the hackney carriages is as follows:—

1. By a dog cart . . . Four persons, including syce or driver.
2. By a four-wheeled carriage (Classes I and II.) { One horse or mule, 5 persons, including syce or driver. Two horses or mules, 6 persons, including syce or driver.
3. Omnibus.

Two children under ten years of age shall be reckoned as one adult person.

Weight of luggage.

18. The maximum load, inclusive of luggage, which may be carried by each description of carriage is as follows:—

	Mds.
Carriage drawn by one horse or mule	8
Carriage drawn by two horses or mules	12

Each adult person shall be considered as weighing 1½ maund, and each child under ten years of age as three-fourths of a maund.

List of fares to be affixed to licensed carriages.

19. Every licensed carriage shall have affixed in it a list of the fares prescribed in the following rules. Such list shall be printed in English and Urdu. One copy shall be provided yearly at the time of licensing by the Committee granting the license; but the renewal of a list which has become destroyed or defaced shall rest with the proprietor, who shall renew it at once.

Fares.

20. In the absence of any private arrangement between the proprietor, agent, or driver of a licensed carriage and the hirer, the following rates shall be paid :—

BY THE HOUR.

First Class Carriages.

	In the day. R	a.	p.	At night. R	a.	p.
For the first hour	1	8	0	1	8	0
For each hour after the first	0	12	0	1	0	0
For a day of nine hours	6	8	0	...		
For over five and up to six hours	...			6	0	0
Above six hours	...			8	0	0

Second Class Carriages.

	In the day. R	a.	p.	At night. R	a.	p.
For the first hour	1	0	0	1	0	0
For each hour after the first	0	8	0	0	10	0
For a day of nine hours	4	0	0			
For over five and up to six hours	...			4	8	0
Over six hours	...			6	0	0

Third Class Carriages.

	In the day. R	a.	p.	At night. R	a.	p.
For the first hour	0	10	0	...		
For each hour after the first	0	4	0	...		
For a day of nine hours	2	4	0	...		

Carriage how to proceed if hired by the journey.

21. If the carriage is not engaged by time, the person hiring it shall proceed by the direct or usual road from point to point and any alterations of, or detentions on the route by the hirer shall involve the payment of an additional fare, provided that in no case shall the fare payable exceed the sum due for the hire of the licensed vehicle for the whole day.

Minimum speed if hired by the hour.

22. The minimum rate of speed at which a carriage hired by time shall be driven shall be five miles per hour.

Carrying of lights.

23. Every licensed vehicle shall, while plying for hire between sunset and sunrise, carry two lights and in dark nights both must be lighted.

Lost property.

24. Property found in licensed hackney carriages shall be deposited at the nearest police station by the proprietor or driver of such carriages. A list of such property shall be posted at the head quarter city Police station, and at such other places as the Assistant District Superintendent of Police may direct.

25. Prosecution for the breach of these rules may be instituted by any passenger, police officer, or member of the Municipal Committee.

26. Cases of breach of these rules may be tried by any magistrate authorized to do so by the Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

Form of Carriage License.

1. Quetta Municipality.
2. Number and class of license.
3. Date of issue of license.
4. Date of expiry of license.
5. Name of proprietor or agent.
6. Residence of proprietor or agent.
7. Description of vehicle.
8. License to carry passengers if drawn by one horse: if drawn by two horses.
9. Remarks.

Form of Driver's License.

1. Quetta Municipality.
2. Number of license.
3. Date of issue of license.
4. Name of driver.
5. Father's name.
6. Residence.
7. Remarks.

QUETTA,
The 10th July 1889.

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

APPENDIX P.

The following rules sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, are published for general information :—

I.—The expression "wild bird" for the purposes of Act XX of 1887 in its application to the towns and cantonments in the Pishin district and in the Thal-Chotiali district shall include :—

Bustard.
Florican.
Wild duck of all descriptions.
Sandgrouse.
Sisi.
Chicor.
Partridge.
Quail.
Snipe.

II.—The breeding season of wild birds shall extend from 15th April to 1st October inclusive in each year. The close season for sandgrouse will end on the 1st September.

III.—During the breeding season defined in Rule II, no person shall sell or possess any wild bird recently killed or taken in any such town or cantonment.

IV.—Any person convicted of the breach of any of these rules shall be punished by a fine, which may extend in the case of a first offence, to R5 for every wild bird or animal in respect of which the breach of the rules has been committed, and in the case of any subsequent offence to R10 in respect of any such bird or animal.

2. These rules shall come into force at once.

3. These rules will also apply to the town and cantonment of Quetta. In regard to the places outside municipal and cantonment limits, the Governor-General's Agent is pleased to prohibit the shooting, snaring or killing of the wild birds mentioned in Rule I during the breeding season defined in Rule II.

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

APPENDIX Q.

Statement showing the Operations of the Registration Department, Quetta, for the year 1889-90.

Station.	Documents registered.			Total collections, inclusive of copying fees.	Total expenditure, inclusive of that paid out of copying fees.				Remarks.
	Compulsory.	Optional.			Fees to Sub-Registrar.		Fees to copyist.		
		Relating to immovable property.	Others.		Deducted from the receipts before the amount is credited into Treasury.	Drawn from Treasury in 1889-90.	Deducted from the receipts before the amount is credited in Treasury.	Drawn from Treasury in 1889-90.	
				R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.	
Quetta .	168	8	145	852 8 0*	...	(a) 442 12 6	...	(b) 115 5 4	(a) Sub-Registrar's fees from November, 1888, to November, 1889. (b) Copyist's fees from June, 1888, to November, 1889.

* R 83-8 fees of March 1889 credited into Treasury in 1889-90.
,, 680-12 fees of 1889-90 credited into Treasury in 1889-90.
,, 88-4 fees of 1889-90, but not credited into Treasury in 1889-90.

852-8.

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

APPEN[DIX]

Annual Report of the Quetta

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate, 1889-90. R a. p.	Revised Estimate, 1889-90. R a. p.	Actuals, 1889-90. R a. p.	Increase. R a. p.	Decrease. R a. p.
Balance in hand at the close of last year—					
Deposits	......	......	......	......	......
Actual Municipal Balance	......	......	......	......	......
(A). Municipal Taxes—					
1. Octroi	51,000 0 0	54,000 0 0	53,700 0 0	......	300 0 0
2. Assessed Taxes—					
(*e.g.* Conservancy Cess, Licenses on Trades, &c., in the following details):—					
Arrear collections for the previous year } Collections for the current year }	10,000 0 0	10,600 0 0	10,303 10 6	......	296 5 6
Penalties	1,100 0 0	650 0 0	578 0 0	......	72 0 0
3. Tax on houses and lands	......	......	......	......	......
4. Tax on vehicles	......	400 0 0	......	......	400 0 0
5. Tax on animals	......	100 0 0	106 0 0	6 0 0	......
6. Tolls, &c.	......	......	......	......	......
7. Water-rate	......	......	......	......	......
8. Beef slaughter fees	1,200 0 0	800 0 0	729 0 0	......	71 0 0
9. Mutton slaughter fees	1,775 0 0	1,775 0 0	1,690 9 11	......	84 6 1
(B). Miscellaneous Receipts—					
1. Realizations under special Acts	......	......	......	......	......
2. Proceeds of lands, &c.	1,070 0 0	1,280 0 0	1,230 3 4	......	49 12 8
2. Income derived from markets, &c. (rents, fees, sale of refuse, &c.).	9,100 0 0	9,400 0 0	9,246 3 10	......	153 12 2
4. Conservancy and road-cleaning (fees, sale-proceeds of night-soil, street refuse, &c.).	500 0 0	303 0 0	255 0 0	......	45 0 0
5. Municipal fines	300 0 0	300 0 0	826 8 0	26 8 0	......
6. Sundries (rents of Municipal lands, Government grants, receipts from public gardens, &c.).	22,000 0 0	16,943 0 0	16,506 14 4	......	436 1 8
7. School fees	450 0 0	1,195 0 0	1,212 4 6	17 4 6	......
8. Contribution from Railway Authorities	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,560 0 0	......	40 0 0
(C). Debt—					
1. Loans	......	......	......	......	......
2. Deposits (contractors' salaries unpaid, &c.)	......	500 0 0	500 0 0	......	......
3. Advances	195 0 0	195 0 0	195 0 0	......	......
Total Receipts	1,03,290 0 0	1,00,038 0 0	98,139 6 5	49 12 6	1,948 6 1*
Opening Balance	13,969 3 7	13,969 3 7	13,969 3 7	......	......
Grand Total	1,17,259 3 7	1,14,007 3 7	1,12,108 10 0	49 12 6	1,948 6 1

* Actual decrease, R1,898-9-7.

DIX R.

Municipality for the year 1889-90.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	Budget Estimate, 1889-90. R a. p.	Revised Estimate, 1889-90. R a. p.	Actuals, 1889-90. R a. p.	Increase. R a. p.	Decrease. R a. p.
(A). GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT*—					
1. (Office establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrate's establishment, &c.)	1,818 0 0	1,818 0 0	1,818 0 0	......	......
2. Collection of Municipal Taxes (establishment, purchase of account-books and paper, money-boxes, repair to outposts, &c.)	1,246 0 0	1,646 0 0	1,606 15 9	......	39 0 3
(B). PUBLIC SAFETY—					
1. Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engine buckets, repairs, &c.)	100 0 0	100 0 0	12 0 0	......	88 0 0
9. Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps and oil, repairs, &c.)	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,999 15 8	......	0 0 4
3. Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts, &c.)	8,160 0 0	8,720 0 0	8,638 14 9	......	81 1 3
3. Excise preventive establishment	970 0 0	1,000 0 0	934 15 5	......	65 0 7
(C). PUBLIC HEALTH—					
1. Buildings and other works (erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, &c.)	......	......	......	......	......
2. Repairs (to market, dispensary, &c.)	......	......	......	......	......
3. Maintenance of medical institutions (dispensary establishment, purchase of medicines, &c.)	2,050 0 0	2,050 0 0	2,050 0 0	......	......
4. Vaccination (establishment) . . .	......	......	......	......	......
5. Water-works (establishment, repairs) . . .	......	......	......	......	......
6. Road-watering (establishment, purchase of water-carts, repairs, &c.)	1,658 0 0	2,992 0 0	2,793 14 8	......	198 1 4
7. Road-cleaning (establishment, purchase and repair of dust-bins, &c.)	......	......	......	......	......
8. Conservancy (establishment, repairs, purchase of carts, dry earth, land for burying night-soil, &c.)—	17,430 0 0	19,538 0 0	18,751 3 4	......	786 12 8
Refunds, &c., of fines or over-assessments	......	......	......	......	......
Remissions of cess	......	......	......	......	......
9. Drainage-works (establishment, repairs) . . .	......	......	......	......	......
10. Other measures—					
(a) Markets and slaughter-houses (establishment, contingencies.)					
(b) Public Garden (establishment, purchase of seeds, repair of well, purchase of bullocks, &c.)	4,560 0 0	4,560 0 0	4,558 8 3	......	1 7 9
11. Contributions to Lock Hospital	288 0 0	288 0 0	......	......	288 0 0
12. Chowkidars for Lock Hospital	313 0 0	313 0 0	308 0 0	......	5 0 0
(D). PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS—					
Contributions to Schools	4,378 0 0	5,668 0 0	5,443 11 7	......	224 4 5
Contribution to Sandeman Library . . .	240 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	......	......
(E). PUBLIC CONVENIENCE—					
1. Public works (establishment)†—	1,638 0 0	1,638 0 0	1,631 6 0	......	6 10 0
(a) New works	20,220 0 0	15,520 0 0	15,519 15 10	......	0 0 2
(b) Repairs	6,560 0 0	8,075 0 0	8,074 15 0	......	0 1 0
2. Survey of land	......	......	......	......	......
3. Other charges (printing, rewards, &c.) . . .	......	......	......	......	......
4. Contributions	......	......	......	......	......
(F) MISCELLANEOUS—					
(1) Contribution to the Cantonment	26,000 0 0	26,100 0 0	25,866 2 2	......	233 13 10
(2) Miscellaneous	1,313 0 0	1,313 0 0	1,170 0 8	......	142 15 4
(3) Refund of Octroi-duty	......	125 0 0	6 13 0	......	118 3 0
(G). DEBT—					
1. Loans (instalment payable during the year) . .	......	......	......	......	......
Interest { Last year	......	......	......	......	......
Interest { Current year . . .	......	......	......	......	......
2. Deposits (salaries attached, contractors, &c.) . .	......	500 0 0	500 0 0	......	......
4. Advances (on account of departmental works, &c.) .	......	......	......	......	......
Closing balance—					
Deposits	......	......	......	......	......
Actual Municipal balance	......	......	......	......	......
Total Expenditure .	1,00,942 0 0	1,04,204 0 0	1,01,925 8 1	......	2,278 7 11
Closing Balance .	16,317 3 7	9,803 3 7	10,183 1 11	......	......
GRAND TOTAL .	1,17,259 3 7	1,14,007 3 7	1,12,108 10 0	......	2,278 7 11

* It must be clearly understood that under this head only such establishments are to be shown as cannot be properly shown under any of the other heads. Wherever there is a special establishment for a particular purpose only, it should be shown under the head to which that purpose belongs, and not under the head of General Establishments.

† If the Public Works Establishment be employed partly upon works connected with any of the other heads, the share of the charges debitable to these heads should be shown under these heads, and not under (E).

W. A. INGLE,
Extra Judicial Asst. Commr., Quetta.

APPEN

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF

Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements

RECEIPTS.	Actuals of 1887-88.			Actuals of 1888-89.			Actuals of 1889-90.		
	R	a	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
By balance in hand at the close of last year—									
Deposits									
Actual Municipal Balance									
REVENUE.									
(A) MUNICIPAL TAXES—									
1. Octroi	56,725	0	0	46,600	0	0	53,700	0	0
2. Assessed Taxes—									
(*e.g.* Conservancy Cess, Licenses on trades, &c., in the following details):—									
Arrear collections for the previous year	71	10	0	} 10,460	8	8	10,303	10	6
Collections for the current year	9,500	8	0						
Penalties	1,163	8	0	923	4	0	578	0	0
3. Tax on houses and lands	...			...			...		
4. Tax on vehicles	...			...			...		
5. Tax on animals	...			...			106	0	0
6. Tolls, &c.	...			...			...		
7. Water-rate	...			...			...		
8 Beef slaughter fees	1,200	0	0	2,000	0	0	729	0	0
9. Mutton slaughter fees	1,500	0	0	1,600	0	0	1,690	9	11
(B) MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—									
1. Realizations under special Acts									
2. Proceeds of lands, &c.	1,710	13	0	1,369	8	0	1,230	3	4
3. Income derived from markets, &c. (rents, fees, sale of refuse, &c.).	8,254	14	6	8,969	2	9	9,246	3	10
4. Conservancy and road-cleaning (fees, sale-proceeds of night-soil, street refuse, &c.).	329	2	0	507	0	0	255	0	0
5. Municipal fines	534	10	6	301	0	3	326	8	0
6. Sundries (rents of municipal lands, Government	20,390	8	4	21,089	5	10	16,506	14	4
grants, receipts from public gardens, &c.),	243	0	9	473	3	3	1,212	4	6
7. School-fees									
8. Contribution from railway authorities	1,064	14	4	1,698	7	7	1,560	0	0
(C) DEBT—									
1. Loans	...			...			...		
2. Deposits (contractors, salaries unpaid, &c.)	...			...			500	0	0
3. Advances	...			65	0	0	195	0	0
Total Receipts	1,02,668	9	5	97,056	8	4	98,139	6	5
Opening Balance	14,319	12	7	12,363	4	0	13,969	3	7
GRAND TOTAL	1,16,988	6	0	1,09,419	12	4	1,12,108	10	0

DIX S.

THE QUETTA MUNICIPALITY.

for the year ending 31st March 1890.

Disbursements.	Actuals of 1887-88.			Actuals of 1888-89.			Actuals of 1889-90.		
EXPENDITURE.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
(A) GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT*—									
1. (Office establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrate's establishment, &c.).	1,778	0	0	1,818	0	0	1,818	0	0
2. Collection of Municipal Taxes (establishment, purchase of account-books and paper, money-boxes, repair to outposts, &c.).	1,111	4	0	1,246	0	0	1,606	15	9
(B) PUBLIC SAFETY—									
1. Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engine buckets, repairs, &c.)	979	8	6	23	0	0	12	0	0
2. Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps and oil, repairs, &c.).	1,423	3	10	2,176	7	7	1,999	15	8
3. Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts, &c.).	6,627	0	1	7,196	12	3	8,638	14	9
4. Excise preventive establishment	...			820	0	0	934	15	5
(C) PUBLIC HEALTH—									
1. Buildings and other works (erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, &c.).	...			1,797	15	0	...		
2. Repairs (to market, dispensary, &c.)	...			...			...		
6. Maintenance of medical institutions (dispensary establishment, purchase of medicines, &c.).	...			1,800	0	0	2,050	0	0
4. Vaccination (establishment)	...			...			...		
5. Water-works (establishment, repairs)	...			...			...		
6. Road-watering (establishment, purchase of water-carts, repairs, &c.)	1,618	0	0	1,644	3	6	2,793	14	8
7. Road-cleaning (establishment, purchase and repair of dust-bins, &c.).	...			...			...		
8. Conservancy (establishment, repairs, purchase of carts, dry earth, land for burying night-soil, &c.).	11,200	0	0	14,973	11	11	18,751	3	4
Refunds, &c., of fines or over-assessments	...			...			...		
Remissions of cess	...			...			...		
9. Drainage-works (establishment, repairs)	...			...			...		
10. Other measures—									
(a) Markets and slaughter-houses (establishment, contingencies)	...			...			...		
(b) Public Garden (establishment, purchase of seeds, repair of well, purchase of bullocks, &c.).	4,562	0	0	4,345	12	5	4,558	8	3
11. Chowkidar for Lock Hospital	78	13	9	312	4	0	308	0	0
II.—CONTRIBUTIONS.									
(D) PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—									
Contributions to Schools	2,271	13	6	3,343	4	0	5,443	11	[illegible]
Contribution to Sandeman Library	...			240	0	0	240	0	0
(E) PUBLIC CONVENIENCE—									
1. Public works (establishment)†—									
(a) New works	1,338	0	0	1,536	10	7	1,631	6	0
(b) Repairs	31,548	0	0	22,316	14	6	15,519	15	10
2. Survey of land	6,725	0	0	4,828	10	8	8,074	15	0
3. Other charges (printing, rewards, &c.)	...			...			...		
4. Contributions	...			...			...		
(F) MISCELLANEOUS—									
1. Contribution to cantonment	26,044	5	8	22,312	0	10	25,866	2	2
2. Miscellaneous	2,140	8	9	1,050	12	9	1,170	0	8
3. Refund of octroi duty	3,907	13	11	445	5	9	6	13	0
4. Refund of cost of land	1,121	10	0	832	11	0	...		
5. Jubilee expenses	150	0	0	...			...		
(G) DEBT—									
1. Loans (instalment payable during the year)	...			...			...		
Interest — Last year	...			...			...		
Interest — Current year				...			500	0	0
2. Deposits	...			390	0	0	...		
3. Advances (on account of departmental works, &c.)	...								
Closing Balance—				...			...		
Deposits	...			...			...		
Actual Municipal balance	...			...			...		
Total expenditure	1,04,625	2	0	95,450	8	9	1,01,925	8	1
Closing Balance	12,363	4	0	13,969	3	7	10,183	1	11
GRAND TOTAL	1,16,988	6	0	1,09,419	12	4	1,12,108	10	0

* It must be clearly understood that under this head only such establishments are to be shown as cannot be properly shown under any of the other heads. Wherever there is a special establishment for a particular purpose only, it should be shown under the head to which that purpose belongs, and not under the head of General Establishments.

† If the Public Works Establishment be employed partly upon works connected with any of the other heads, the share of the charge debitable to those heads should be shown under those heads, and not under (E).

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,

Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

APPENDIX T.

Comparative Statement of the Anglo-Vernacular School, Quetta, from April, 1886, to March 1890.

1886-87.				1887-88.				1888-89.				1889-90.			
Natives of Hindustan.	Natives of Baluchistan.	TOTAL.	Amount of income.	Natives of Hindustan.	Natives of Baluchistan.	TOTAL.	Amount of income.	Natives of Hindustan.	Natives of Baluchistan.	TOTAL.	Amount of income.	Natives of Hindustan.	Natives of Baluchistan.	TOTAL.	Amount of income.
			R a. p.				R a. p.				R a. p.				R a. p.
38·75	16·41	55·16	194 10 0	76·83	24·58	101·41	258 4 9	110·14	30·15	140·29	449 5 0	134·18	31·28	165·46	587 0 3

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

APPENDIX U.

Address at the opening of the Lady Sandeman Girls' School, Quetta.

SIR ROBERT, LADY SANDEMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is to me a most pleasing and delightful spectacle to behold so many persons assembled for the purpose of witnessing the opening ceremony of this institution. The inauguration of this educational movement takes place under the auspices of Lady Sandeman, who has so kindly taken the initiative in advancing its welfare and prosperity.

Those who have, during the last few years, watched the progress made in Baluchistan, and more especially in Quetta, must have noticed the rapid strides that have been achieved under the benign rule of Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman. Quetta has emerged from a condition of creeping sluggishness into one of energy and activity. Education has begun to assert itself in a marked manner.

In various parts of India female education is receiving great attention; and it is a matter of congratulation to us that Baluchistan is not behind its neighbours in making adequate provision for its daughters.

Female education has not only been encouraged by the Imperial Government, but the native community themselves have anxiously looked forward to the day when this scheme of reform would be moulded into a tangible shape. With characteristic energy, Quetta has practically started a Girls' School, to which Lady Sandeman has given her name; and under her ladyship's fostering care it is hoped it may soon rise to take a prominent place in popular esteem.

In April last, when Babu Jamiat Rai, the head clerk of the Political Agent's Office, and the leading spirit in this movement, consulted Khan Bahadur Burjorji D. Patel on the subject of female education, the latter readily agreed to assist in organizing the movement. Indeed, Mr. Patel has always taken a prominent part in all that concerns the advancement of Quetta, irrespective of caste or creed.

Subsequently, at the instance of Babu Jamiat Rai, with his coadjutors, Lala Thakur Dass of the Railway, and Babu Hari Ram of the Office of the Baluchistan Agency, a circular was issued calling on all who favoured female education, to submit a list of the girls they would send to the school. Eighteen names were given, and Khan Bahadur Burjorji D. Patel thereupon agreed to build a school at his own cost. The proposal was then laid before Diwan Gunpat Rai, who heartily welcomed it, and promised to take a leading part. On the 18th May, a public meeting was held, attended by about one hundred persons representing different sections of the community, and the necessity for a school was formally recognized. A Committee, with Diwan Gunpat Rai as President and Babu Jamiat Rai as Secretary, was elected to work out the details. Subscription lists were opened, and about R700 were promised towards the school. The Committee, under Diwan Gunpat Rai's guidance, with the able assistance of Lala Chokha Nand and others, has since been able to raise the fund to about R1,400. The proceedings were submitted to Major Gaisford, with the intimation that Khan Bahadur Burjorji D. Patel was willing to build the school at his own expense, provided that a site was given by the municipality. The Committee further asked Major Gaisford to solicit the Agent to the Governor-General—

(1) To grant a site near the Barnes Serai.

(2) To sanction the maintenance of the school establishment by the municipality from the 1st April 1890.

The scheme met with hearty approval from Major Gaisford. The Agent to the Governor-General was consulted, and he graciously agreed to the above proposals. Sir Harry Prendergast, moreover, put Major Gaisford in communication with Mr. Narainswami Ieyar, the Honorary Secretary of the Mysore High Caste Girls' School, who gave valuable information regarding its organization.

Khan Bahadur Burjorji D. Patel, in the meeting of May, 1889, expressed a desire that the school should, with permission, be called after Lady Sandeman. The suggestion was carried by universal acclamation. The President addressed a letter to her Ladyship on the subject, and we are thankful to say that we have received a reply in the affirmative.

Among those to whom no small share of credit is due, the name of Babu Jamiat Rai, our indefatigable Secretary, holds a conspicuous place. The idea first originated with him, and it is to a great extent owing to his labours and praiseworthy zeal that the present success has been attained. In collecting funds, engaging suitable teachers, and procuring information, he

certainly deserves the thanks of the community. It may be observed, in passing, that it is not only this school which owes its existence to his efforts, but since he has been in Baluchistan he has succeeded in organizing many other useful institutions for the benefit of his brethren.

The school which has been made over to the municipality will, to all intents and purposes, be a municipal institution.

A Committee of management comprising men from almost all sections of the native community, has undertaken to supervise the working of the school, and to submit a monthly report to the Political Agent, together with any suggestions they may have to make.

The thanks of the Committee are due to Khan Bahadur Burjorji D. Patel for the magnificent building which he has, at a cost of about R5,000, graciously provided for the school, and without which the idea of establishing it would have remained indefinitely in abeyance.

The list of subscribers whose sympathies are with the movement is as follows:—

	R
Mir Jam Ali Khan, Jam of Las Bela	200
Sardar Asad Khan, C.I.E.	100
Diwan Gunput Rai	75
Seth Tahlmul & Co.	75
Messrs. T. Rustomjee & Co.	50
Seth Tara Chand	50
Babu Basant Singh	50
Babu Nathu Ram, Supervisor	50
Seth Dwarka Dass	40
Lala Chokha Nand	35
M. Kartar Singh	30
R. B. Hittu Ram, C.I.E.	25
Babu Jamiat Rai	25
Seth Hira Mull	25
Lala Thakur Das	25
Sorabjee & Co.	25
Babu Hassa Mull	25
Babu Jaikishen Dass	25
Hakim Tola Ram	25
Seth Harnam Singh	25
Chungi, Contractor	25
Pandit Nand Lal	20
Sardar Ahmad Yar Khan, and many others	20

Our sincere thanks are due to all who have so liberally subscribed towards the fund, more especially to the Jam of Las Bela, whose spontaneous gift of R200 reached us at a time when we sorely needed funds.

No little difficulty was experienced in obtaining lady teachers, till at last Babu Jamiat Rai, in consultation with the Rev. Mr. Gray, succeeded in securing the services of two qualified native ladies.

The school was opened on trial on 9th August 1889. To show his earnestness and interest in the cause, Diwan Gunpat Rai was the first to send his own daughter to the school. This inspired confidence in the people, and his bright example was soon followed by others. The average daily attendance during the last four months has been 20 pupils. The 26 girls now on the rolls comprise 12 Panjabis, 9 Sindhis, 1 Shalkoti, 3 Kandaharis and one Madrasi, with one solitary Muhammadan. It is with pleasure that we have to notice a peculiar innovation in the school in the organization of a special class for elderly married women.

The scheme of studies is similar to that which obtains in the Punjab, the curriculum of which was furnished to us by Miss Francis, Inspectress of Schools. It embraces the Hindi, Gurmukhi and Urdu languages. Sewing and knitting are also taught. No fees are charged.

In conclusion, we sincerely hope that Sir Robert Sandeman and Lady Sandeman, Major Gaisford and Mr. Ingle will continue to enlist their sympathies on behalf of this useful institution, which is still in its initial stage. Our special thanks are due to Lady Sandeman for the patronage she has so kindly accorded to the school, and we feel assured that under her ladyship's personal influence it will have an increasingly successful career.

Gunpat Rai, Diwan, *President*. Jamiat Rai, *Secretary*.

Hari Ram, *Asstt. Secretary*.

Chokha Nand,
Becha Ram Chatterjee,
Basant Singh,
Leela Ram Chowdri, } *Members*.

Ram Rakha Mal,
Sheikh Fazal Elahi,
Kazi Kiam-ud-din,
Bhagwan Das. } *Members*.

APPENDIX V.

The Lady Sandeman Girls' School, Quetta.

Name of Month.	Number of Students on the List.		Number of Average Attendants.		Girls.			Married women.			Girls.		Married women.	
	Girls.	Married women.	Girls.	Married women.	Hindi.	Gurmukhi.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Gurmukhi.	Urdu.	Sewing.	Knitting.	Sewing.	Knitting.
October	27	...	15	...	3	19	5	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
November	29	10	18	6	3	20	6	...	9	1	...	9	...	2
December	31	11	24	6	6	19	6	...	10	1	...	12	...	3
January	40	11	26	8	5	26	9	3	5	3	...	13	...	...
February	38	11	20	7	7	23	8	1	6	4	...	13	2	...
March	38	8	25	6	5	24	9	1	2	5	...	15	3	...

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*

Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

Appendix W.

To *His Excellency the* Viceroy *and* Governor-General *of India.*

May it please Your Excellency,—The town of Quetta which Your Excellency visits to-day* has comparatively but recently come under British rule. Nevertheless it yields to no city of the Indian Empire in the loyalty and heartiness with which it welcomes Your Excellency.

We the more heartily welcome Your Excellency, not only because it is the first visit with which Your Excellency honours our town, but because it is the first time that a Viceroy has been able to spend more than a day or two in our midst.

But fourteen years have elapsed since Quetta was first occupied by the British Government. It then consisted of a small bazar, with the Khan's fort. To-day it boasts of a cantonment of no mean size and of a large and prosperous town, united by rail to British India.

Evidence of its internal advancement is visible on all sides. Education is making rapid strides among all classes of our community, and we have to-day two vernacular schools, one for boys and the other for girls. The latter, "The Lady Sandeman Girls' School," is but a modern institution and needs all the fostering care and aid bestowed on it by the Local Government. The Boys' School, on the other hand, is in a flourishing condition and has outgrown the modest aid which it receives from municipal funds. We venture, therefore, to appeal on its behalf for assistance from Imperial sources.

The advance of medical science in our town has been equally rapid, and is represented by a large and well-appointed Hospital, to which is attached a separate zenana ward, recently affiliated to the Indian branches of the "Countess of Dufferin's" Fund. These results are due to the exertions of Drs. Owen and Leahy.

Your Excellency is doubtless aware of the disasters suffered by our town owing to recent floods. The local administration is endeavouring to obviate the recurrence of such calamities by the introduction of a more adequate system of drawing off the water from the hills, and we earnestly trust that with the help of the Government of India their efforts may be crowned with complete success.

Among the many blessings which Quetta has received since it was brought under British rule is the introduction of a railway connecting it with the Indian provinces. But the rates charged for both passenger and goods traffic are abnormally high, and we would earnestly ask Your Excellency to again graciously consider this matter, and, if possible, to assimilate the local charges to those obtaining on railways in India.

The growth of the town of Quetta and the peaceful and prosperous condition of the district are due largely to the vigorous help and wise administration of Sir Robert Sandeman, the Agent to the Governor-General, seconded by Mr. H. S. Barnes, our late Political Agent. To these officers and to the present head of the district we tender our gratitude.

In conclusion, we observe with pride that Your Excellency has found it possible to visit Quetta at so early a stage of Your Lordship's Viceroyalty. We venture to hope that we shall have further opportunities accorded to us of greeting Your Excellency and the Marchioness of Lansdowne, and we safely predict that on future occasions Your Excellencies will be welcomed by the people of Baluchistan with undiminished loyalty and heartiness.

Wishing Your Excellencies long life and prosperity, we beg to subscribe ourselves

Your Lordship's

Most obedient humble Servants

BUJOBJI D. PATEL, K.B.,

(and sixteen others.)

His Excellency the Viceroy replied to the above as follows :—

"It gives me much pleasure to meet you here on my arrival in your city, and to receive these assurances of the loyalty of the community on behalf of which you have addressed me. You have dwelt in graphic and well chosen language upon the extraordinary advance which the town of Quetta has undergone during the comparatively brief period which has elapsed since its occupation by the British Government. You would probably be justified in saying

* The 20th November 1889.

that no part of the Indian Empire has in that period brought a larger accession of prosperity; nor need you, I believe, apprehend that the progress which has been achieved in the past will not be continued in the future; or that the railway communication now rapidly approaching completion will not still further strengthen the claim of Quetta to a place amongst the leading cities in this country. I rejoice to learn that you have not only taken thought for the material welfare of your people, but that you are making adequate provision for the intellectual advancement of the generation which is to replace this one. I am glad that the provision extends to children of both sexes. You may depend upon obtaining the careful consideration of the Government for the appeal (which is in your contemplation) made on behalf of the school to which you referred. I am also glad to hear that your city possesses a suitable hospital, and that it has attached to it a zenana ward connected with Lady Dufferin's Fund, in the administration of which Lady Lansdowne takes a special interest.

I have heard with regret of the injuries recently sustained by the town owing to severe floods. I trust that no difficulty will be experienced in guarding against a recurrence of this visitation. It is, I have no doubt, the case that, owing to the immense expense at which you have been provided with railway communication, rates higher than those obtaining on other lines have been charged upon that in which you are specially interested. The subject is a fair one for discussion, and I shall have much pleasure in conferring with the Honourable Member in charge of the Public Works Department in regard to it. The Government of India has certainly no desire to fix those rates upon a scale calculated to arrest the flow of that stream of commercial activity which we earnestly desire to encourage by every means at our disposal. I have heard with satisfaction the testimony which you have borne to the wisdom and energy with which the affairs of that district have been administered by the Agent to the Governor-General, Sir Robert Sandeman, an official who has the confidence of the Government of India and whose name for all time will be honourably connected with this portion of the Indian Empire. I have given practical proof of my concurrence in the high opinion which you formed of Mr. Barnes by selecting him for employment requiring a high order of ability in connection with that Department of the Government for which I am myself especially responsible. Gentlemen, I notice with pleasure that you interpret my presence here at an early period in my term of office as an indication of the interest which I take in your city and this part of the frontier. I feel sure that the opportunity which has thus fallen to me of observing for myself what has already been achieved and what yet remains to be effected will be of the utmost value to me.

I thank you, in Lady Lansdowne's name and my own, for the friendly greeting and good wishes with which your address was concluded. I can assure you that you may depend upon the sincerity of the interest which I take in all that which concerns your welfare and prosperity.

APPENDIX

List of Native Officials, Sardars, and Maliks, &c., admitted in the

1	2	3	4	5	6
His Highness the Khan's Officials.	Baluchis.	Jhallawans.	Sarawans.	Officials and Municipality.	Duranis.
Information not available in this office.	Information not available in this office.	Information not available in this office.	Information not available in this office.	1. R. B. Hittu Ram, C.I.E.	1. Sardar Muhammad Hussain Khan.
				2. K. B. Huk Niwaz Khan.	2. Sardar Muhammad Rahim Khan.
				3. Diwan Gunpat Rai.	3. Taj Muhammad Khan, Popalzai.
				4. Munshi Najaf Ali.	4. Saadat Maluk Khan.
				5. Kazi Jelal-ud-din.	5. Abdul Hamid Khan.
				6. K. B. Allahdad Khan.	6. Alyar Khan.
				7. Ahmed Yar Khan.	7. Muhammad Hussain Khan.
				8. Lalla Udho Das, Tehsildar.	8. Abdul Wahid Khan.
				9. Sheikh Ghulam Nabi.	9. Taj Muhammad Khan.
				10. K. B. Muhammad Hussain Khan.	10. Muhammad Usman Khan.
				11. Munshi Bashir Ali Khan.	11. Abdul Majid Khan.
				12. Lalla Udho Das, Munsiff.	12. Yar Muhammad Khan.
				13. Kazi Muzzaffar Khan.	13. Ghulam Haidar Khan.
				14. Lalla Harri Ram.	14. Lal Muhammad.
				15. Lalla Chokha Nand.	15. Abdul Aziz Khan.
				16. Gulzar Khan.	16. Malik Samudar.
				17. Gul Muhammad Khan.	17. Malik Agha.
				18. Lalla Jamiat Rai.	18. Malik Paradin.
				19. Moulvi Abdul Rahim.	19. Malik Lalo.
				20. Seth Bhik Chand.	20. Malik Nazir.
				21. Mukhi Lila Ram.	21. Malik Akbar.
				22. Hakim Tola Ram.	22. Malik Shahin.
				23. Seth Dwarka Das.	23. Mir Kalam.
				24. Mukhi Pheroo Mal.	24. Nur Din Hamidzai.
				25. Bawa Kewal Ram.	
				26. Seth Hira Mall.	
				27. Seth Lorinda Ram.	
				28. Seth Adoo Mal.	
				29. Seth Alibhoy.	
				30. Seth Muhammad Ali.	
				31. Sheikh Abdul Rahim.	
				32. Mirza Niwaz Muhammad.	
				33. Mulla Abu Baker.	
				34. Seth Kulian Das.	
				35. Seth Tara Chand.	
				36. Seth Dhanpat Rai.	
				37. Seth Takan Das.	

X.

Viceregal Darbar held at Quetta on the 28th November 1889.

7	8	9	10
Syeds and Kasis.	Kakars.	Barozais and Tarins.	Ghilzais.
1. Syed Muhammad Agha.	1. Sardar Shingul Khan.	1. Sardar Muhammad Khan.	1. Ghulam Haidar Khan.
2. Syed Aurang Shah.	2. Wahab Khan Panezai.	2. Samunder Khan Luni.	2. Sherjan.
3. Syed Muhammad Hussain.	3. Baran Kudezai.	3. Sarbuland Khan Barozai.	3. Wali Muhammad Toki.
4. Syed Atto.	4. Baik Khan Musakhel.	4. Isa Khan Batezai Tarin.	4. Pir Muhammad.
5. Syed Samunder.	5. Sanjar Musakhel.	5. Akhtiar Khan Barozai.	5. Gul Shah.
6. Syed Amir.	6. Mulla Dilhar.	6. Abdul Aziz Batezai Tarin.	6. Darya Khan.
7. Syed Bakhu.	7. Umar Khan Abdullazai.	7. Taz Muhammad Barozai.	7. Khan Sahib Abdulla.
8. Syed Afzal Shah.	8. Khanan Mandokhel.	8. Arsala Khan Barozai.	*Kakars*—continued.
9. Syed Samunder Shah.	9. Mian Khan Nibzai.	9. Malik Sipah Tarin.	8 Lal Khan.
10. Syed Jehan Shah.	10. Paindan Kibzai.	10. Barat.	9. Saadat.
11. Syed Adam Shah.	11. Halim Khan.	11. Malik Muhammad Jan Tarin.	10. Shado.
12. Arbab Badaljan.	12. Balal Panezai.	12. Malik Arsala Khudadadzai.	11. Nasir.
13. Arbab Khudadad Khan.	13. Mulla Mustak.	13. Malik Majo.	12. Azad Khan.
14. Arbab Adam Khan.	14. Bahadur Khan.	14. Rahmdil Khan.	13. Nawab Vanechi.
15. Arbab Muhammad Hyat.	15. Muhammad Nur.	15. Baz Khan Haikalzai.	14. Hossain Techi.
16. Arbab Sher Zaman.	16. Muhammad Syed.	16. Kaim Luni.	15. Mir Ahmad Khan.
17. Malik Sher Muhammad.	17. Bisharat.	17. Mir Khan Luni.	16. Lawang Khan.
18. Wazir Muhammad.	18. Fakir Muhammad.	18. Malik Baz Segi.	17. Yusuf of Barshore.
19. Haji Khair Muhammad.	19. Jarulla Khan.	19. Alam Shadozai.	18. Aslam.
Barozais—continued.	20. Malik Akhtar.	20. Tor Khan Shadozai.	19. Yusuf Bazai.
20. Mewa Dehpal.	21. Amir Awal.	21. Muhammad Khan Shadozai.	20. Wahid Dad.
21. Wahhari Margazani.	22. Sultan Muhammad.	22. Wazir Khan Shadozai.	21. Kalu.
22. Mitha Khan Gobramzai.	23. Malik Habo.	23. Bazar Khan Shadozai.	22. Malik Ghani.
23. Gulu Khan Nodani.	24. Durani.	24. Ismail Tarin.	23. Dauran.
24. Toti Mekhiani.	25. Saido.	25. Kamal Tarin.	24. Pir Muhammad.
25. Nabbu.	26. Nadar Khan.	26. Inayet Tarin.	25. Allahdad.
26. Essjan Sheikh Khamis.	27. Murad Khan.	27. Nasir Tarin.	26. Mir Haji.
27. Mulla Firdoz Mikhiani.	28. Malik Majid.	28. Ismail Khan Khojak.	27. Kalu Khan.
28. Wasil Mikhiani.	29. Baha-ud-din.	29. Nur Muhammad Ghiskori.	28. Madak.
	30. Haji Harun.	30. Khalifa Yakub Khojak.	29. Asad Khan.
			30. Azim Khan.
			31. Pirak.
			32. Yahiya.

(Sd.) G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

APPENDIX Y.

His Excellency the Viceroy's address at the Durbar held at Quetta on 28th November 1889.

YOUR HIGHNESS, CHIEFS AND SARDARS OF THE KALAT STATE AND OF THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY,—It is with great satisfaction that I find myself able to receive in Durbar Your Highness and the Jam of Las Bela, the Sardars of the Baluch Confederacy, and the Khans and Arabs and leading men of the Pathan districts under British control.

It will be in Your Highness's recollection that my predecessor had hoped on the occasion of his visit to Quetta two years ago to meet you under similar circumstances, and to make personal aquaintance with yourself and the Sardars. The abandonment of that project, I know, occasioned great disappointment to Lord Dufferin, who had earnestly desired to take such an opportunity of publicly cementing the friendship which exists between the Government of India and the ruler and people of this country.

I rejoice that it should be within my power to give effect to Lord Dufferin's intention, and I esteem myself fortunate in that it has fallen to my lot to be the first Viceroy of India to interchange personal greetings in Quetta with yourself and the Sardars and Chiefs who are collected in this room.

More than twelve years have now passed since the untiring efforts made by Sir Robert Sandeman, the trusted representative of the Government of the Queen-Empress, especially during his Mission to Kalat in 1876, culminated in the well-known settlement of Mustung, a settlement which was closely followed by the memorable Durbar held at Jacobabad by Lord Lytton, the then Viceroy.

The treaty executed at that time by the Viceroy and by Your Highness bore witness to the reconciliation effected between yourself, the Ruler of Las Bela, and the Baluch Sardars Such a reconciliation was urgently demanded in the interests of peace and stable government. It was also indispensable with reference to an object to which neither the Kalat State nor the Government of India could be indifferent—I mean the opening up of trade communication between our two countries, and between India and Afghanistan, a step which would have been impossible without the removal of the risks occasioned in former days by the unsafe condition of the principal trade routes.

We are now in a position to look back to the result which the arrangements of 1876 have achieved. They are of a nature which must, I believe, be entirely satisfactory to all concerned, and not least to Your Highness. The Bolan Pass has become a safe and peaceable highway, and Your Highness's wise action in subsequently consenting to the commutation of the transit dues formerly levied upon all commodities conveyed through the Pass has given a further stimulus to commerce.

The heavy cost of this arrangement was cheerfully borne by the British Government in the general interest.

I believe I am within the mark when I say that there is not a chief or a trader in this part of the country whose wealth has not greatly increased in consequence of these salutary changes, while the mass of the people, released from the dangers and anxieties of internal disputes, have experienced a general and marked advance in well-being and prosperity.

Other roads besides that through the Bolan Pass have been opened up, and your country has been thrown into direct connection with the commercial enterprise of the Indian Empire.

It would, however, be a grave mistake to regard these improvements as affecting commercial interests alone. They have, I am happy to say, had the effect of drawing closer the bonds of goodwill which unite Your Highness's State with the Government of the Queen-Empress. They have, on the one hand, given to Your Highness a sense of security from external attack which you could not have felt in the absence of a connection with us; they have, on the other, given to the British Government, with Your Highness's full concurrence, and upon terms just and honourable to yourself, the means of consolidating its authority upon this portion of the frontier, and of adopting adequate measures for its own protection, and the protection of its allies, amongst whom Your Highness holds a distinguished place. Last, and not least, the agreement thus arrived at has enabled us to establish between the regions lying to the east, and those to the west, of the great Passes which pierce these mountains a permanent line of railway communication.

Having lately travelled over a part of the line, I am glad to express my great admiration of the skill and courage with which our engineers have, in the face of natural obstacles of the most formidable kind, addressed themselves to a task which is, I am happy to say, now rapidly approaching completion.

The political events which have taken place since the new departure which I have described was happily made in 1876 have borne testimony to the wisdom with which the policy then adopted was conceived, and to the loyalty with which it has been carried out on both sides.

Within two years of the execution of the Treaty of Jacobabad the sincerity of the Ruler of the Kalat State was tested by the outbreak of the Second Afghan War, at the close of which the Marquis of Ripon conveyed to Your Highness and the principal Sirdars his high appreciation of the loyalty and friendship which you had displayed and of the effective assistance which you had rendered to British officers during the military operations in Afghanistan.

I feel confident that should an emergency of this or any other kind again arise, you will be found ready to show once more, by acts which cannot be misunderstood, how fully you are convinced of the advantages which you derive from your allegiance to us, and how faithfully you are prepared to carry out the engagements which you have contracted.

I am sure Your Highness and the Sardars of the Kalat State will give us credit for having, on our side, scrupulously fulfilled the obligations which we have contracted towards yourself. The distinguished officer now entrusted with the Baluchistan Agency has from the beginning been Your Highness's sincere friend, and has, I believe, gained the full confidence of Your Highness and your Sardars. One of the chief reasons of Sir Robert Sandeman's success, and of the support he has received both from the Government of India and from those with whom he has been brought into contact here, is to be found in his complete realization of the fact that we desired in all that we were doing to respect your rights, to have regard to your traditional customs, and to avoid as much as possible interference with your private and local affairs. Wherever it has been possible to do so, we have relied upon the machinery of your own tribal councils and upon the time-honoured institutions which govern the relations between the Ruler of the Kalat State and its great nobles.

Much of what I have said has had special reference to the country under Your Highness's administration.

But I also wish to say a few words to those Khans, Arbabs and other gentlemen present, who are now subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

Hardly ten years have elapsed since the districts of Pishin, Sibi and Thal-Chotiali first came into British possession during the war of Afghanistan. Since then these districts have been formally declared to form part of British India; while more lately the Kakar country and the Khetran Valley have come under our administration. During these years you have had ample opportunity of judging what British rule means. You will, I hope, have learnt that it is founded on justice; that the British Government neither exacts heavy taxes nor interferes with your private affairs; that it has no wish to meddle with your religion; and that it desires to respect your ancient customs, so far as it is possible to respect them without injustice to individuals. The British Government desires to see its subjects prosperous, contented, and happy.

The extension of the railway, of which I spoke just now, the construction throughout your districts of good metalled roads, the execution in Pishin of important irrigation works, have all helped to bring wealth to the country and provided employment for thousands of your people.

The British Government has further shown its confidence in you by having resort to your co-operation whenever circumstances permitted. Your local levies have been employed for the purpose of maintaining order, and your jirgas for the performance of the ordinary duties of civil administration. In return for these benefits the Government expects from you loyal and faithful service.

Such service has, I am glad to know, been rendered by many of you in the past, and I feel convinced that you will not fail to render it again should the opportunity be given to you. Of one thing you may be sure that the British Government is strong and powerful, and that it does not forget those who have deserved well at its hands.

I wish to add to what I have already said that I am glad to see here to-day some representatives of the mercantile community to whose zeal and enterprise during the last few years the thriving town of Quetta owes much of the prosperity which it now enjoys.

It now only remains for me to express the pleasure which it has afforded me to visit this country and to become personally known to Your Highness and to the Sardars and Chiefs. I bid you farewell, and I assure you of my earnest desire to uphold your rights and to promote your prosperity, and I trust that you will never cease to think of me as a firm friend and a cordial well-wisher.

APPENDIX Z.

List of Khillats given at the Mangul Durbar at Quetta.

No.	Name.
1	Kazi Jalal-ud-din Khan, Native Assistant, Pishin.
2	Ahmad Yar Khan, Inspector of Police, Quetta.
3	Abdul Hamid Khan, Achakzai.
4	Abdul Majid Khan, Achakzai.
5	Saadad Maluk Khan, Achakzai.
6	Taj Muhammad Khan, Achakzai.
7	Ghulam Haidar Khan, Achakzai.
8	Lal Muhammad Khan, Achakzai.
9	Syed Muhammad Hassan.
10	Syed Atto.
11	Sardar Allayar Khan, Rustomzai.
12	Arbab Badal Jan, Kasi.
13	Arbab Khudadad Khan, Kasi.
14	Arbab Sher Muhammad, Kasi.
15	Arbab Adam Khan, Kasi.
16	Arbab Sher Zaman, Kasi.
17	Syed Jehan Shah, Kasi.
18	Syed Bakhu of Pishin.
19	Malik Isa Khan, Batezai.
20	Malik Abdul Aziz, Batezai.
21	Malik Akhtar of Barshor.
22	Malik Jarulla of Barshor.
23	Malik Sipahi, Tarin.
24	Malik Lalo, Malezai.
25	Malik Nazir, Hamidzai.
26	Malik Paradin, Ashezai.
27	Malik Muhammad Jan, Abdul Rahmanzai.
28	Malik Baz Segi.
29	Malik Aziz Khan, Shahwani.
30	Malik Sultan Muhammad, Sargari.
31	Malik Majid, Bazai.
32	Malik Nasir, Bazai.
33	Malik Lal Khan, Yasinzai.
34	Malik Wazir Muhammad, Kasi.
35	Muhammad Usman Khan, Durani.
36	Abdul Wahid Khan, Durani.
37	Malik Rahmdil Khan, Masezai.
38	Arsala Khan, Khudadadzai.
39	Malik Barat, Alizai.
40	Hazi Harum of Bostan.
41	Malik Amir of Gwal.
42	Malik Majo, Haikalzai.
43	Lala Jamiat Rai, Head Clerk, Quetta-Pishin Agency.
44	Moulvi Abdul Rahim, Saristadar, Quetta-Pishin Agency.
45	Malik Mir Ahmad, Ahmad Khel Kakar.
46	Syed Adam Shah.
47	Akbar Ghaibezai.
48	Sher Muhammad Nurzai.
49	Malik Shero.

ANNEXURE I.

Movements of the Political Agent during the year 1889-90.

Date.	Place visited.
April 1889—	
7th .	. Peshin.
April 1889—	
7th .	. Quetta.

[*Mr. Barnes left for Simla on the 20th April 1889.*]

Date.	Place visited.
April 1889—	
26th .	. Pishin.
28th .	. Quetta.
May 1889—	
6th .	. Khojak.
8th .	. Quetta.
13th .	. Khojak.
15th .	. Quetta.
20th .	. Shelabagh.
22nd .	. Quetta.
June 1889—	
1st .	. Chaman.
2nd .	. Spinawana and Chaman.
8th .	. Quetta.
10th .	. Khojak.
11th .	. Chaman.
16th .	. Quetta.
17th .	. Khojak.
23rd .	. Quetta.
July 1889—	
2nd .	. Pishin.
8th .	. Quetta.
29th .	. Khojak.
August 1889—	
3rd .	. Quetta.
6th .	. Chaman.
10th .	. Quetta.
September 1889—	
20th .	. Pishin.
22nd .	. Quetta.
October 1889—	
18th .	. Khojak.
19th .	. Quetta.
November 1889—	
17th .	. Khojak.
18th .	. Quetta.
December 1889—	
1st .	. Pishin.
2nd .	. Quetta.
18th .	. Kanak.
19th .	. Panjpai.
20th .	. Kurdagop.
21st .	. Gulangoor.
22nd .	. Nushki.
25th .	. Zangi Nawar.
26th .	. Lalla.
27th .	. Chitank.
28th .	. Kaisar Khan But.
29th .	. Chageh and Zangi Nawar.
January 1890—	
2nd .	. Nushki.
7th .	. Quetta.
February 1890—	
1st .	. Khojak.
4th .	. Baleli.
5th .	. Quetta.
11th .	. Pishin.
12th .	. Quetta.
21st .	. Sibi.
March 1890—	
1st .	. Quetta.

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

ANNEXURE No. II.

Statement showing the Trans-Border Trade for the year 1889-90.

Week.		To Kandahar. Camels laden.	To Kandahar. Donkeys laden.	To Kandahar. Maundage.	From Kandahar. Camels laden.	From Kandahar. Donkeys laden.	From Kandahar. Maundage.	Horses for sale.	Sheep for sale.	Oxen for sale.	Remarks.
1889.											
April	8th	335	237	2,484	453	401	6,529	...	41	...	
„	16th	312	331	2,334	1,042	538	7,373	...	...	...	
„	24th	369	347	2,908	427	696	3,954	...	...	...	
„	30th	507	185	3,412	881	416	6,118	...	...	...	
May	8th	261	128	1,822	770	274	5,168	...	...	...	
„	16th	197	111	1,404	623	308	4,354	...	...	...	
„	24th	219	330	2,019	751	453	5,936	...	...	...	
„	31st	141	158	1,192	641	305	4,456	...	...	...	
June	8th	289	136	2,006	496	364	3,704	...	...	...	
„	16th	221	126	1,578	506	438	3,930	...	...	...	
„	24th	256	170	1,876	744	301	5,066	7	517	...	
„	30th	170	...	1,020	180	581	2,254	1	...	...	
July	8th	152	87	1,086	754	521	5,581	1	...	...	
„	16th	193	4	1,166	564	453	4,356	...	6	...	
„	24th	170	40	1,230	767	649	6,014	...	3	...	
„	31st	107	95	832	403	541	3,509	10	...	12	
Aug.	8th	24	...	...	231	395	2,191	25	760	...	
„	16th	139	...	834	505	535	4,139	...	...	...	
„	24th	72	...	432	1,036	593	7,474	...	...	...	
„	31st	96	33	642	416	458	3,496	...	515	...	
Sept.	8th	123	...	738	1,152	666	8,310	...	...	...	
„	16th	232	178	1,748	1,041	550	7,355	45	...	...	
„	24th	99	19	632	685	481	5,072	...	...	...	
„	30th	436	112	2,810	940	610	6,914	11	...	...	
Oct.	8th	220	...	1,320	850	656	6,466	...	...	...	
„	16th	156	...	936	914	388	6,269	38	...	...	
„	24th	499	...	2,994	1,256	192	7,983	8	94	...	
„	31st	442	66	2,784	600	320	4,210	...	...	...	
Nov.	8th	383	57	2,412	980	224	6,367	...	...	...	
„	16th	493	...	2,958	1,093	313	7,196	...	407	...	
„	24th	415	128	2,746	970	217	6,359	...	...	...	
„	30th	431	170	2,926	567	450	3,902	...	...	...	
Dec.	8th	398	270	2,928	937	205	6,032	...	...	...	
„	16th	389	127	2,588	1,378	138	8,601	...	...	...	
„	24th	535	141	3,492	978	158	6,184	...	...	...	
„	31st	429	...	2,574	1,088	33	6,594	...	...	...	
1890.											
Jan.	8th	698	190	4,568	905	110	5,650	...	...	...	
„	16th	414	270	3,024	1,014	71	6,238	...	...	...	
„	24th	325	288	2,526	1,241	184	7,814	...	...	...	
„	31st	412	203	2,878	780	125	4,930	...	...	...	
Feb.	8th	460	310	3,380	952	249	6,225	...	...	...	
„	16th	590	220	3,980	693	300	4,770	18	...	...	
„	24th	308	...	1,848	758	354	5,256	12	...	...	
„	28th	31	14	208	178	128	1,329	...	...	...	
March	8th	228	61	1,490	1,018	435	6,378	...	...	...	
„	16th	91	18	582	469	64	2,942	...	...	...	
„	24th	76	...	456	1,218	396	1,614	...	...	...	
„	31st	78	71	610	130	182	1,144	...	...	...	
Total		13,621	5,331	92,443	36,975	17,219	253,706	176	2,343	12	

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

APPENDIX B.

No. 1006, dated Camp Sibi, the 14th March 1891.

From—MAJOR C. E. YATE, C.S.I., C.M.G., Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General for Baluchistan.

I have the honour to submit herewith the Administration Report of the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1889-90.

Administration Report of the Thal-Chotiali Agency for the year 1889-90.

OFFICERS.

Captain MacIvor held charge of the Agency throughout the year under review.

The appointment of Assistant to the Political Agent was held successively by Lieutenants Archer (May to 10th December 1889) and Cubitt (10th December, 1889, to 31st March 1890).

On the 27th January, 1890, Lieutenant Godfrey was appointed to the charge of the Thal-Chotiali Police, and in March was transferred to Appozai as Assistant to Captain MacIvor.

Appendix A shows the movements of the Political Agent during the year.

In Appendix B is given a list of the gazetted officers of the Agency with the pay and allowances of each.

REVENUE.

The Budget Estimate and the Actuals of Receipt and Expenditure for the year under review are given in Appendix C.

A.—RECEIPTS.

1. *Land Revenue.*—The total income of the five tahsils under this head was estimated at R2,58,000; the actual receipts were R2,62,688-12-10, an increase of R4,688-12-10 on the estimate. Leaving Barkhan on one side and deducting the decrease under Miscellaneous, we find that the receipts of all other tahsils are in excess of the estimate, and that the total excess amounts to R12,507-10-5. Unfortunately the decrease in receipts for Barkhan cannot be positively accounted for here, as all correspondence relating to this tahsil was transferred to the Political Agent, Zhob, when it was placed under his jurisdiction, but an insufficient rainfall was probably the cause. There is, however, a falling off of R14,406-7-4 in the total receipts of the Agency compared with those of last year. This is due partly to the fact that in the year 1888-89 a large quantity of grain was ground into flour and sold to the Commissariat Department, while during the year under review no flour was sold, partly that during 1889-90 a quantity of grain in the Dabarkat granary was injured, and was sold at a practically nominal rate, and partly to the decrease under Barkhan already referred to. It must also be remembered that the Barkhan revenue for 1888-89 was particularly good. The following short table will show the increase or decrease in kind and its accompanying increase or decrease in cash receipts, as compared with the year 1888-89:—

	1888-89.		1889-90.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds. s. c.	R a. p.	Mds. s. c.	R a. p.	Mds. s. c.	R a. p.	Mds. s. c.	R a. p.
Sibi	37,649 6 0	82,638 9 0	32,867 6 0	68,580 4 8	...	...	4,842 0 0	14,058 4 4
Harnai	16,025 28 13	29,454 11 9	17,484 31 9	27,170 13 0	1,459 2 12	...	...	2,283 14 9
Duki	27,088 29 12	54,751 1 5	41,278 30 6	58,302 15 7	14,190 0 10	3,551 14 2	...	...
Bori	39,243 27 0	92,246 9 0	*	84,640 14 4	.	...	...	7,605 10 8
Barkhan	17,240 8 0	34,481 2 3	17,539 5 8	30,181 2 5	298 37 8	...	...	4,299 15 10
TOTAL	1,37,247 19 9	2,93,572 1 5	1,09,109 33 7	2,68,876 2 0	15,948 1 14	3,551 14 2	4,842 0 0	28,247 13 7

* Tashkish.

For the sake of convenience both harvests have been calculated together. This table points to a general fall in prices, while there has been an increase of receipts in kind in Duki, Harnai and Barkhan, and the Duki increase is a large one; in Duki only has there been an increase in cash. The decrease in Sibi was due to want of rain and consequent failure of the kharif crop. The Bori revenue was assessed by Tashkish. Hence column 3 of the table is blank.

The increase and decrease in kind and cash in Barkhan is in all probability not due entirely to a fall in prices. Compared with Harnai revenue, the proportions the figures bear to each other seem incorrect. But, in addition to the fact that all Barkhan files have been transferred to Zhob, several Barkhan revenue questions are still pending. It is impossible therefore to explain this decrease satisfactorily, and it must be done in the Report for 1891-92.

II. Excise.—The estimated revenue under this head was R51,000, the actual receipts R43,003, showing a decrease of R7,997. This was anticipated, and is to be accounted for by the completion of railway works at Sibi and on the line to Kach, and the consequent decrease in population.

III. Stamps.—Under this head we see a decrease of R3,948-7-0, due partly to a too high estimate for Bori and partly to the causes which resulted in a decrease of revenue under Excise. To these causes may also be attributed the decrease under *IV. Law and Justice*,—for a glance at Appendix C will show that by far the greater part of the decrease is in those districts through which the railway runs.

V. Miscellaneous.—According to the 1891-92 budget lately submitted, the decrease under this head should have been R1,496-2-1, as R503-13-11 only had then been received on account of deceased estates. But since the submission of the budget a further sum of R685-5-11 has been credited on this account by book transfer. The decrease therefore is R810-12-2.

B.—Expenditure.

The expenditure for the Agency, as shown on Appendix C, was R4,91,923-12-10 against an estimated expenditure of R5,04,432. We must, however, add to this a sum of R3,406-12-11 drawn in arrears in 1890-91 and subtract R34,465-6-10 drawn on account of the preceding year. We see then that the actual expenditure on account of 1889-90 was R4,60,865-2-11 as against Rs. 5,04,432, the estimate for 1889-90 and R4,68,678-4-9, the actual expenditure for 1888-89. This decrease may be considered satisfactory, particularly when we consider that during the year under review there was a slight increase in expenditure on account of the Offices of the Assistant Political Agent and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, and a sanction of R16,800 on account of additional levies.

Vide Appendix E.

POLICE.

Appendix F shows the strength of the Police on 1st April 1889. There was no change during the year.

Appendices G and H show the working of the police thanas and the return of serious crimes. The percentage of convictions obtained to cases admitted is 66·55, as against 68 for 1888-89; that of persons convicted to arrested is 67, showing an increase of 12·2 per cent., while there is a falling off of 28 per cent. in the value of the property recovered as reported stolen.

The results shown in Appendix H may be claimed as very satisfactory.

JUDICIAL AND MAGISTERIAL.

The following table gives the Judicial work of the various officers in the Agency during the year:—

Office.	Civil Suits.		Execution of decree cases.	Criminal Cases.		Total.
	Original.	Appeal.		Original.	Appeal.	
Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali	4	10	1	10	18	43
Assistant Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali	7	...	...	32	...	39
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	145	...	...	203	...	348
Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Bori	6	...	...	11	...	17
Tahsildar, Sibi	242	...	...	129	...	371
" Shahrig	137	...	...	104	...	241
" Bori	214	...	...	53	...	267
" Barkhan	1	...	...	14	...	15
Munsiff, Sibi	482	...	...	76	...	558
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	29	...	...	...	...	29
" Bori	119	...	...	15	...	134
" Duki	23	...	...	20	...	43
Total	1,409	10	1	667	18	2,105

The number of appeals against the decisions of the Lower Courts has again decreased, but there is also a decrease in the total number of criminal cases and civil suits. This is due to the decrease in the work of the Sibi courts consequent on the completion of certain railway works. In the Sharig courts, however, there is an increase.

Omitting cases of execution of decree, the following table shows the number of criminal cases and civil suits instituted in the different tahsils and divided according to the nationality of the accused or litigants. :—

NAME.	CRIMINAL.			CIVIL.			
	Versus Natives of India.	*Versus* Natives of the country.	TOTAL.	Between Natives of India only.	Between Natives of India and the Natives of the country.	Between Natives of this country only.	TOTAL.
Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali	3	7	10	4	...	...	4
Assistant Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali	23	9	32	7	...	...	7
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	117	86	203	82	29	34	145
Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Bori	5	6	11	...	4	2	6
Tahsildar, Sibi	38	91	129	194	12	36	242
" Shahrig	77	27	104	110	12	15	137
" Bori	37	16	53	167	29	18	214
" Barkhan	2	12	14	...	1	...	1
Munsiff, Sibi	54	22	76	409	21	52	482
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	...	...	...	22	3	4	29
" Bori	13	2	15	99	9	11	119
" Duki	6	14	20	3	6	14	23
TOTAL	375	292	667	1,097	126	186	1,409

This table bears out the reasons given for the decrease of work in the Sibi courts, for, whilst the numbers of criminal cases against Natives of India and of civil cases between Natives of India only have both decreased, the remaining columns are very much the same as in last year's report.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

A few cases of small-pox were reported from the Thal and Harnai districts, but the general health was good throughout the year.

TACCAVI ADVANCES.

A sum of R4,650* was advanced to cultivators during the year as taccavi advances. They were all given in the Duki district.

* *Vide* Appendix I.

FAIRS.

The sixth Annual Horse Show was held at Sibi on the 24th February, 1890, and following days.

The total number of stock was about 1,200 as against 871 in 1889. The number of horses registered was 983, and of these 753 competed for prizes. Besides horses there was a very fine show of Nari cattle, some riding and baggage camels, and a few mules and donkeys.

One hundred and thirty-three remounts were secured for Government at an average price of R229-8-0; 25 excellent draught bullocks were purchased by the Transport Department at an average price of R84. Six riding and 2 baggage camels were bought for the police. Thus the total number of animals secured to Government was 166, against 55 in 1889.

The brood mares and young stock were exceedingly good, and the number of animals secured for Government purposes of itself proclaims the fair a success. The proportion of remounts bought to the total head of stock is very large (it has not been equalled by any fair in India†), and is also a very fair guide to the excellent class of horses shown at the Sibi Fair. The sum awarded in prizes was R2,248, of which R1,000 was given by Government.

† *Vide* Report on Metropolitan and District Horse Shows for 1889-90.

Owing to other important business, the General Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, was unable to attend.

HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

As noted in last year's report, 4 donkey stallions were returned to India in 1888-89, but during the year under report the son of Nawab Mehralla Khan, the Marri Chief, asked that the services of a donkey stallion might be obtained for him. This was accordingly done.

Besides the donkey stallion here referred to, 23 horse stallions served at different times in the Thal-Chotiali Agency during the year under review. The expenses of their up-keep amounted to R2,988-11-7, and the number of mares covered by them was 304. Only 9 horses were castrated by the Government salutri during the year, but as time goes on the people will without doubt awake to the advantages to be obtained from his services.

FORESTS.

No fresh tracts were added to the forest area of the Agency during the year under review. The committee referred to in last year's report assembled at Ziarat in September, 1889, and submitted its recommendations for the enlargement of the Ziarat juniper forests. Rupees 8,930-4-2 were collected by the Political Department on account of royalty on wood and paid into the treasury to the credit of the Forest Department.

It is satisfactory to note that no fires occurred in any of the forests of the Agency.

PUBLIC WORKS.

At Loralai the tahsil and thana were completed and at Ziarat a rest-house was begun for the Political Agent, and an office built for the Agent to the Governor-General.

The Duki Raosin district road was constructed, and the diversion on the Quetta-Harnai road at Spintangi completed.

The lower Torkhan bridge and the much-needed serais for native travellers on the Harnai-Loralai road still await completion.

POLITICAL.

In the summer of 1889-90 the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General effected a settlement of the Mirzai Khoidad Zai dispute referred to in last year's report. A full account of this settlement was submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General with this office letter No. 4590 of 9th August 1889.

In December, 1889, the Agent to the Governor-General started on his mission to Zhob, returning to Quetta early in February. A British protectorate having been established in the Zhob Valley, Captain MacIvor was on the 1st January, 1890, appointed Political Agent at Appozai, a charge to be held in addition to that of the Thal-Chotiali district. A full report on this mission was submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General by Captain MacIvor from Appozai.

A list of cases settled in co-operation with the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, is given in Appendix K.

The title of Nawab was conferred on Sardars Mehralla Khan and Shabbaz Khan, the Chiefs of the Marri and Bugti tribes, in recognition of the services rendered by them to Government.

The notifications appeared in the *Gazette of India* of the 1st January, 1890, and sanads of the Government of India were transmitted by the Agent to the Governor General to the new-made Nawabs at a full Durbar, which was held at Sibi after the Horse Show.

In August, 1889, Akhundzada Abdul Karim Jan, a political refugee, the son of Mushki Alam and Saifulla Khan, Sardar of the Khederzai Zhobi, died of fever.

SERIOUS CRIME.

Of the 6 cases shown in Appendix H, 3 were cases of murder connected with adultery. In addition to these 6 cases there were 3 cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 1 of "ghaza," and 1 of attempted "ghaza." In both these latter cases the offender was brought to justice. The "ghaza" case was a curious one, the unfortunate victim being a Mussalman, who, on being suddenly awakened from sleep, was too bewildered to repeat the Kalima, and was cut down by the ghazi in consequence.

MUNICIPAL.

The accounts of the Sibi municipality were submitted to the Local Government with this office letter No. 7041 of 29th October 1890. It is only necessary to note here, in continuation of the remarks under this head in last year's report, that there was a further falling off of receipts on account of octroi dues, amounting to nearly R4,000.

EDUCATION.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Sibi.

By comparing the returns of this school for 1889-90 with those of the preceding year, we find that the attendance has decreased from 72 to 59, and the fees from R101-11-0 to R86-15-0. This is said to be due to the gradual decline of Sibi consequent on the extension of the railway and the continuous growth of Quetta. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the school for the first time sent up candidates for the Middle School Examination at Multan, and that out of the 6 candidates 4 passed. It is also worthy of note that the *number* of boys of the country has increased from 10 to 20.

The expenditure was R1,335-13-6, as against R1,789-11-0 of last year. Both the English masters were transferred to better appointments during the year under review.

The school at Kurk referred to in last year's report was abolished on the 31st March 1889.

C. E. YATE, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

APPENDIX A

Statement showing the Movements of the Political Agent during the year 1889-90.

Date.	From	To
23rd April 1889	Shahrig	Quetta.
5th May "	Quetta	Shahrig.
13th " "	Shahrig	Mangi.
17th " "	Mangi	Tangi.
18th " "	Tangi	Ziarat.
25th June "	Ziarat	Chantir.
26th " "	Chantir	Sinjawi.
27th " "	Sinjawi	Loralai.
2nd July "	Loralai.	
3rd " "	Loralai	Yarkarez.
4th " "	Yarkarez	Nishpa.
5th " "	Nishpa	Killa Saifulla.
6th " "	Killa Saifulla	Hajikhanpur.
7th " "	Hajikhanpur	Kazha and back.
8th " "	Hajikhanpur	Shinakhulla.
9th " "	Shinakhulla	Babu China.
10th " "		Back to Shinakhulla.
11th " "	Shinakhulla	Hindubagh.
12th " "		Halt.
13th " "	Hindubagh	Ziarat.
17th September 1889	Ziarat	Mangi.
	Mangi	Shahrig.
21st " "	Shahrig	Sibi.
22nd " "	Sibi	Mallganda and back.
27th " "	Sibi	Ziarat.
12th October "	Ziarat	Mangi.
18th " "	Mangi	Shahrig.
19th " "	Shahrig	Mangi.
23rd " "	Mangi	Quetta.
2nd November 1889	Quetta	Sibi.
9th " "	Sibi	Mall and back.
16th " "	Sibi	Quetta.
21st " "	Quetta	Sibi.
12th December "	Sibi	Harnai.
	Harnai	Dilkuna.
13th " "	Dilkuna	Sinjawi.
14th " "	Sinjawi	Loralai.
19th " "	Loralai	Dirgi.
20th " "	Dirgi	Loe Mara.
21st " "	Loe Mara	Humai.
22nd " "	Humai	Murgha.
23rd " "	Murgha	Laka Bund.
25th " "	Laka Bund	Babar Girda.
26th " "	Babar Girda	Appozai.
31st " "	Appozai	Nayo Abo.
1st January 1890	Nayo Abo	Kachhi.
2nd " "	Kachhi	Loe Sharan.
3rd " "	Loe Sharan	Kundar and back.
4th " "	Loe Sharan	Babakr Sharan.
5th " "	Babakr Sharan	Appozai.
21st February "	Appozai	Gwal Ismailzai.
22nd " "	Gwal Ismailzai	Loralai.
23rd " "	Loralai	Sibi.
25th March "	Sibi	Torkhan.
26th " "	Torkhan	Sinjawi.
27th " "	Sinjawi	Loralai.
28th " "	Loralai	China Barat Khel.
29th " "	China Barat Khel	Gwal Ismailzai.
30th " "	Gwal Ismailzai	Appozai.

APPENDIX B.

List of Gazetted Officers of the Agency, with the Pay and Allowances of each during the year 1889-90.

No.	Name.	With Designation.	Pay.	Pushtu allowance.	Travelling allowance.	Total.	Remarks.
			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Political Agent	Captain J. MacIvor	1,000 0 0	...	180 0 0	1,180 0 0	
2	Assistant Political Agent	Lieutenant Archer	500 0 0	110 0 0	150 0 0	750 0 0	Three months' privilege leave.
		Lieutenant Cubitt	500 0 0	...	150 0 0	650 0 0	
	"	Lieutenant Godfrey joined the Agency on 24th January 1890.	...	...	...	...	
	Native Assistant to Agent to the Governor-General, Sibi.	R. B. Hitturam, C.I.E.	400 0 0	150 0 0	90 0 0	640 0 0	Three months' privilege leave. Special duty to Lus Beyla. Officiating.
	"	Diwan Gunpatrai	...	...	...	...	
	"	K. B. Hak Newaz Khan	250 0 0	...	90 0 0	340 0 0	Leave on private affairs.
	"	K. B. Allahdad Khan	250 0 0	...	90 0 0	340 0 0	Officiating.
	Tahsildar, Shahrig	Lalla Tolaram on special duty to Lus Beyla.	350 0 0				
	" Barkhan	Kazi Muzaffar Khan	150 0 0	...	...	...	
	" Sibi	Sheikh Ghulam Nabi	175 0 0		...	...	
	" Bori	K. B. Muhammad Hussain.	175 0 0	...	...	...	
	" Sibi	Lala Dasuram officiated in consequence of K. B. Hak Newaz Khan's absence on leave on private affairs.	150 0 0	...	...	...	
	Munsiff, Sibi	Lalla Udhodas	150 0 0	...	...	...	Three months' privilege leave.
	"	Munshi Amarsingh officiated in consequence of Lalla Udhodas' absence on three months' privilege leave.					

C. E. YATE, *Major*,

Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix C.

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1889-90.

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Land Revenue.				
1. Sale of grain, Sibi	65,000 0 0	66,276 9 8	1,276 9 8	......
2. " Shahrig	25,000 0 0	26,115 13 1	1,115 13 1	......
3. " Thal-Chotiali	45,000 0 0	55,474 5 4	10,474 5 4	......
4. " Bori	75,000 0 0	84,640 14 4	9,640 14 4	......
5. " Barkhan	38,000 0 0	30,181 2 5	......	7,818 13 7
6. Miscellaneous	10,000 0 0	Receipts included under Land Revenue.	......	10,000 0 0
II.—Excise.				
1. Abkari, Sibi	15,000 0 0	12,820 0 0	......	2,180 0 0
2. " Shahrig	9,000 0 0	6,545 0 0	......	2,455 0 0
3. " Bori	10,000 0 0	9,020 0 0	......	980 0 0
4. " Barkhan	2,000 0 0	435 0 0	......	1,565 0 0
5. Sale of drugs, Sibi	5,000 0 0	6,395 0 0	1,395 0 0	......
6. " Shahrig	2,500 0 0	1,365 0 0	......	1,135 0 0
7. " Bori	3,000 0 0	1,895 0 0	......	1,105 0 0
8. " Barkhan	1,000 0 0	105 0 0	......	895 0 0
9. License fees, Sibi	600 0 0	330 8 0	......	269 8 0
10. " Shahrig	240 0 0	460 0 0	220 0 0	......
11. " Bori	240 0 0	120 0 0	......	120 0 0
12. " Borkhan	120 0 0	......	......	120 0 0
13. Salt and Khur, Sibi	2,300 0 0	3,512 8 0	1,212 8 0	......
III.—Stamps.				
Sibi.				
1. Non-judicial	2,000 0 0	781 0 0	......	1,219 0 0
2. Court-fees	10,000 0 0	7,728 14 0	......	2,271 2 0
3. Receipt	800 0 0	565 0 0	......	235 0 0
4. Hundi Papers	20 0 0	2 3 0	......	17 13 0
5. Penalties under Stamp Act	120 0 0	16 4 0	......	103 12 0

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
LOCAL.				
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Land Revenue.				
1. Tahsil Establishment, Sibi	8,616 0 0	8,859 5 9	243 5 9	......
2. " " Shahrig	6,888 0 0	4,486 7 2	......	2,401 8 10
3. " " Thal-Chotiali	5,184 0 0	5,193 11 9	9 11 9	......
4. " " Bori	4,674 0 0	4,942 6 1	268 9 1	......
5. " " Barkhan	5,220 0 0	3,920 10 4	......	1,299 5 8
6. Travelling allowance	1,274 0 0	1,498 9 6	224 9 6	......
7. Inams	197 0 0	197 0 0	......	......
8. Working Flour Mill Establishment—Contingencies, Travelling allowance	8,400 0 0	2,511 4 8	......	5,888 11 4
3. Land Revenue Contingencies	4,410 0 0	857 12 10	......	3,552 3 2
II.—Stamps.				
1. Commission on stamps	350 0 0	249 12 0	......	100 4 0
III.—Law and Justice.				
1. Munsiff	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	......	......
2. " Establishment	1,272 0 0	2,213 14 0	941 14 0	......
3. Jail charges	6,995 0 0	3,570 2 3	......	3,424 13 9
4. Jail Establishment pay	3,440 0 0	3,060 7 6	......	379 8 6
5. Travelling allowance	200 0 0	339 12 3	139 12 3	......
6. Law and Justice, Judicial Contingencies.	630 0 0	241 5 11	......	418 10 1
IV.—Registration.				
1. Allowance to Tahsildars	50 0 0	22 12 0	......	27 4 0
V.—Contingencies.				
1. Contingent charges	16,505 0 0	14,927 8 7	......	1,577 7 5
VI.—Miscellaneous.				
1 Scientific contribution to studs	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	......	......
2. Charges on account of Vagrants	250 0 0	52 5 6	......	197 10 6
3. Donation for charitable purpose	250 0 0	79 11 8	......	170 4 4
4. Keep of Government Stallions	3,940 0 0	2,988 11 7	......	951 4 5
Total Local	81,575 0 0	63,013 14 4	1,827 14 4	20,889 0 0

Harnai.				
6. Non-judicial . . .	250 0 0	290 0 0	40 0 0	......
7. Court-fees . . .	2,000 0 0	1,891 4 0	......	108 12 0
8. Receipt	200 0 0	234 0 0	34 0 0	......
9. Hundi Papers . . .	......	......	......	......
10. Penalties under Stamp Act	......	......	......	......
Bori.				
11. Non-judicial . . .	6,000 0 0	327 0 0	......	5,673 0 0
12. Court-fees . . .	2,000 0 0	2,448 0 0	448 0 0	......
13. Receipt	200 0 0	353 0 0	153 0 0	......
14. Hundi Papers . .	.....	......	......	......
15. Penalties under Stamp Act	......	5 0 0	5 0 0	......
IV.—LAW AND JUSTICE.				
1. Fines and forfeitures, Sibi .	4,500 0 0	4,007 9 6	......	492 6 6
2. " " Shahrig	1,000 0 0	835 2 0	......	164 14 0
3. " " Thal-Chotiali	300 0 0	234 0 0	......	66 0 0
4. " " Bori .	3,000 0 0	} 3,507 14 3	7 14 3	......
5. " " Barkhan	500 0 0			
V.—REGISTRATION.				
Sibi, Shahrig and Bori . .	200 0 0	84 0 0	......	116 0 0
VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
1. Cattle Pound . . .	......	......	......	...
2. Sundries	2,000 0 0	1,189 3 10	......	810 12 2
GRAND TOTAL .	3,44,090 0	3,30,191 3 5	26,023 0 8	39,921 13 3

IMPERIAL.

I.—ADMINISTRATION.				
1. Political Agent . . .	14,160 0 0	14,232 6 5	72 6 5	......
2. " Establishment . .	9,702 0 0	10,281 2 3	579 2 3	......
3. Assistant Political Agent . .	12,600 0 0	8,460 5 11	......	4,139 10 1
4. " Establishment . .	2,784 0 0	3,998 3 6	1,214 3 6	......
5. Native Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Sibi.	7,680 0 0	9,751 2 3	2,071 2 3	......
6. Native Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Sibi Establishment.	4,608 0 0	4,294 13 5	......	313 2 7
Native Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Bori.	4,080 0 0	2,816 8 0	......	1,263 8 0
7. Sub-Treasury Establishment, Sibi .	2,016 0 0	2,112 0 0	96 0 0	......
8. " " Shahrig	1,428 0 0	1,428 0 0	......	......
9. " " Loralai	1,428 0 0	1,399 1 0	...	28 15 0
10. Travelling allowance . . .	......	27 6 0	27 6 0	......
11. Police—				
(a) Establishment . . .	73,988 0 0	74,652 13 9	664 13 9	......
(b) Clothing allowance . .	3,200 0 0	3,420 0 0	220 0 0	......
(c) Equipment . . .	240 0 0	240 0 0	......	......
(d) Contingencies . . .	2,700 0 0	2,251 7 5	......	448 8 7
(e) Travelling allowance . .	3,867 0 0	1,478 14 6	......	2,388 1 6
II.—LEVIES.				
1. Political Service and Frontier Service.	2,55,132 0 0	2,48,516 13 3	......	6,615 2 9
2. Allowance paid to Marri Sardar in connection with Khattan Oil Works.	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0	......	......
3. Postal Service . . .	13,548 0 0	13,437 0 0	......	111 0 0
4. Compensation to Khetrans .	1,800 0 0	1,350 0 0	......	450 0 0
5. Frontier Road Establishment .	2,400 0 0	1,825 0 0	......	575 0 0
6. Levy Establishment . .	......	16,800 0 0	16,800 0 0	......
III.—BUILDINGS.				
1. Maintenance of dâk bungalows .	1,896 0 0	2,536 12 10	640 12 10	......
TOTAL IMPERIAL .	4,22,857 0 0	4,28,909 14 6	22,385 15 0	16,333 0 6
GRAND TOTAL .	5,04,432 0 0	4,91,923 12 10	24,213 13 4	36,722 0 6

SIBI;
The 14th March 1891 }

C. E. YATE, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

APPENDIX D.

Comparative Statement of the Thal-Chotiali District Revenues for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

District.	Harvest.	Kind of grain.	1888-89. Quantity.	1888-89. Value.	1888-89. Total.	1889-90. Quantity.	1889-90. Value.	1889-90. Total.	Variations. Increase. Quantity.	Variations. Increase. Amount.	Variations. Decrease. Quantity.	Variations. Decrease. Amount.
			Mds. s.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*Mds. s. ch.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*Mds. s. ch*	*R a. p.*	*Mds. s. ch.*	*R a. p.*
Sibi . .	Rabi . .	Wheat . . .	19,796 20	52,337 8 11	......	22,192 0 0	49,477 13 1	......	......	......	......	......
		Barley . . .	744 0	1,565 10 0	......	468 0 0	731 4 0	......	......	......	......	......
		Mustard . . .	150 26	537 11 7	......	503 20 0	1,376 12 2	......	......	......	......	......
		Grass . . .	......	1,399 0 6	......	......	1,994 6 0	......	......	......	......	......
					55,839 15 0			53,580 3 3	......	......	......	......
			20,691 6	......	......	23,163 20 0	......	205 8 0	......	......	......	......
									2,472 14 0	......	......	2,054 3 9
		Miscellaneous . .	......	......	......	......	......	53,785 11 3	......	......	......	......
	Kharif . .	Maize, Jowari . .	16,204 23	24,793 15 3	......	9,365 7 12	13,494 4 1	......	......	......	......	......
		Pulse, Moong . .	645 2	1,683 2 10	......	169 10 0	465 5 11	......	......	......	......	......
		Cotton . . .	1 31½	4 7 6	......	0 38 4	2 6 3	......	......	......	......	......
		Moat, Moth . . .	31 8	78 0 0	......	16 35 0	40 8 0	......	......	......	......	......
		Bajri . . .	73 7	146 13 4	......	89 10 0	186 12 5	......	......	......	......	......
		Kirbi . . .	......	80 3 1	......	......	591 14 4	......	......	......	......	......
		Til	2 16	12 0 0	......	2 5 0	13 6 5	......	......	......	......	......
					26,798 10 0			14,794 9 5	......	......	......	......
			16,958 7½	......		9,643 26 0	......		......	......	7,314 21 8	12,004 0 7
					82,638 9 0	......	......	68,580 4 8	......	......	......	......
		Deduct—Lambardari allowance.	......	......	2,446 13 0	......	......	2,303 11 0	......	......	......	143 2 0
					80,191 12 0			66,276 9 8	2,472 14 0	......	7,314 21 8	13,915 2 4
		Miscellaneous.										
		Unclaimed property .	......	181 15 10	......	......	493 13 11	......	......	......	......	......
		Fines . . .	......	3,449 13 7	......	......	4,007 1 6	......	......	......	......	......
		Abkari and Maskrat .	......	14,624 0 0	......	......	19,215 0 0	......	......	......	......	......
		License fees .	......	450 8 0	......	......	330 8 0	......	......	......	......	......
		Court-fees and other stamps	......	10,898 3 0	......	......	9,093 5 0	......	......	......	......	......
		Salt	......	310 0 0	......	......	1,102 8 0	......	......	......	......	......
		Khar	......	1,680 0 0	......	......	2,410 0 0	......	......	......	......	......
		Cattle pound .	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	......	......
		Registration .	......	174 0 0	......	......	43 0 0	......	......	......	......	......
		Sundries . .	......	45 0 0	......	......	10 0 0	......	......	......	......	......
					31,813 8 5	......		36,705 12 5	......	4,892 4 0	......	......
		TOTAL . .	37,649 13¼	......	1,12,005 4 5	32,807 6 0	......	1,02,982 6 1	......	......	4,842 7 8	9,022 14 4

Barnai (Shahrig) includes Katch, Kowas, Quat, Saugan.	Rabi	Wheat	5,287 10 4/16	16,550 5 7	......	6,688 3 8	16,235 14 4	......	......	......	......	......
		Barley	64 9 1/16	145 8 8	......	397 31 7	852 14 10	......	......	......	......	......
		Subz Khurda	......	171 8 2	......	......	92 7 9	......	......	......	......	......
		Bhusa	1,455 11	557 14 3	......	4,720	1,602 0 6	......	......	......	......	......
		Palizat	......	55 2 3	......	......	126 15 9	......	......	......	......	......
		Tobacco	......	39 13 6	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
			6,806 31¼	......	17,519 10 0	11,805 34 12	......	18,910 5 2	4,998 12 8	1,390 11 2	......	......
	Kharif	Shau Rice	8,603 19 3/16	10,272 3 2	......	4,588 3 0	5,919 15 11	......	......	......	......	......
		Jowari	580 18⅕	1,556 15 5	......	278 32 0	453 1 2	......	......	......	......	......
		Sissamum Til	1 28¾	6 13 5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Moong	0 31½	1 9 2	......	69 37 7	210 6 4	......	......	......	......	......
		Macai	32 20½	97 8 7	......	742 4 6	1,677 0 5	......	......	......	......	......
			9,218 37 9/16		11,935 1 9	5,678 36 13		8,260 7 10	......	......	3,540 0 12	3,674 9 11
					29,454 11 9	......	......	27,170 13 0	......	......	......	......
		Deduct—**Lambardari allowance.**	......	......	1,475 12 0	......	......	1,054 15 11	......	......	......	420 12 1
					27,978 15 9	......	......	26,115 13 1				
		Miscellaneous.										
		Abkari and Muskrat	......	6,579 0 0	......	......	7,910 0 0	......	......	......	......	......
		Fines	......	1,470 3 9	......	......	835 2 0	......	......	......	......	......
		Court-fees	......	3,598 2 0	......	......	2,415 4 0	......	......	......	......	......
		License fees	......	60 0 0	......	......	460 0 0	......	......	......	......	......
		Unclaimed property	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Registration	......	10 0 0	......	......	35 0 0	......	......	......	......	......
					11,717 5 9	......		11,655 6 0	......	......	......	61 15 9
		TOTAL	16,025 28 13/16	......	39,696 5 6	17,484 31 9	......	37,771 3 1	4,998 12 8	1,390 11 2	3,539 35 12	4,150 15 7
Thal-Chotiali (Duki.)	Rabi	Wheat	19,926 2½	49,851 1 5 (Wheat, Barley, Bhusa)	......	21,095 23 4	......	......	1,169 20 12	......	......	......
		Barley	4,712 14¾		......	5,130 29 8	......	......	418 14 12	......	......	......
		Bhusa	......		......	12,992 6 8	......	......	12,992 6 8	......	......	......
			24,638 17¼	......	49,851 1 5	39,218 19 4	......	......	14,580 2 0	......	......	......
	Kharif	Jowari	1,744 33	4,900 0 0 (Jowari to Tobacco)	......	1,630 37 0	58,302 15 7 (Jowari to China)	......	......	......	......	......
		Bajri	5 12½		......	7 20 0		......	2 7 8	......	......	......
		Rice	300 20½		......	145 17 2		......	......	......	......	......
		Maccai	378 7		......	269 32 0		......	......	......	......	......
		Moong	9 17¾		......	2 4 0		......	......	......	......	......
		China	11 31¾		......	4 21 0		......	......	......	......	......
		Sabz Khurza	......		......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Samukha	......		......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Tobacco	10		......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
			2,450 12¼	......	4,900 0 0	2,060 11 2	......	......	......	......	390 1 6	5,551 14 2
			27,088 29¾	......	54,751 1 5	41,278 30 6	......	58,302 15 7	14,580 2 0	......	390 1 6	5,551 14 2
		Deduct—**Lambardari allowance.**	......	......	......	......	......	2,828 10 3	......	2,828 10 3	......	......
			27,088 29¾	......	54,751 1 5	......	......	55,474 5 4	14,580 2 0	2,828 10 3	390 1 6	5,551 14 2

Comparative Statement of the Thal-Chotiali District Revenues for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90—continued.

District.	Harvest.	Kind of grain.	1888-89. Quantity.	1888-89. Value.	1888-89. Total.	1889-90. Quantity.	1889-90. Value.	1889-90. Total.	Variations. Increase. Quantity.	Variations. Increase. Amount.	Variations. Decrease. Quantity.	Variations. Decrease. Amount.
		Miscellaneous.	*Mds. s.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*Mds. s. ch.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*Mds. s. ch.*	*R a. p.*	*Mds. s. ch.*	*R a. p.*
		Abkari and Maskrat	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Fine	......	......	......	......	......	234 0 0	......	......	......	......
		Unclaimed property	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		License fees	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Court fees and other stamps	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		TOTAL	27,088 29¾	......	54,751 1 5	41,278 30 6	......	55,708 5 4	14,580 2 0	2,828 10 3	390 1 0	5.551 14 2
Bori	Rabi	Land Revenue	27,517 25	68,794 4 0	......	......	84,640 14 4	......	......	......	......	......
	Kharif	"	11,726 2	23,452 5 0	......	......						
					92,246 9 0			84,640 14 4	......	......	......	......
			39,243 27	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7,605 10 8
		Deduct.—Lambardari allowance.	......	......	4,557 6 6	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
					87,689 2 6	......	......	84,640 14 4	......	......	......	......
		Miscellaneous.										
		Fines	......	1,984 6 11	......	......	3,507 14 3	......	......	......	......	......
		Abkari and Maskrat	......	11,792 0 0	......	......	10,915 0 0	......	......	......	......	......
		Court-fees	......	2,848 8 0	......	......	6,133 0 0	......	......	......	......	......
		License fees	......	480 0 0	......	......	120 0 0	......	......	......	......	......
		Registration	......	36 0 0	......	......	6 0 0	......	......	......	......	......
		Unclaimed property	......	7 11 9	......	......		......	......	......	......	......
					17,148 10 8			17,681 14 3	......	533 3 7	......	......
		TOTAL	39,243 27	......	1,04,837 13 2	......	......	1,02,322 12 7	......	533 3 7	......	7,605 10 8
Barkhan	Rabi	......	14,199 7	28,398 15 0		Sabz Khurds, 14,647 20 0		......	......	......	......	......
					28,398 15 0			......	......	......	......	......
			14,199 7			14,647 20 0		......	448 13 0		......	......
	Kharif	Jowari	......			2,399 32 6	30,181 2 5	......	......	......	......	......
		Moong	3,041 1			215 12 10		......	......	......	......	......
		China	......	6,082 3 3	......	251 20 8		......	......	......	......	......
		Bajri	......			14 20 0		......	......	......	......	......
		Maccai	......			10 20 0		......	......	......	......	......

			6,082 3 3			......				
	3,041 1			2,891 25 8	......	......	......	......	149 15 8	
			34,481 2 3	......		30,181 2 5	......	......	......	4,299 15 10
Deduct—Lambardari allowance.	......	......	1,724 0 0	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	......	......	32,757 2 3	......	......	30,181 2 5	448 13 0	......	149 15 8	4,299 15 10
Miscellaneous.										
Abkari and Maskrat	......	......	550 0 0	......	......	540 0 0	......	......	......	10 0 0
TOTAL	17,240 8	......	33,307 2 3	17,539 5 8	......	30,721 2 5	448 13 0	......	149 15 8	4,309 15 10

Abstract.

DISTRICT.	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds. s. c.	*R a. p.*	*Mds. s. c.*	*R a. p.*
Sibi	37,649 13 8	1,12,005 4 5	32,807 6 0	1,02,982 6 1
Shahrig	16,025 28 13	39,696 5 6	17,484 31 9	37,771 3 1
Duki	27,088 29 12	54,751 1 5	41,278 30 6	55,708 5 4
Bori	39,243 27 0	1,04,837 13 2	Not given	1,02,322 12 7
Barkhan	17,240 8 0	33,307 2 3	17,539 5 8	30,721 2 5
Sundries by book transfer	......	......	......	685 5 11
TOTAL	1,37,247 27 1	3,44,597 10 9	1,09,109 33 7	3,30,191 3 5

(Sd.) C. E. YATE, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Actual Monthly Expenditure

MONTHS.	Salaries of Officers.	Travelling Allowance of Officers.	Clerical Establishment.	Travelling Allowance of Clerical Establishments.	Revenue Establishment.	Travelling Allowance of Revenue Establishments.	Levies.	Police.	Travelling Allowance of Police.	Contingencies.	Munsiff's Establishment and Civil Court, Sibi.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1889.											
April . .	1,588 8 4	360 0 0	1,305 0 0	13 2 0	1,878 12 6	80 4 0	23,693 0 0	4,114 5 6	81 0 0	1,456 6 2 1 10 8	316 0 0
May. . .	1,580 0 0	360 0 0	971 5 4	282 10 0	1,796 8 0	278 6 0	23,984 5 7	7,754 3 5	19 1 0	1,206 9 7 0 13 4	323 0 0
June . .	2,123 4 4	510 0 0	1,424 6 7	113 3 0	2,300 1 2	104 4 0	24,068 9 0	9,490 7 5	229 10 0	2,149 11 1 0 13 4	343 14 0
July . .	3,375 2 5	420 0 0	1,406 15 0	114 12 0	1,563 6 3	139 3 0	22,461 0 0	5,898 6 3	124 11 0	1,312 15 0 0 13 4	360 0 0
August . .	2,490 0 0	420 0 0	1,088 11 11	168 9 0	2,577 10 7	29 15 6	24,062 15 0	139 0 0	92 7 0	2,070 5 9 0 13 4	334 0 0
September .	3,676 15 6	388 1 0	1,073 12 1	76 10 2	1,197 13 0	101 8 6	23,857 0 0	11,304 11 7	112 8 0	1,049 13 1 0 13 4	304 0 0
October . .	2,645 9 4	420 0 0	2,151 6 10	147 6 0	2,246 12 11	41 1 0	24,064 9 8	5,564 14 3	47 11 0	1,217 10 0 0 13 4	364 0 0
November .	2,655 10 0	420 0 0	1,438 10 3	435 9 1	4,243 6 8	89 15 0	24,044 6 0	6,132 15 0	143 0 0	4,409 1 11	334 0 0
December .	3,224 10 0	450 15 0	1,092 13 4	99 10 0	1,865 1 10	...	23,910 0 0	1,368 6 2	217 8 6	... 30 10 6	334 0 0
1890.											
January . .	2,010 14 8	420 0 0	1,419 11 6	239 1 0	2,745 9 10	216 9 0	23,780 0 0	9,323 7 8	208 2 6	2,503 13 1 1 7 0	333 0 0
February . .	975 0 0	821 8 0	1,703 5 5	191 15 2	1,781 8 0	293 7 0	23,810 0 0	5,343 8 3	106 10 6	2,508 9 8 20 13 4	334 0 0
March . .	3,324 4 0	600 0 0	1,386 8 0	229 1 6	3,206 1 4	124 0 6	23,793 0 0	8,218 8 3	96 9 0	3,036 0 0 0 13 4	334 0 0
TOTAL .	29,669 14 7	5,590 8 0	16,462 10 3	2,111 8 11	27,402 12 1	1,498 9 6	2,85,528 13 3	74,652 13 9	1,478 14 6	22,980 6 2	4,013 14 0
Add— Drawn in arrear, viz. in 1890-91.	...	760 6 8	209 3 9	48 15 6	...	122 10 0	62 9 0	...	...	2,203 0 0	...
GRAND TOTAL .	29,669 14 7	6,350 14 8	16,671 14 0	2,160 8 5	27,402 12 1	1,621 3 6	2,85,591 6 3	74,652 13 9	1,478 14 6	25,183 6 2	4,013 14 0
Deduct— On account of preceding year 1888-89.	1,588 8 4	360 0 0	1,305 0 0	146 2 6	1,858 4 6	119 15 0	22,148 6 0	4,114 4 10	309 5 0	1,456 6 2	316 0 0
TOTAL .	28,081 6 3	5,990 14 8	15,366 14 0	2,014 5 11	25,544 7 7	1,501 4 6	2,63,443 0 3	70,538 8 11	1,169 9 6	23,727 0 0	3,697 14 0

E.

of the Thal-Chotiali Agency for the year 1889-90.

Travelling Allowance of Munsiff's Establishment and Civil Court, Sibi.	Sub-Treasury Establishment.	Inams.	Commission on Stamps.	Registration Allowance to Tahsildars.	Keep of Government Stallions.	Clothing Allowance.	Equipment Allowance.	Maintenance of Dâk Bungalow.	Mill Establishment.	Mill Contingencies.	Jail Establishment.	Total.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
23 6 6	502 0 0								196 0 0 ...	...	249 0 0	
47 2 6	378 0 0								196 0 0 32 2 0	...	226 0 0	
15 0 0	378 0 0								206 12 4 37 3 0	...	275 0 0	
5 6 0	294 0 0								174 0 0 20 0 0	...	249 6 5	
10 1 0	545 1 0								181 0 0 ...	...	251 0 0	
8 7 0	287 0 0								181 0 0 ...	...	251 0 0	
34 0 0	406 0 0	197 0 0	249 12 0	22 12 0	2,988 11 7	3,420 0 0	240 0 0	2,536 12 10	190 15 4 ...	...	251 0 0	
17 13 0	525 0 0								196 0 0 87 7 0	...	261 1 1	
...	238 0 0								196 0 0 21 1 0	...	246 0 0	
63 0 0	574 0 0								196 0 0 ...	...	280 0 0	
63 11 0	406 0 0								196 0 0 7 12 0	...	263 0 0	
72 13 3	406 0 0								196 0 0	...	258 0 0	
	4,939 1 0 T.A. 27 6 0											
339 12 3	4,966 7 0	197 0 0	249 12 0	22 12 0	2,988 11 7	3,420 0 0	240 0 0	2,536 12 10	2,511 4 8	...	3,060 7 6	4,91,923 12 10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,406 12 11
339 12 3	4,966 7 0	197 0 0	249 12 0	22 12 0	2,988 11 7	3,420 0 0	240 0 0	2,536 12 10	2,511 4 8	...	3,060 7 6	4,95,330 9 9
27 2 6	502 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214 0 0	...	...	34,465 6 10
312 9 9	4,464 7 0	197 0 0	249 12 0	22 12 0	2,988 11 7	3,420 0 0	240 0 0	2,536 12 10	2,297 4 8	...	3,060 7 6	4,60,865 2 11

C. E. YATE, *Major,*

Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix F.

Statement showing the Strength of the Police Force on 1st April 1889.

	Deputy Inspectors, Thanadars.	Moharir.	Head Constable. First grade.	Head Constable. Second grade.	Head Constable. Third grade.	Constables.	Bhistee.	Sweeper.	Mounted Head Constable.	Sowars.	Railway, Jhatput to Sibi. Railway Jemadar.	Railway, Jhatput to Sibi. Railway Duffadar.	Railway, Jhatput to Sibi. Railway Sowars.	Foot Sergeant.	Foot Jemadar.	Barkandazes.	Footmen.	Shutar Sowars.	Total.
Thal	Thanadar 1	...	1	1	...	15	...	...	Duffadar 1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30
Harnai	...	...	...	...	Naik 1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	10	2	25
Sibi	Deputy Inspectors 2	2	2	5	Head Constables 13	90	1	1	Mounted Head Constables 4	17	1	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	165
Sub-Treasury Guard	...	...	...	Havildar 1	Naik 1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Shahrig Sind-Pishin State Railway	Inspector 1 Deputy Inspector 1	... ...	Havildars 2 Head Constables 2	Head Constables 2 2	Naiks 2 Head Constables 4	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Loralai Police	Thanadar 1	...	1	2	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Guard with Executive Engineer, Sibi Division.	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Duki Police	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Total	1·5	2	8	13	23	203	1	1	5	26	1	1	26	1	1	10	10	4	342

C. E. YATE, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the Working of each Police Thana in the Thal-Chotiali District during the year 1889-90.

Name of station.	Cases. Reported.	Cases. Admitted.	Cases. Sent for trial.	Cases. Convicted.	Cases. Per cent. convicted to admitted.	Persons. Arrested.	Persons. Convicted.	Persons. Per cent. convicted to arrested.	Persons. Discharged.	Persons. Pending.	Property. Value. Stolen.	Property. Value. Recovered.	Property. Per cent. recovered.	Property. Compensation.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											R a. p.	R a. p.			
Sibi District Thana	103	103	63	60	58·25	106	63	59·43	39	4	2,712 6 3	1,322 10 6	48·74		
" Railway "	65	65	48	48	85·71	51	38	74·50	13	...	1,178 7 0	708 6 0	60·11		
Harnai "	32	32	20	20	62·5	55	34	61·81	17	4	573 9 0	38 6 9	6·69		
Shahrig "	65	65	45	43	66·15	67	49	73·14	17	1	1,547 0 0	529 8 0	34·11		
Duki "	15	15	11	11	73·33	15	14	93·33	1	...	876 0 0	482 8 0	55·70		
Loralai "	25	25	21	21	84·	25	16	64·	8	1	1,191 6 9	88 12 0	7·45		
TOTAL	305	305	208	203	66·55	319	214	67·0	95	10	8,078 13 0	3,170 3 3	39 Rs.		

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the Number of Murder Cases in the Thal-Chotiali District during the year 1889-90.

Stations.	Cases. Reported.	Cases. Admitted.	Cases. Sent for trial.	Cases. Convicted.	Cases. Per cent. convicted to admitted.	Persons. Arrested.	Persons. Convicted.	Persons. Per cent. convicted to arrested.	Persons. Discharged.	Persons. Pending.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Sibi District Thana	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Shahrig " "	1	1	1	1	...	4	1	23	3	...	
Loralai " "	5	3	3	3	...	5	4	80	1	...	
Duki " "	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No trace of this murderer.
TOTAL	6	6	5	5	83·3	10	6	60·1	4	...	

APPENDIX I.

Taccavi Advance granted to Zemindars of the Thal-Chotiali District during the year 1889-90.

Detail.	Amount.	Remarks.
	R	
Shambai and Hassan Shah of Duki and Mauki	1,000	For sinking a new karez.
Kahir *walad* Adam Abzai near Babai, Duki	150	" " well.
Lalkhan and others, Bazar Shahr, Duki	1,000	" " karez.
Painda Nasir Bori	1,000	" " "
Hassan Shah of Mauki, Duki	700	Improving a karez.
Alif Khan and Dowran, Talukalan in Luni, Duki	300	Putting a bund to Khushkabu cultivation.
Yakub Zarkun of Hosri, Duki	500	For making a bund and repairing nullas.
TOTAL	4,650	

C. E. YATE, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix K.

Statement of Political Cases pending from the year 1888-89 and those instituted during 1889-90 between the tribes under the Baluchistan Agency (Thal-Chotiali District) and those under Dera Ghazi Khan authorities which were settled during the year 1889-90.

Case No.	Complainant.	Defendant.	Offence or Claim.
		Cases *versus* Marris.	
52 of 1885-86	(1) Gul Shah Khursin; (2) Mutta Ghulamani Bozdar.	Dad Ali Muccaddim of the Mamdani Marris with other Marris.	Theft of two camels with two young ones.
2 of 1886-87	Hotan Khan Alkani Gurchani .	Dadu Khan Alkani Gurchani, refugee in Marri Tuman with the Bijrani Marris.	Absconding and doing damage to wheat fields.
2 of 1887-88	Sadik Jat, resident of Asni (Drishak Tuman).	Firoz Lishari, resident of Basti, Umar Langhani Marri.	Theft of five she-camels.
6 of 1887-88	Jamal Khan, Sukhani Gurchani	(1) Rahim Ali Khan, Afghan, (2) Adam Khan, Bijrani Marri.	Two bullocks valued at R80.
3 of 1888-89	(1) Salim Khan Gurchani, (2) Aloo, camelman, residents of Lalgarh.	Hujat Khan, Murgiani Marri, of Marri territory.	Three she-camels.
9 of 1888-89	Residents of Dajil in British territory, Dera Ghazi Khan District.	(1) Dadu, Khan Pitafi Gurchani, refugee with Marris, (2) Moran Khan, Marri.	Theft of cattle.
		Cases *versus* Bozdars.	
1 of 1888-89	Dada Khan, son of Merban Jamalani Khetran.	Syed Zuman Shah, Khursin of Tibbi Lund.	Claim for a horse.
6 of 1888-89	Safar Khan, Musakhel . .	Feroz Khan, Bozdar . . .	Claim for a woman.
		Cases *versus* Khetrans.	
5 of 1888-89	Jaffir, son of Shikaroo, Jalalani Bozdar.	(1) Faoj Ali Lund, resident of Dabu, (2) Ditta Ahmedani Haddiani, now residing in Barkhan.	Two bullocks and R5 ransom money.
6 of 1888-89	Gahi, son of Ghullam Jaffir of Goorgeji, Dera Ghazi Khan District.	Ditta, son of Gul, caste Jaffir, of Goorgeji, in Khetrans.	Abduction of complainant's wife.
10 of 1888-89	Sajkal Mirasi of the Bozdar Tuman.	Alihan Isiani Khetran . .	One sword valued at R25.
		Cases *versus* Gurchanis.	
7 of 1887-88	Miru, son of Gaman Jogiani, of Barkhan.	Ali Dost, Dost Adam, and Shakal, Alkani Darkani.	One mare and R82 on account of spy money.
3 of 1888-89	Aloo, son of Rail, caste Mirasi, of Sham Land, in Gurchani territory.	Kadir Buksh of Bugti territory .	Abduction of the complainant's wife.
6 of 1888-89	Lalo, son of Syed Khan Haddiani, of Barkhan.	Adoo, Durkani Gurchani .	Theft of a cow.
2 of 1889-90	Usif Bazikzai	Arzi, son of Sona, Alkani Gurchani.	Cattle theft.
		Cases *versus* Legharis—	
4 of 1887-88	Gul Muhammad, son of Karam Ali Husin of Taghar.	Amir and Jallah Haddiani .	R13 spy money.
2 of 1888-89	Wali, nephew of Shah Zaman Zhobi.	Bag Ali, &c.	Cattle theft, &c.
5 of 1888-89	Abdul Nasir . . .	Ali Khan, Haddiani . . .	Three camels and one she-camel.
		Cases *versus* Musakhel.	
2 of 1886-87	Naorang Khan Muccadim, Mithwani Bozdar.	Rassat, Maghdozai Musakhel .	Seven cattle (out of which four were recovered by the complainant).

Statement of Political Cases pending from the year 1888-89 and those instituted during 1889-90 between the tribes under the Baluchistan Agency (Thal-Chotiali District) and those under Dera Ghazi Khan authorities which were settled during the year 1889-90—contd.

Case No.	Complainant.	Defendant.	Offence or Claim.
4 of 1887-88	Mir Khan and Fakir Khan Ghulemani Bozdars.	Jamak, Mukhdozai Musakhel	Claim of R50 on account of a mare.
3 of 1888-89	Rahim Khan, Rustomani Bozdar	Saleh Muhammad Makhdozai, Musakhel.	Theft of three she-camels.
13 of 1885-86	Gellachi and Gulzar Jaffir Pathans of Musakhel Tuman.	Haji and Jamal, Maghdozai Musakhels, residing with Sanetia Khan, Kakar.	Raiding and robbery.
		CASES *versus* BUGTIS.	
6 of 1888-89	Isar and Lali, two Hindu shopkeepers of Rojhan	Latif Syedani, Idoo and Aziz Massoori Bugtis.	Theft of property.
7 of 1888-89	Allahdadkhan, Miakhel Afghan, in Gurchani Tuman.	Jowansil, Saidani Bugti.	Theft of a she-camel with a young one.
10 of 1888-89	Ustrana	Miran and others	Theft of nine she-camels.
		CASES *versus* KAISRANIS.	
1 of 1888-89	Jhangi, Khanumal and Gopal, of Musakhel Bozdar.	Mehran Khan, son of Barkhurdar Khan Isot, of Garhi Shahbaz Khan.	Claim for R1,300 in cash.
		MISCELLANEOUS CASES OF 1887-88.	
1	Mithwani Bozdars	Laherzai and Nobzai Musakhels	Attack of robbery.
2	Ahmedani Legharis	Shahani Legharis in Marris	Disagreement with each other.
3	Juma Khan and others, Husuani Legharis.	Karmun Khan Sihahin Bozdar	Theft of eight she-camels.
4	Hyder Khan and Jaro Khan, Sherani Marris.	Gurchanis	Dispute between Sheranis.
		MISCELLANEOUS CASES OF 1888-89.	
5	Mazaris	Gedri Shambanis	Cattle theft.
6	Crown through Mitha Bozdar	Umar Masson and Shadi Khan	Theft of three she-camels with one young.
7	Karam Khan	Azmat	Claim for two mares.
8	Gurchani (Lohu)	Khetrans	Attempt to murder one Mir Khan Waga Khetran.
9	Sardar of Shambanis	Pitafi Gurchani	Disputes for certain water rights.
10	Ishak Khan, Chakrani Buzgir	Unknown	One mare.
11	Nasir Pathans and Doran Bozdar.	Haddianis and Nasir Pathans	Robbery of camels. Wounding Haji Khan.
12	Bozdar Chief	Musakhels	Raiding.
13	Bukshu, son of Ahmed, Jiani Khosa.	Palia, son of Muhammad, Jiani Khosa.	Enticing away Mussummat Hani, wife of complainant.
14	Crown	Chakar Kasranis	Charges of theft.
15	Dad Ali Khan Muhammadani Marri.	Hotak, Kaloo and Adam Gurchani	Claim three cows.
		MISCELLANEOUS CASES OF 1889-90.	
16	Kalu Mochi, of Harrand Illaqua	Khanan, son of Shadan, Syedani Bugti.	Claim for a mare.

C. E. YATE, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

APPENDIX C.

No. 2231, dated Quetta, the 28th August 1890.

From—CAPTAIN H. M. TEMPLE, Political Agent, Kalat,
To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report for the year 1889-90 of this Agency.

Administration Report for the year 1889-90.

LIMITS OF THE AGENCY.

Administrative Staff.

1. The Niabat of Nasirabad was finally incorporated in the Kalat Agency during the year.

The supervision of Panjgur affairs was transferred to the Political Agent, South-Eastern Baluchistan. Previously matters in Panjgur were referred to the Political Agent, Kalat.

Captain H. M. Temple, B.S.C., held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

Appendix A shows the movements of the Political Agent during the year. In Appendix B a list is given of the gazetted officers of the Agency during the year, with the respective pay and allowances of each.

Lala Udho Dass, tahsildar on the Khan's land in the Nasirabad Niabat, proceeded on three weeks' privilege leave during the year. In his absence the tahsil work was looked after by the supervisor.

Captain H. M. Temple held charge of the South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency, in addition to the Kalat Agency for twenty-one days, from the afternoon of the 17th April to the afternoon of the 8th May 1889.

REVENUE.

(a.)—RECEIPTS.

2. The sums collected by this Agency amounted to R1,03,092-11-0 during the year under report as detailed below :—

Nasirabad Niabat—			R a. p.
Water Rate			92,442 15 3
Cess			4,082 1 9
		TOTAL	96,525 1 0
Bolan—	R a. p.		
Excise	5,700 0 0		
Fines, &c.	867 10 0		
TOTAL	6,567 10 0		6,567 10 0
		GRAND TOTAL	1,03,092 11 0

The assessment on the Khan's lands watered by the Sind canals is levied at the rate of R2 per acre, and is divided into equal shares between the British Government and the Khan.

The water-rate, which is the British Government's share, is paid into the Jacobabad Sub-Treasury for credit to the Bombay Government. The amount realized on account of the extra cess on the Khan's lands is paid into the Quetta Treasury under the head of "Miscellaneous Land Revenue of Baluchistan."

The receipts from the Bolan are credited to the Quetta Assigned Revenues. Owing to the cessation of work on the Bolan Railway, the receipts fell short of those obtained during the previous year.

(b) EXPENDITURE.

The Political Agent and his establishment's pay, &c., and the expenses incurred on the Tribal, Postal and Telegraph services are debited to the Imperial Revenues. The pay of the

Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Bolan Pass and his establishment &c., are paid from the Quetta Assigned Revenues.

A moiety of the Tahsildar's pay and the pay of the measuring establishment, *viz.* 1 Supervisor, 2 Tupadars, and 2 Kotars are debited to the Bombay Revenues. The remaining half of the Tahsildar's pay and the pay of the measuring establishment, &c., *viz.* 2 Tupedars, 1 Munshi and 1 Peon are defrayed from the extra cess levied on the Kalat lands at the rate of 6 pies per acre.

SANITATION AND HEALTH.

3. This branch of the subject will doubtless be separately dealt with in the General Sanitary Report of the Agency Surgeon at Quetta, and therefore no details are required here. However, speaking generally, the year under review was comparatively healthy. A few cases of cholera were reported during the month of September, 1889, at Dhadar. To check it from spreading towards the Bolan Pass, prompt measures were adopted, with the result that it soon disappeared. A sum of R10 a month is paid from the Bolan Bazar Municipal funds to the Railway Hospital Assistant at Hirok in return for his services.

At the end of the month of November, 1889, it was pointed out to the Agency Surgeon, Quetta, that as during the cold weather the Khan and his troops and almost all the Brahuis leave the hills and go down to the plains, the services of the Assistant Surgeon at Kalat would be most advantageously employed if he were allowed to pass the cold weather at Rindli, in the neighbourhood of which place the Brahuis usually settle. This suggestion met with the approval of the Agency Surgeon and the Assistant Surgeon at Kalat was allowed to go to Rindli during the winter season. I am glad to say that the presence of the Medical Officer at Rindli afforded great assistance to many sufferers.

JUDICIAL.

4. The annexed statement shows the number of cases instituted and those decided by the Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Bolan Pass during the year under report :—

Description of cases.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending on the 31st March 1890.
Civil cases	231	220	11
Execution cases	53	51	2
Criminal cases	65	65	...
Miscellaneous civil and criminal cases	234	234	...
Total	583	570	13

There was a decrease in the number of the cases instituted. This was due to the completion of the Bolan Railway and the consequent reduction in the number of persons in the Pass.

In August, 1889, Munshi Najaf Ali, the Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Bolan Pass, was invested with powers (*a*) to try original civil suits, the subject matter of which does not exceed Rs. 300, and (*b*) to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

The Political Agent disposed of cases relating to the Bolan as below :—

Original Side.

Civil	5
Criminal	1

Appellate Side.

Civil	1
Criminal	4

POLICE.

5. The strength of the police in the Bolan Pass when the year closed was as follows :—

	District.	Railway.
Deputy Inspectors	2	...
Sergeants	6	7
Sowars	3	...
Constables	28	19

The supervision of the police in the pass has been entrusted to the Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Quetta District. The report as to their working, it is believed, will be

made by that officer in his report. The only changes made during the year are the establishment of two chowkis at Newbank and Bibinani, the transfer of the Kotal Chowki to Darwaza on account of the abolition of the Kotal bazar and railway station, and the transfer of the Darwaza chowki from the jurisdiction of the Quetta thana to that of the Mach thana.

As regards jurisdiction, the Bolan Pass is divided into two thanas, Rindli and Mach. The jurisdiction of the Rindli thana extends from the east bank of the Nari river to three miles on the Mach side of Drinjin, and that of the Mach thana from that point to three miles from Siriab. The Deputy Inspectors in charge of the thanas have to travel long distances on investigations.

TRIBAL LEVIES.

6. No changes were made during the year in the constitution and distribution of this force. The levies entertained in the Bolan Pass are used to carry out the execution of the jirgah decisions, and to convey letters to sirdars living in places where there is no regular post office. Their services have been also utilized for tracing offenders, &c. The police of the Pass have often required their services, and the co-operation of the police has in certain cases been most beneficial in obtaining the surrender of offenders. During the year under report the levies stationed at Bibinani followed one Sultan, who had committed murder, to Kalat, on an unfrequented route and arrested the offender. The culprit was awaiting his trial in the Sessions Court when the year closed. The levies are also responsible for the prevention and detection of any crimes committed throughout the Pass. Speaking broadly, the levies are required in cases in which the natives of the country are concerned, while the police are more useful in cases in which the natives of India are implicated.

MUNICIPALITY.

7. In this Agency there is one municipality under the designation of the "Bolan Bazar Municipality."

The total receipts during the year under report amounted to R5,208-9-6, and the expenditure to R7,420-13-9.

The deficiency in the receipts was made up from the previous year's surplus. The decrease in receipts is due to the completion of the Bolan railway, and the consequent reduction in the number of shops. The conservancy establishment required for the Pass, which was formerly paid from Imperial revenues, is maintained from the Bazar Fund.

EDUCATION.

8. An elementary school was opened at Rindli last year. There were two classes. During the year one teacher was engaged. In January 1890 the Political Agent visited the school and found it flourishing. The average daily attendance was 21. Some of the children are Brahuis and Baluch. The expenditure is paid from the Municipal funds.

HORSE BREEDING OPERATIONS.

9. A sum of R884-8-10 was spent for the keep and feed of the 3 stallions, which covered 89 mares. The Magassi sirdar takes a great interest in the subject of horse-breeding. He possesses a large number of mares of a high class, and his lands afford great facilities for the breeding of horses. The territory under this sirdar is situated at the foot of the Mula Pass, and is commanded by the floods which annually come down the Mula river, with the result that there is every year a large quantity of forage for which there is no sale, as there is no means of transit by which the forage could be conveyed to a market. The feeding of horses is consequently very cheap. The sirdar moreover is rich, and can afford to wait for a return on any money which he may have invested in horse flesh.

The Rind sirdar is also beginning to interest himself in the subject.

POLITICAL.

(a).—*Movements of the Khan of Kalat.*

10. During the greater part of the year the Khan remained at Kalat. In November, 1889, on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Quetta, His Highness was invited to attend. The Political Agent proceeded to Kalat to bring in the Khan. On the 7th November, 1889, His Highness left Kalat for Quetta, which he reached on the 15th. A suitable house was hired for the accommodation of His Highness. On the 24th November, 1889, the Khan, accompanied by the Political Agent and his two sons left Quetta for the Khojak Pass to see the tunnel there. He returned thence on the 26th. On the 27th he left Quetta by a special train *viâ* Harnai for Bhag. The Khan was at Bhag when the year closed.

(*b*).—*Sirdar Muhamad Khan, Shahwain* versus *Miain Khan Shahwani.*

As reported in paragraph 9 of the last year's report, this important case came before the Quetta Jirgah. Three Kazis met and discussed the matter, but owing to differences in their opinions as to the bearing of the Shairat on the case, they could not arrive at a settlement. A report of the case in detail was submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General when called for. In the Sibi Jirgah that assembled in the beginning of March, 1890, the sirdars of the jirgah said that the Kaziis decision could not be interfered with. When the year closed no final settlement as to this case had been arrived at, and it was arranged that further arbitration should be resorted to.

(*c*).—*Dispute between Mir Haji Mengals and Chattas.*

In December, 1889, the Political Agent, South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency, received information of the murder of one Allah Baksh, Chutta, by certain Mir Hiji Mengals in the Hab district. The Jam of Las Bela desired that the culprits should be arrested through Sardar Shakar Khan, Mengal, and handed over to him for settlement. At the suggestion of the Political Agent, South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency, the Mengal Sirdar was directed to arrest the culprits and to make them over to that officer for the settlement of the case.

(*d*).—*Dispute between the Pujh and Mandwanis.*

In March, 1889, the thanadar of Rindli reported that fighting had taken place between the Pujh and Mandwani tribes at Barrari close to Bibinani. He was directed to arrest the offenders in order to stop further bloodshed. Yusaf Khan, Pujh, was killed, and several persons were wounded on both sides. From enquiry it appeared that three years previously one Izzat Khan, Pujh, had sold a piece of land at Narmukh to one Panchdad, Mandwani. Taj Muhammad, Pujh, did not agree to this arrangement and asked Panchadad to take back his money, which Punchadad refused to do. On this Taj Muhammad attacked the Mandwanis, but was killed. In March, 1889, Yusaf, son of Taj Muhammad, assisted by his tribesmen, attacked the Mandwanis in order to take revenge for his father's murder, but was himself killed. Kamar Din, with eight men of the Mandwani tribe, was arrested and kept in custody. Mir Sohbat Khan, Bangalzai, stood security for them, and they were released. The case was brought before the Quetta Jirgah in August 1889. As the complainants did not appear before the sirdars of the jirgah, the case was postponed until the Sibi Jirgah.

For the maintenance of the peace security was taken from the parties.

In March, 1890, Mir Sohbat Khan, Bangalzai, reported that he had settled the dispute between the parties amicably, and this arrangement was approved of by the Agent to the Governor-General.

(*e*).—*Fight amongst the Dinarzai Section of the Bangalzai Tribe at Dasht.*

On the 10th September, 1889, the Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Bolan Pass reported that certain Dinarzais residing at Dasht had fought among themselves. The reason of the fight was an old standing feud between the parties. Kadir Baksh, Tankali, Wazir, and Rindan formed one party, while Satak, Gul Muhammad, Mir Khan, and Mir Hassan belonged to the other. In the fight Satak and Gul Muhammad were killed, and Mir Khan and Mir Hassan received wounds. On the side of Kadar Baksh, Tankali and Rindan were wounded. The murderers, *viz.* Kadar Baksh, Tankali, Wazir, and Rindan fled in the direction of Isplinji. Mir Sohbat Khan, Bangalzai, was instructed to arrest the murderers and to stop further bloodshed among them. The parties concerned were arrested. On Mir Sohbat Khan's surety for the maintenance of place and the surrender of the parties when required, the men kept in custody were released. The case was fixed for hearing by the Jirgah which was to assemble at Sibi. Mir Sohbat Khan, however, made an amicable settlement of the dispute between the parties in accordance with Baluch custom, of which the Agent to the Governor-General has approved.

(*f*).—*Fight amongst Dinarzar Bangulzais at Isplinji.*

On the 9th May, 1889, information was received from Sirdar Yar Muhammad, Kurd, that a fight had taken place at Isplinji, near Mars, among the Dinarzai Section of the Bangulzais, in which three men were killed and eight wounded. Mir Sohbat Khan, Bangulzai, who was then at Isplinji, was written to to prevent further bloodshed among the parties and to report full particulars as to the dispute. Sohbat Khan was further directed to bring the parties concerned to Quetta, where the case would be settled by the jirgah to be assembled in August 1889.

Enquiry showed that Nahi, the deceased, was taking the sheep of Jalad to graze in the jungle. On the way a sheep entered some cultivated fields belonging to Pakar, the accused. A quarrel arose and the accused, assisted by his men, killed Nabi, and several persons were wounded on both sides. The jirgah agreed that compensation to the extent of ₨1,900 should be paid by the accused to the heirs of Nabi, the deceased; Mir Sohbat Khan became responsible for the execution of the decree. For the maintenance of the peace the parties gave security.

(g).—Fighting between Kurds at Maro.

Information was received on the 13th July, 1889, that a fight had taken place at Mars, about the distribution of water between Kangan Khan, Bahadur Khan, Machi Khan, Mithu and Khair Muhammad, Kurds, on the one side; Atai and Balu, &c., Kurds, on the other side. Atai Khan was killed, and Kangan Khan, Bahadur Khan and Mithu were severely wounded. Sirdar Yar Muhammad Kurd, was directed to obtain the arrest of the persons concerned in the dispute pending the settlement of the case by the jirgah to be held at Quetta and to prevent further bloodshed. Kangan Khan, with the others of his party, were afterwards released on their furnishing good securities to the effect that they would not take the law into their own hands.

The case was brought before the Quetta jirgah. The sirdars of the jirgah arranged that a payment of compensation amounting to ₨1,500 should be made to the heirs of Atai by Kangan Khan's party. Shafi, Bahadur and Khaim, were fined ₨250 each. The fine had to be credited to the British Government. Sirdar Yar Muhammad, Kurd, became responsible for the execution of the decree.

The parties further furnished security for the maintenance of the peace in future. Rupees 750 have since been paid. The heirs of Atai had received ₨1,000 when the year closed. The balance, *viz.* ₨500, will be paid when it falls due.

(h).—Dispute between the Jatois and the Shahwanis of Saniri.

This dispute arose as follows: Nur Muhammad Jatio (the Jatois are a section of the Rinds) was looking after his crops at Hadkari, near Mahesar, in Kachi. Rahim Dil, Habil Khan, Kaisar and Alu, Shahwanis, came with eight camels and damaged the jowari of the Jatois. A dispute arose in which Nur Muhammad was hurt and his apparel taken away. Nur Muhammad, with Bajai Rasul Baksh, Abdul Karim and Umar Khan, Kurd, went to the village of Taj Muhammad, Shahwani, and tried to get back the apparel from the men who had taken it. They could not, however, get it, and both Umar Khan, Kurd, and a Jatoi, Ghulam Rasul, were wounded. Bajai, the father of Nur Muhammad, was killed. As the dispute was between two tribes, it was recommended to, and approved of by, the Agent to the Governor-General that the case should be settled by the jirgah to be assembled at Sibi in March 1890. Pending the settlement of the dispute Habil Khan and Taj Muhammad were kept in custody, and security for ₨200 each was taken from Abdul Karim, Baksh Ali, Yakub Khan, Rasul Baksh, and Nur Muhammad.

As to the Jatois (Rinds), Wadera Sardar Khan, Rind, gave security that no further fighting would take place. The jirgah decided that ₨1,500 as compensation for the murder of Bajai should be given to the heirs of the deceased, as, according to custom when murder occurs, compensation for wounds is not allowed. The defendants were also fined ₨200. Sardar Muhammad Khan, Shahwani, became surety for the Shahzai Shahwanis, both as to maintaining the peace and the payment of the fine. The Sarazai Shahwanis did not give any security and were in consequence in custody when the year under report closed.

(i).—Dispute among the Lehris at Shahdad.

A serious fight took place between the party of Nabi Baksh, Lehri, and that of Ismail Lehri, in December, 1889, at Shahdad, in which four men were killed and seventeen wounded. Sardar Dost Muhammad, Lehri, was at once directed to prevent further disturbance and to hand over the leaders of the fight to the Political Agent.

The principal men concerned in the fight were thus kept in custody pending the settlement of the case.

From enquiry it appeared that the origin of the case was twofold—

1stly.—Ismail claimed a sum of ₨370 from Gul Muhammad, who belonged to the party of Nabi Baksh.

2ndly.—A quarrel arose between Nabi Baksh and Ismail respecting a woman—Bakhtawar—her children and six camels. As to the woman, Ismail claimed that she belonged to the father of one Deolat Khan, and that as after his father's death Deolat would not provide for her, she and her children belonged to him (Ismail). Nabi Baksh did not agree to this, hence the dispute.

As it was first anticipated that the sirdar of the tribe would not be able to decide it, the case was in consequence reserved for the Sibi jirgah. However, Sardar Dost Muhammad, Lehri, arranged a settlement at Sibi, to which both parties gave their consent. The party headed by Imail agreed to pay R5,320 in three instalments of R1,773-5-4 to the party headed by Nabi Baksh. Gul Muhammad stood surety both for the maintenance of the peace and the payment of the blood-money. The men in custody were released.

(*j*).—*Dispute between the Khideranis and the Mengals.*

This dispute assumed an unusually serious aspect, as the Khideranis, in consequence of their disputes with the Mengals, fled into Sind, where they were followed and attacked by the Mengals. As the Mengals had violated British territory, a settlement of the case was urgent. The attendance of the parties for this purpose at Quetta was with some difficulty eventually obtained by the Political Agent, who brought them in, and a settlement between the parties was arrived at through the intervention of Sirdar Yar Muhammad, Kurd. It was arranged that the Mengals should pay R5,600 as compensation for blood. It was at the same time settled that cattle and arms which had been taken should be mutually restored by the parties concerned according to oaths on the Koran. For raiding into the British territory a fine of R2,500 was to be inflicted on the Mengals.

For the carrying out of the settlement hostages were taken. These arrangements were being carried out, and a portion of the money payable had been levied from the Mengals when the Khederanis again disturbed the peace about the close of the year under report, in consequence of which the Khederani sirdar has since the year ended been placed under surveillance at Quetta.

(*k*).—*Dispute between the Jakharanis and Khosas.*

A serious dispute between the Jakhranis and Khosas arose out of the claims of the parties to lands in Kachi, partially cultivated by water from the Sind canals.

The land dispute was enquired into at Jhatpat by the Political Agent with the Khan's Naibs of Nasirabad and Lehri, and a decision was arrived at through the Khan's officials.

When the parties were leaving Jhatpat, however, the Jakranis attacked the Khosas just outside the Sind border and escaped into Sind. Three of the Khosas subsequently died of the wounds which they received, while two of them, though wounded, recovered.

The attack was made just outside the British border, because there is no authority there to punish offenders otherwise than through a jirgah, and the punishment awardable by a jirgah would not be nearly so severe as that which could be given by the courts in Sind. As the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, and the Sind Police were taking up the case vigorously, the Political Agent agreed to the case being brought before the Sind court.

This outrage took place just as the year was closing, and the subsequent course of the case will be given in the next Administration Report.

(*l*).—*The Mughiri and Buledi Land Dispute.*

The dispute between the Mughiris and Buledis regarding certain lands in Kach is of long standing, and as reported in paragraph 10 of last year's Administration Report, five arbitrators proceeded to the disputed lands for enquiry. The Munsiffs took the evidence of the cultivators of the lands in dispute, and of those living close by, as regards the actual possession and the boundaries of the disputed lands. Prior to giving a decision on the case, the arbitrators obtained the seals of both the parties to a document, declaring that they would abide by the opinion of the arbitrators. The Munsiffs then divided the disputed lands between the parties. The claim of Ghulam Ali Buledi was proved groundless. The Quetta jirgah of August, 1889, supported the settlement, which was fully reported on to the Agent to the Governor-General.

(*m*).—*Management of the Estate of Yusaf Khan, the Young Sirdar of Jhalawan.*

As reported in paragraph 7 of the Administration Report for the year 1888-89, the management of the estate of Yusaf Khan, the minor sirdar of the Jhalawan country, was entrusted to the Political Agent. In June, 1889, the Political Agent visited Zehri Gat, and personally made the batai of the rabi crops in the valleys of Nurgama and Zehri Gat. As it was

quite impossible for the Political Agent to stay throughout the year in this part of the country, it was proposed to appoint an officer who could devote his whole time to the improvement of the estate. With the sanction of the Government of India, the services of Gulzar Khan, Naib Tahsildar of Duki, were secured for the post, as he was himself the son of a Baluch sirdar.

In the floods of August and September, 1880, the watercourse which irrigates the lands of this village * was swept away. The villagers made every effort to repair it but failed, and consequently there was a failure of revenue from the village.

As the stream supplied the only water available for the inhabitants for drinking and irrigation purposes, the Agent to the Governor-General was requested to depute an officer of the Public Works Department to visit the spot with a view to the submission of a report as to whether the water could be utilized for the Gajian lands. The Superintending Engineer, Civil Works, Baluchistan, under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General, deputed Mr. Roden, Assistant Engineer. That officer's report was awaited when the year under report closed.

During the short time he was at Zehri Gat, Gulzar Khan did what he could to encourage cultivation and secure revenue. Owing to the disturbed condition in which the country had long been, and owing to the fractious disposition of the people, he was not, however, able to accomplish much by the time the year closed. He only held the post for a few months, and shortly after the close of the year another settlement of Zehri affairs was arrived at.

Besides the above-mentioned important cases, some minor political cases were disposed of during the year under report. A list of the cases is enclosed in Appendix C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

11. Accompanied by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Agent to the Governor-General, the Officiating Foreign Secretary, Mr. Barnes, and others, His Excellency the Viceroy passed down the Bolan Pass by train from Quetta to Kolepur, by trollies from Kolepur to Mach, and by train from Mach to Sibi. After this His Excellency's visit to Quetta and Khojak Pass was concluded.

The Kalat Agency was re-established and placed on the footing it was on last year and as far back as March, 1884, and to enable the Political Agent to carry on his office work, he was at that time granted an establishment as detailed below :—

	Per mensem.
1 Clerk	R 80
1 Muharrir	„ 40
3 Chaprasis	„ 30
Total .	R150

But owing to the incorporation of the Bolan Pass and the Kalat lands, watered by the Sind canals, in the Agency, and the direct supervision of the Zehri country, the establishment which had been granted was altogether inadequate for the efficient performance of the work, and some additions to its strength were necessitated.

Accordingly the following establishment was recommended to the Government of India, and subsequently sanctioned (*vide* letter No. 2475-E., dated the 18th December, 1889, from Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan) :—

	Per mensem.
1. Head Clerk	R125
2. Second Clerk	„ 55
3. Sarishtedar	„ 70
4. Muharrir	„ 30
5. Three peons at R10 each . . .	„ 30
Total .	R310

RAILWAY.

12. The Bolan Railway was completed during the last year and tested by an officer of the Government of India, and permission was given by the Government for the opening of the railway for traffic in the month of May, 1889, but the heavy rains of June and July, 1889, damaged the line to such an extent that it could not be repaired during the year under report.

During the year the survey of the high level line from New bank to Hirok was taken in hand.

* Gajian.

TACCAVI ADVANCES.

13. A Taccavi advance of R1,000 was given to certain Kurds to improve the Aladina karez at Mars.

A Taccavi advance of R800 for the improvement of a karez at Mungachar, belonging to certain Mengals in Government service in the Bolan Pass, was sanctioned by the Government of India in the Foreign Department. At the close of the year the amount had not, however, been drawn from the Government Treasury.

FORESTS.

14. There are no thickly wooded tracts in the Bolan Pass, except on the high mountainous tracts of the country. However, near Dozan trees grow in abundance, and a large quantity of wood is also obtainable in the neighbourhood of Bibinani.

Public Gardens and Arboriculture.

15. Although the heavy rains of June and July, 1889, washed away several thousands of cuttings planted last year, and damaged several thousands of fruit-trees at Mach during the year, every endeavour has been made to replant the cuttings and the fruit-trees. A sum of R2,385-15-8 was spent under this head out of the Bolan Bazar Fund. Many of the cuttings are in a flourishing state, and if no similar damage is done to them, it is expected that in a few years much will have been effected.

It was found that Maltese oranges were specially successful at Rindli, where they bore an abundance of fruit in the garden attached to the bazar.

Postal and Telegraph Service.

16. *Quetta to Kalat.*—The Postal and Telegraph arrangements between Quetta and Kalat were satisfactory, and no report was received as regards loss or any damage done to the telegraph line.

Bolan Pass.—The Kotal Post Office was abolished about the end of October, and the post is delivered at Hirok, Mach and Rindli on alternate days.

There are no independent telegraph offices in the Bolan Pass.

All the work is carried out through Railway Telegraph Offices.

H. M. TEMPLE, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX A.

Movements of the Political Agent, Kalat, for the year 1889-90.

Date.		From	To	Remarks.
1889.				
April	1st	Jacobabad	Karachi.	
"	6th	Karachi	Sukkur.	
"	7th	Sukkur	Kashmore.	
"	11th	Kashmore	Taj.	
"	12th	Taj	Malguzar.	
"	13th	Malguzar	Manjhi ka Shahr.	
"	14th	Manjhi ka Shaha	Mulla Hamid.	
"	15th	Mulla Hamid	Ahmed ka Got.	
"	16th	Ahmed ka Got	Jhatpat.	
"	17th	Jhatpat	Jacobabad.	
"	21st	Jacobabad	Sibi.	
"	24th	Sibi	Jacobabad.	
May	1st	Jacobabad	Karachi.	
"	9th	Karachi	Jacobabad.	
"	17th	Jacobabad	Sibi.	
"	18th	Sibi	Quetta.	
"	25th	Quetta	Darwaza.	
"	26th	Darwaza	Dozan.	
"	27th	Dozan	Mach.	
"	30th	Mach	Hirok.	
June	1st	Hirok	Quetta.	
"	5th	Quetta	Mastung.	
"	7th	Mastung	Mungachar.	
"	8th	Mungachar	Kalat.	

Movements of the Political Agent, Kalat, for the year 1889-90,—contd.

Date.		From	To	Remarks.
June	14th	Kalat	Sakalko.	
"	15th	Sakalko	Nitchara.	
"	17th	Nitchara	Nurgama.	
"	23rd	Nurgama	Ghat.	
July	1st	Ghat	Nurgama.	
"	17th	Nurgama	Ghat.	
"	18th	Ghat	Bhapu.	
"	19th	Bhapu	Anjira.	
"	20th	Anjira	Surab.	
"	21st	Surab	Surma Sang.	
"	22nd	Surma Sang	Kalat.	
"	26th	Kalat	Mungachar.	
"	27th	Mungachar	Guru.	
"	28th	Guru	Mastung.	
"	29th	Mastung	Sariab.	
"	30th	Sariab	Quetta.	
August 1st to 31st		Halt at Quetta		
Sept. 1st to 30th		" "		
Oct.	26th	Quetta	Sariab.	
"	28th	Sariab	Pringabad.	
"	29th	Pringabad	Amanullah Karez.	
"	30th	Amanulla Karez	Guru.	
"	31st	Guru	Mungachar.	
Nov.	1st	Mungachar	Kalat.	
"	9th	Kalat	Mungachar	With His Highness the Khan of Kalat.
"	10th	Mungachar	Sarkaman.	
"	11th	Sarkaman	Mastung.	
"	14th	Mastung	Sariab.	
"	15th	Sariab	Quetta.	
"	22nd	Quetta	Khojak.	
"	23rd	Arrived at Khojak.		
"	24th	Khojak	Quetta.	
"	28th	Quetta	Sibi.	
Dec.	2nd	Sibi	Bellpat.	
"	3rd	Bellpat	Jacobabad.	
"	5th	Jacobabad	Dambari.	
"	6th	Dambari	Ahmedpur.	
"	7th	Ahmedpur	Jacobabad.	
"	16th	Jacobabad	Tharri.	
1890.				
Jan.	1st	Tharri	Bellpat.	
"	2nd	Bellpat	Bhag.	
"	5th	Bhag	Bellpat and to Sibi.	
"	6th	Sibi	Rindli.	
"	7th	Rindli	Sibi and to Jhatpat.	
"	8th	Tharri	Drighi.	
"	10th	Drighi	Dhingana.	
"	12th	Dhingana	Kapari.	
"	13th	Kapari	Sobaya.	
"	14th	Sabaya	Manjhipur.	
"	16th	Manjhipur	Murad Ali.	
"	19th	Murad Ali	Kamalka Got.	
"	21st	Kamalka Got	Nasirabad.	
"	28th	Nasirabad	Tharri.	
Feb.	7th	Tharri	Nuttal.	
"	8th	Nuttal	Makanbela.	
"	10th	Makanbella	Bhag.	
"	20th	Bhag	Bellpat.	
"	21st	Bellpat	Sibi.	
Mar.	16th	Sibi	Jacobabad.	
"	18th	Jacobabad	Tharri.	
"	31st	Tharri	Khanpur.	

R. H. TEMPLE, *Captain,*

Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX B.

List of Gazetted Officers in the Political Agency, Kalat, for the year 1889-90.

Serial No.	Names of Officers and Designation.	Salary. R	a.	p.	Remarks.
1	Captain H. M. Temple, B.S.C, Political Agent, Kalat.	1,280	0	0	This includes R100 as Baluchi allowance, and R180 as fixed travelling allowance.
2	Munshi Najaf Ali, Native Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Bolan Pass.	340	0	0	This includes R90 as fixed travelling allowance.
3	L. Udho Dass, Tahsildar on His Highness the Khan's lands.	200	0	0	The original sanction of the post is R150 as pay, and R25 as fixed travelling allowance.

H. M. TEMPLE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX C.

List of Political Cases disposed of during the year 1889-90.

1 Serial No.	2 Register No.	3 Plaintiff.	4 Defendant.	5	6 Claims and offences, &c.	7 Decision.
1	2	Khan Muhammad, son of Wali Muhammad Kurd.	Syad Khan *walad* Buland Khan, Kurd.	...	Claim as to five hands of land at Dasht.	A compromise was arranged.
2	9	Mir Isa Khan, Mengal	Musa Khan, Lehri	...	Claim as to Bami land at Phuleji.	The case was settled in favour of the plaintiff.
3	42	Syed Kand and Batejan, Rind.	Momen, Lehri	...	Claim regarding land.	The parties made a compromise, and sent a document to that effect through Sirdar Dost Muhammad Khan, Lehri.
4	50	Balaj Khan, son of Sabdal Khan, Kurd.	Sanwal Khan, son of Dalel Khan, Kurd.	...	Claim as regards water.	The parties concerned in the case compromised it.
5	53	Mirza, son of Sohbat Khan, Shoranzai.	Dur Muhammad, son of Khair Muhammad, Muhammad-Hasani.	...	Assault . .	The plaintiff lost the use of his hand and was consequently given R200 as compensation by the defendant. Sardar Assad Khan settled this case.
6	54	Udho Mal, son of Narain Das, resident of Mahir.	Rajul and Dur Muhammad.	...	Claim for R472 .	A compromise was effected.
7	60	Golan, son of Kanan, caste Daira.	Rasul Baksh, son of Mian Khan, caste Girani.	...	Claim as to land .	Ditto ditto.
8	61	Pir Baksh, son of Murad, caste Shahwani.	Abdul Wahab and Murad Khan, caste Shahwani.	...	Claim for certain land at Murwah in Iri.	Ditto ditto.
9	136	Danin, son of Paman Das, shop-keeper.	Jangi and Haji of Mastung.	...	Destroying a land .	Ditto ditto.
10	...	Shahdad Khan, Raisani.	Sanwal Khan, Kurd . .	...	Claim as to land	

H. M. TEMPLE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX D.

No. 552, dated Karachi, the 18th June 1890.

From—COLONEL E. S. REYNOLDS, Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to submit herewith Administration Report of the South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency for the year ending on the 31st March 1890.

Administration Report of the South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency for the year ending 31st March 1890.

LIST OF OFFICERS WHO HAVE HELD CHARGE OF THE AGENCY DURING THE PAST YEAR.

From 1st to 16th April 1889—J. A. Crawford, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Political Agent of the 2nd class.

From 17th April to 8th May 1889—Captain H. M. Temple, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd class.

From 9th May to 30th July 1889—Major J. A. Newill, Madras Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd class.

From 31st July, 1889, to 31st March 1890—Colonel E. S. Reynolds, Bombay Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 1st class.

In November, 1889, the Political Agent was summoned to attend the Durbar held at Quetta by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. He also attended a conference at which, amongst others, His Highness the Khan of Kalat and Sardar Sir Nauroz Khan of Kharan were present regarding the affairs of Mekran and Kharan. It was there decided that Colonel Reynolds should proceed to Mekran in order to enquire into and report on Panjgur affairs and the conduct of Mirs Muhammad Hassan Gitchki and Baluch Khan Naosherwani. He was also to assist in collecting the Khan's share of the revenue at Kej and Panjgur and to draw up a scheme for the better management and administration of the province.

It was at this time decided that Kharan should form part of the South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency, the charge of the Kalat lands having been made over to the Political Agent, Kalat, at the time when Mr. Crawford proceeded on his tour to Mekran in February 1889.

The charge of the agency, therefore, during the year under report included—

(*a*) The Las Bela State.

(*b*) The tribes and levies along the border of Las Bela and Sind.

(*c*) The district of Panjgur.

(*d*) The district of Kej, with its subdivisions of Boleda, Nasirabad, Tump, Dasht and Kolanch.

(*e*) The district of Kolwah.

(*f*) The Mekran coast, excepting Gwadur.

(*g*) Kharan.

LAS BELA.

On the 25th April, 1889, a determined attempt was made to assassinate Jam Ali Khan, C.I.E., of Las Bela, by one Habibulla, a servant in the Jam's household. Rai Bahadur Hitturam was deputed to proceed to Bela in order in enquire into the circumstances, and he submitted his report direct to the Agent to the Governor-General. The accused was being removed from Bela to Quetta in the month of December, 1889, when he died at the second stage from Bela. In November, 1889, the Jam went to attend the Durbar held by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Quetta, and was granted a salute of nine guns. He also received a *khillat* from his Excellency on the occasion.

In the month of December, 1889, the Political Agent visited Las Bela and stayed there till the beginning of the new year settling pending cases, &c., &c. By permission of the Agent to the Governor-General the widow of the late Jam came to reside at Karachi with her younger children. The two half-brothers of Jam Ali Khan were during the year at the Aitchison College. The Jam's son, Marad Ali, was also there. They appear to be getting on well.

The Wazir of Las Bela, Tolaram, returned to his own appointment as tahsildar, and was replaced by Ghulam Nabi, who appears to be an intelligent man so far as can be judged from the little I have as yet seen of his work.

The crops unfortunately this year suffered considerably from the numerous swarms of locusts which for some time pervaded the country. This of course affected the State revenues prejudicially, and the poor people complained greatly of the hardships to which they were subjected by the high price of grain.

LAS BELA FRONTIER LEVIES.

In the beginning of 1889 a quarrel arose between the Mengals and Khedranis, and this resulted in a number of the Khedranis taking refuge within the British border. The case was enquired into and settled by jirgah at Quetta under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General, the Mengals being ordered to pay ₨5,500 as compensation for lives taken, also further compensation for cattle, arms and wounds according to results by oath on the Koran; hostages to be kept in Quetta pending payment. Mengals to be further fined ₨2,500 for raiding in British territory; hostages to be kept on this account also.

This decision was approved of by the Government of India (*vide* telegram No. 1961-E. of 4th October, 1889) from the Foreign Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General. Since this Khedranis have again broken out and killed Mir Morad and Mohim Khan, two of the Mengal headmen. The case is still pending. As it was found inconvenient for the Jam's vakil to be constantly absent on inspection duty, and the levies required superintendence, the Jam appointed Isa Khan to perform this duty. With the exception of the Mengal raid no event of importance has occurred on the frontier during the year under report. The levies appear to have worked well and satisfactorily, although owing to their small numbers they were quite unable to prevent the raid of the Mengals. They would, however, have a greater prestige and be thus much more effective if they were granted arms and a distinctive uniform and were established in properly built thanas.

MEKRAN AND KHARAN.

In January, 1890, the Political Agent, accompanied by Mir Kamal Khan, the Jam's eldest son, and one hundred and fifty of the Jam's troops, regular and irregular, proceeded from Bela to Mekran. Several pending cases, including that of the Naib of Kej and Mir Saka of Pasni, were settled, and enquiry was made regarding Panjgur affairs. Sir Naoroz Khan, of Kharan, brought Mirs Muhammad Hassan Gitchki and Baluch Khan Naosherwani before the Political Agent, and they gave an agreement to abstain from further breaches of the peace pending the final decision of their case by the Agent to the Governor-General. The settlement made by Sir R. Sandeman in 1884 was duly put in force after enquiry into the various disputes between Sir Naoroz Khan, Bibi Miriam and Sardar Muhammad Ali, and peace was restored. Thirty men of the 3rd Baluch Regiment were left at Panjgur in order to support the Naib Muhammad Ali and to maintain the settlement. The relief of this detachment by fifty rifles of the 1st Baluch Regiment was afterwards sanctioned by the Government of India.

Sirdars Mir Bhai Khan of Kej and Muhammad Ali of Panjgur submitted a petition, asking that the administration of Mekran might be taken over by the British Government, suitable allowances being made for the sirdars and their families.

The affairs of Nasirabad and Tump remained unsettled owing to the refusal of Sher Muhammad Gitchki to attend on the Political Agent for enquiry into his case. He shut himself up in the fort of Nasirabad and fired on the Political Agent's camp. Eventually Sirdar Bhai Khan and the other headmen agreed to surround the fort and starve Sher Muhammad out.

The Political Agent had not time to visit Kharan or the Rinds at Mand. The headmen of the Rinds, however, visited Colonel Reynolds at Kej, and promised to give up certain of the men engaged in the raid on the Hindu *kafila* if the Political Agent came to their country. Mirs Haibat Khan and Fakir Muhammad, with forty of the Vakai Rinds, visited the Political Agent at Nasirabad. Their conduct during the past three years seems to have been unexceptionable. In October, 1889, the Political Agent sent the Native Assistant Agent at Gwadur to Mand, to endeavour to recover the property stolen from the Hindu *kafila* by the Rinds. They paid up a sum of ₨530*. Mir Nawab also agreed to pay ₨300, which he says is his share of the plunder.

	₨
Cash	390
Ornaments, worth	140
TOTAL	530

Certain information regarding the Persian boundary, trade routes, &c., was collected, and the revenues of Kej and Panjgur were estimated. All this has been recorded in special reports.

SURVEY OPERATIONS.

Three survey parties were at work within the limits of this Agency during the cold weather, *viz.* in Kharan, Mekran and Las Bela. I have as yet received no official intimation of the work done, but Mr. Graham, who was in charge of the Mekran party, informed me that he had surveyed some 13,000 square miles of country. This included the boundary between Persia and Baluchistan, with a border of from 10 to 30 miles of Persian territory as far north as the latitude of Panjgur, *i.e.* lat. north 27°, and south as far as the northern face of the Saijdi or Talar Ridge, and east including the Sami Band and down by Pidarak, not touching Kolwah. Mr. Graham appears to have had on the whole a very successful season.

APPENDIX E.

Administrative Report of the Public Works Department in Baluchistan during the year 1889-90.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

To meet anticipated requirements at the terminus of the Chaman Extension of the Sind-Pishin Railway in the Kadanai plain, a new station was laid out, consisting of the nucleus of a civil station in addition to the railway station buildings and a fortified post for the troops.

2. The following civil buildings were erected in this station, *viz.* a post for levies, a thana, a tahsil, a dispensary, a house for the Political Agent and a dâk bungalow. A site was assigned for the bazar, and the station road were also marked out.

3. A small combined post and Telegraph office was constructed at Shelabagh at the entrance to the Khojak tunnel.

4. The dâk bungalow and serai at Killa Abdulla, commenced during the previous year, were completed.

5. The tahsil and thana at Loralai, commenced in the previous year, were completed, and at Ziarat a rest-house for the Political Agent was commenced, and an office for the Agent to the Govenor-General was also built.

6. Amongst the principal civil works in Quetta may be mentioned the purchase of Mr. De Brath's house for occupation by the Executive Engineer, Civil Works Division, the completion of the civil hospital, certain improvements to the dâk bungalow, the construction of new cholera huts, and additions to the Residency grounds.

7. The year just past was memorable in Quetta for the great flood which took place in August, and through the overflowing of the "Thames" or Habib nullah. There was caused an immense amount of damage to both municipal and private buildings in the civil lines in Quetta. A project for the prevention of such floods in future by increasing the water-way of the nullah was prepared and submitted to Government. This project has since been sanctioned.

8. Towards the close of the year an Imperial occupation of Zhob was decided on, and during March, 1890, a commencement on the construction of the Murgha-Gomal road and of the buildings at Appozai was made.

COMMUNICATIONS.

9. All the Imperial work on the Frontier road was completed before the beginning of this year with the exception of the Lower Torkhan bridge over the Mehrab river on the Harnai-Bori road; the completion of this bridge is still awaiting the supply of girders from England through the Secretary of State. These roads have been efficiently maintained in fair repair throughout the year.

10. A district road from Duki to Raosin was constructed, and the diversion on the Quetta-Hurnai road at Spintangi completed.

WATER SUPPLY.

11. The water-supply scheme for the cantonments, civil lines and railway at Quetta, work on which was well advanced during the year, was commenced in April 1890, and is expected to be fully completed by September 1890.

12. By the close of the year 1889-90 the supply pipe from the Lower Urak reservoir was laid with the exception of one or two places where crossings over the Hanna river gave trouble; the reservoirs were also completed and the distributed pipes were put down as fast as they were received from England.

COAL.

12. The coal mines on the Quetta-Kach road were worked during the winter of 1889-90 by Mr. B. D. Patel under the supervision of the Superintending Engineer, Civil Works Circle,

in accordance with an agreement made between the former and the Agent to the Governor-General. A considerable quantity of coal was brought into Quetta for household use, and this was instrumental in effecting a large lowering of the price at which wood would otherwise have been sold.

13. During the year under review 7,500 tons of coal have been raised from the mines at Khost by the railway authorities. The Khost coal is of fair quality and is used in the locomotives on the less hilly portion of the Frontier Section of the North-Western Railway. The small coal has been sent to the Khojak Tunnel works, where it has been used for brick-burning.

14. The Superintending Engineer, Civil Works Circle, during this year has also made efforts in other directions to substitute coal for the wood grown locally, which has hitherto so largely been used to the detriment of the country. He arranged with the Engineer-in-charge of the Khojak railway works to get up from Akra (the great brick-field near Calcutta) some men accustomed to burn bricks in Bull's kilns with dust coal, and the result, with the refuse coal from Khost, has been fairly good. The local Khost and Gundak coals are friable and give a lot of dust, the latter especially, and so are not very useful, except for this purpose.

PETROLEUM.

15. Arrangements were made in January, 1889, to supply the Khojak railway works with a large quantity of oil from Khattan. The supply was kept up during the whole of the year, but was reduced largely in quantity during the four months from July to October. This reduction was caused by flood water getting access to the wells from below through faults in the underlying rocks. The total quantity of petroleum sent from Khattan up to the end of March, 1890, was 2,41,459 gallons.

16. A deep well was sunk towards the close of the year under report, with the object of tapping the source of the oil below the water-bearing rocks, but on attaining a depth of about 1,200 feet, a reservoir of hot mineral water under pressure was tapped, which necessitated the well being abandoned. Since then three wells of moderate depth (about 400 feet) have been sunk on the plateau above the old borings, with the most satisfactory results, so far as they have gone up to the present time of writing (9th June 1890).

17. The boring at Kirta proved a failure, and operations there have been stopped. An order to send boring materials from Khattan to the Bolan Pass caused much delay to the works at Khattan, as there is no spare machinery for experimental borings elsewhere than at Khattan.

18. The Baber Kuch-Khattan road suffered but little from the heavy floods of the year, and was soon and easily repaired; the walls of the Superintendent's house at Khattan were raised, and the building otherwise improved, and an hospital and quarters for an hospital assistant were also built there. The Wazi water pipe line was kept working with some difficulty owing to floods, and it is now proposed to bury it so as to protect it.

RAILWAYS.

SIND-PISHIN RAILWAY.

19. The old Sind-Pishin Railway has been handed over to the North-Western Railway, and the portion from Sibi to Quetta and from Bostan to Killa Abdullah is open for public traffic.

20. Great damage was done to both the Sind-Pishin and the Bolan lines by the extraordinarily severe floods in July and August, which are said to be the heaviest on record in the district, and traffic on the Sind-Pishin line was interrupted for some days. Extensive works are in hand to make the line safe against damage from future floods.

21. The new broad gauge line from Hirok to Dürwaza also suffered severely. It is being repaired and will probably be ready for public traffic at an early date.

22. At Quetta an artesian well was sunk in the railway yard and water was tapped at 140 feet below the surface. The water flows into a large tank 32 feet about the ground, and is used for washing out locomotives. The supply is abundant, and the water, which is of excellent quality, is being led by pipes to supply the houses of the railway employés. At Bostan another artesian well is being sunk with very fair prospects of obtaining a good supply of water.

23. Institutes are being built at Quetta and Sharigh for the use of the railway employés at these stations.

CHAMAN EXTENSION.

24. The earthwork on banks and cuttings has been completely finished, and the double line of rails laid and fully ballasted up to the 17th mile post. From that point up to the east entrance of the main tunnel the earth-work is practically completed, and platelaying will be commenced at once. From the west entrance to mile 26¾ the earth-work, with the exception of the bank at mile 23 (which is being made from the main tunnel spoil) and the bank at mile 26¾, is completed and the bottom ballast spread. From mile 26¾ to mile 29¼ the earth-work is completed and one line of rail laid and ballasted. In addition, from mile 29¼ to mile 33¼ the second line of rails is laid and ballasted. With the exception of the openings at chains 828 and 981 all the bridges, both minor and major are ready, for the passage of engine.

25. Between the main tunnel and Chaman station the other works remaining to be finished are the arched cutting at chains 1003 and 1040, and minor tunnels Nos. 1 and 3. The first three are very nearly finished, and the last (minor tunnel No. 3) will be completed by the end of May or the beginning of June.

26. With regard to the main tunnel, the advanced headings have been driven a total length of 12,440 feet, giving a progress of 5,070 feet during the year. The total arching completed is 5,977 lineal feet, giving a progress of 5,370 feet during the year. The distance remaining to be driven (on 31st March 1890) to unite the east and west advanced headings is 90 feet. Owing to the extremely treacherous nature of the ground in the last 300 feet of the heading, causing frequent slips and entailing most careful and heavy timbering, as well as owing to the large quantities of water met with, the progress in the heading has been very seriously delayed since the middle of November. As the bad ground in the headings made it necessary to treble the number of English miners employed in working them, the progress of the arching suffered in consequence, as well as from the fact that nine of the last engaged batch of miners had to be sent back as incompetent.

27. The stations at Saghai, Shelabagh and Sanzal are completed with the exception of the signals in the first two. Chaman station building is completed up to roof level. The quarters for guards and drivers, and for clerks and menials, are also completed. The engine shed and goods platforms are well in hand, and the sidings and passenger platform completed.

28. The through communication between Killa Abdulla and New Chaman by the temporary lines and inclines is in good working order. Forty eight miles of the Frontier Railway reserve matériel is stacked at the west entrance of the main tunnel, and nearly five miles at New Chaman. The works on the Killa Abdulla-Gulistan section have been completed and made over to the North-Western Railway.

TELEGRAPHS.

29. The departmental and combined (postal and telegraph) offices worked satisfactorily. The following table shows the opening and closing of offices during the official year :—

Open on 1st April 1890.	Opened. During the year.	Closed. During the year.	Remaining open on 31st March 1890.	REMARKS.
Quetta	......	......	Quetta	
Sibi	......	......	Sibi	
Kalat	......	......	Kalat	
Pishin	......	......	Pishin	
Sharigh	......	......	Sharigh	
Loralai	......	......	Loralai	
Shelabagh	......	......	Shelabagh	
	Chaman	Chaman	...	Departmental.
	"	......	Chaman	Combined.
	Mekhtar	......	Mekhtar	"
	Kingri	......	Kingri	"
	Murgha	......	Murgha	Departmental.

The lines worked well and with few interruptions.

30. A temporary line from Mekhtar to Appozai was constructed during the year, and orders have since been received to make it permanent.

IRRIGATION.

31. *Khushdil Khan Scheme.*—At the beginning of the year all the foundation work of the embankment had been completed, as well as all head works, escapes, and distributories.

During this year the remainder of the embankment was completed, *viz.*, the "Bank-work" proper, the puddle layer, and the pitching of slopes, all, as originally designed, and now executed.

32. The outlet tower and sluices for emptying the reservoir were also completed, and the only work remaining to be done at the end of the year was a little dressing off here and there on the distributories. Fifteen outlets were put in, and the remainder are intended to be put in about next autumn or when water may be available.

33. The water scheme may now be said to be practically complete, and the reservoir may be filled as soon as the season permits.

34. *Shebo Canal.*—This was practically complete as to works at beginning of the year, and the only work done was the pitching of the slopes of tanks, this having only been found necessary after the completion of the original estimate. For rabi 1888-89 and kharif 1889 about R7,500 will be realized, but the present rabi of 1889-90 is much larger and more valuable, and should, if nothing unforeseen occurs, realize much more, though the year has been an exceptionally bad one as to rainfall.

35. *Zhara Karez Scheme.*—The season 1889-90 having been even more unfavourable than the previous two, the spring water level has continued sinking from its original level until now probably it is about 70 feet below the latter. Nothing can be done until the next rainy year, when in all likelihood there will be a considerable flow from this karez.

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Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan.

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